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The Missey Family Research Compendium

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY
RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

By

Floyd Thomas Pratt, F.H.C., M.A.G.I. ©

1st Edition 2015

Sometime around the mid-1970's JoAnn became interested in her and Larry's family history. According to her letters to other researchers, she began collecting information on the Albert Paris and Mary Jane (**STROUP**) Missey family, her husband's family in the late 1970's.

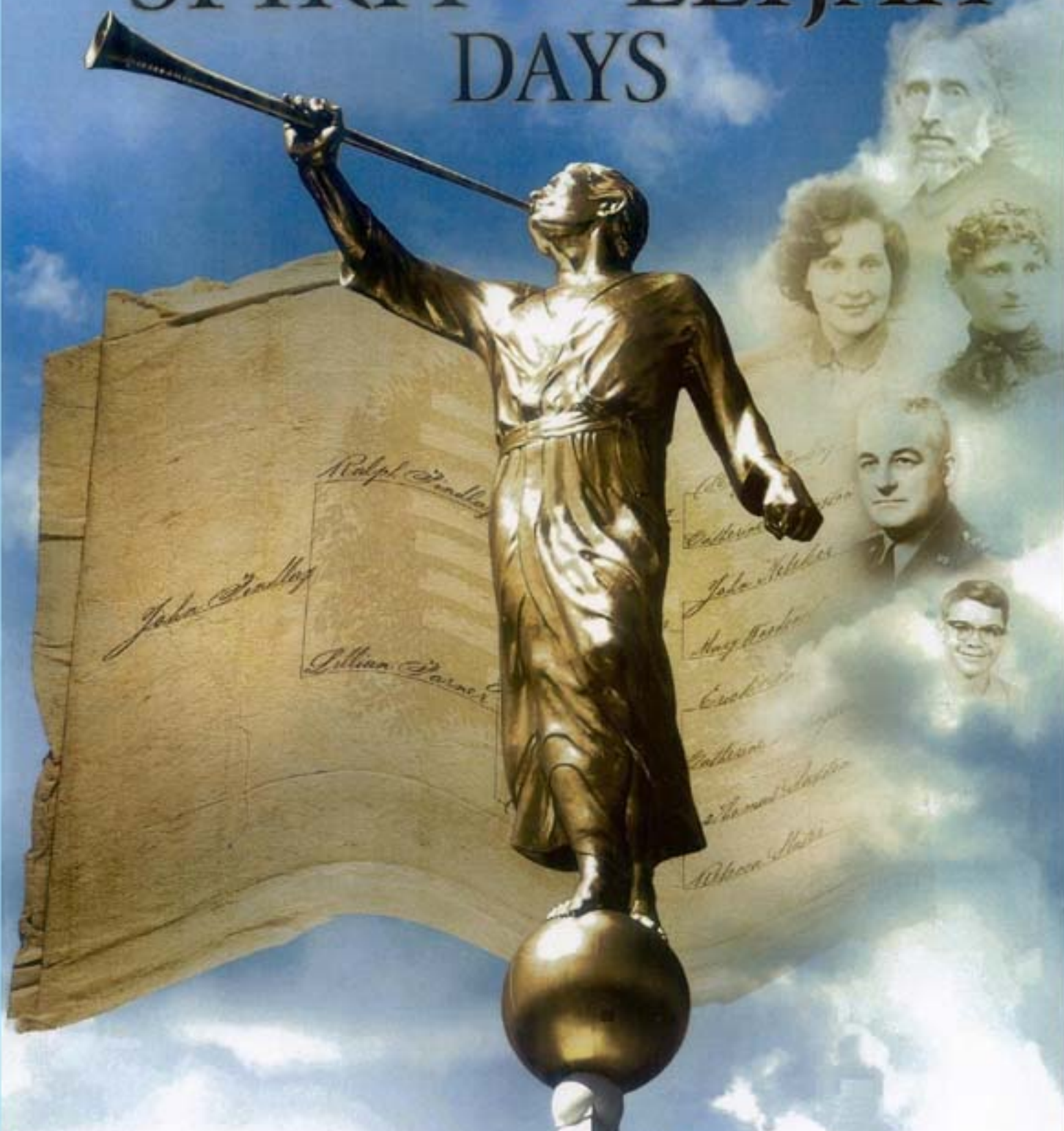
She expanded her research all the way back to Jacques Missier and all the other allied families.

Some of the other researchers she wrote to were Lois Stanley of St. Louis and Barbara Klingelsmith-Giesert known as BKG in her correspondence from Marietta, Georgia.

I, as a latecomer on the Missey family did not connect with JoAnn until around 1983 when I wrote to her expressing my interest concerning the Missey family and she sent me this huge 4" packet of papers, documents, maps, correspondence and articles concerning our common Missey ancestors. This book is a compilation of some of her research material as well as other researcher's material.

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SPIRIT OF ELIJAH DAYS



"BEHOLD, I WILL SEND YOU ELIJAH THE PROPHET BEFORE THE COMING OF THE GREAT AND DREADFUL DAY OF THE LORD: AND HE SHALL TURN THE HEART OF THE FATHERS TO THE CHILDREN, AND THE HEART OF THE CHILDREN TO THEIR FATHERS, LEST I COME AND SMITE THE EARTH WITH A CURSE. MALACHI 4:5-6

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

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INTRODUCTION

When I began my family history research career in 1975, there were several researchers already ahead of me concerning almost all of my main family lines. They had been researching their family lines years before I arrived on the scene.

It appears one of these extraordinary women researchers who began researching about the same time as I did was JoAnn Faye (**SNOWDEN**) Missey in the mid-1970's.

JoAnn Faye (**SNOWDEN**) (1933-2014) born near Red Mound Township, Seminole County, Oklahoma, United States on 27 August 1933 daughter of Charles Leroy (1910-2000) and Geretta Lavera "Vera" (**BARNWELL**) (1907-1975) Snowden.

JoAnn married Lawrence "Larry" Joseph Missey in Barstow, San Bernardino County, California, United States on 8 September 1951. Larry is my 1st cousin twice removed.

Lawrence "Larry" Joseph Missey was born in Bourbon, Boone Township, Crawford County, Missouri, United States on 6 September 1930; son of Rev. Albert Paris and Mary Jane (**STROUP**) Missey.

Sometime around the mid-1970's JoAnn became interested in her and Larry's family history. According to her letters to other researchers, she began collecting information on the Albert Paris and Mary Jane (**STROUP**) Missey family, her husband's family in the late 1970's.

She expanded her research all the way back to Jacques Missier and all the other allied families.

Some of the other researchers she wrote to were Lois Stanley of St. Louis and Barbara Klingelsmith-Giesert known as BKG in her correspondence from Marietta, Georgia.

I, as a latecomer on the Missey family did not connect with JoAnn until around 1983 when I wrote to her expressing my interest concerning the Missey family and she sent me this huge 4" packet of papers, documents, maps, correspondence and articles concerning our common Missey ancestors.

The material was so condensed it blew me away. I was not prepared for such a huge onslaught of material and being preoccupied with other "projects" at the time, I was in no position to even begin to investigate this material and I didn't get around to her material for another 10 years in 1992!!

THE 1990's

She wrote me a letter (1983) asking me if I had received her material and I thanked her but replied I was in no position to take a hard look at it at that time and would get back to her when I finally got around to it.

It wasn't until 1992 I was really able to get into the Missey line and wrote to her and we began corresponding concerning her material.

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By then, I had been able to “fill in the blanks” on many of the siblings and aunts and uncles of the Missey and allied families and was able to help her with material she had not investigated.

Since, my research took in **all supporting and allied family lines**, she had concentrated her research mostly only on direct line ancestors.

Using her material as a springboard, and with additional research material, I was able to create the book, “**Jacques Missier and Descendants Volume 5 of the Pratt Progenitor Papers Series**” can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Pratt Progenitor Papers**

For additional information on the Misse Missey and related families read the following “**François Columbier Missé Missey and Descendants Volume 4 of the Pratt Progenitor Papers Series**” can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Pratt Progenitor Papers**

HOW DID SHE DO IT?

She had written to various relatives and siblings of Larry’s and was able to secure copies of all three journals of Larry’s father; Rev/Dr Albert Paris Missey. Along with those Journals she sent me letters, correspondence and historical data as well as family group sheets from various paid researchers mentioned above.

She wrote to various governmental entities, which had access to Jacques Missier’s military records. She wrote to foreign dignitaries seeking help in researching Jacques Missier’s residence, participation and activities while he and his family were living in Paris, France.

She wrote to other Missey family researchers seeking information concerning the Missier, Missé and Missey families.

Knowing the time, effort, expense and price she paid to obtain this material over the years I was afraid as I have seen with so many other researchers, when they died, their research material would be lost to rest of us and all their hard work would be for not.

I remember when Geraldine Mabel (**MILLER**) Reed lost her husband and son; she completely shut down her research for 10 years. And to add insult to injury, after her mourning period, when Bonnie and I visited her in Desloge, Missouri, her memory had deteriorated to the point she became confused and disoriented concerning her research.

I remember seeing boxes and boxes of research records piled from the floor to the ceiling and I wondered who would be the beneficiary of that material. I advised her to send it to Salt Lake City to the Genealogical Department so they could take care of it. I don’t know what happened to all that research material...Mabel died in 2010.

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Consequently, motivated by the idea of preserving their research, the Pratt Progenitor Papers Series was conceived (1990) to promote all known research on a particular individual and his family and descendants known at that time, into book form for others to benefit from our collective research.

Therefore, I have been compiling other researcher's data on any and all families in the Franklin, Washington and Crawford Counties of Missouri and by enhancing their research, by magnifying their data with additional data, information, stories and legal documentation to validate and in the process have enhanced our common ancestor's data for the benefit of future generations.

As a result of this research and validation process, I have been able to produce some of the most comprehensive research books covering thousands of surnames from the areas mentioned above.

Without contributors like Larry and JoAnn Faye (**SNOWDEN**) Missey none of these bodies of work could have been produced or would have even sparked an interest in the family history research community.

So, this author is deeply appreciative for the hundreds of researchers who have shared their work and all of these publications are a tribute to them and their untiring efforts at family history research.

A special thank you to Larry and JoAnn Faye (**SNOWDEN**) Missey without their efforts, most of the Missey and allied families research would not have been possible, nor would their have been a desire to preserve this knowledge.

To show my deep appreciation and love for Larry and JoAnn, I have taken the collective Missey and allied family materials freely shared with me and with additional research material donated by other researchers, I have created the "**JoAnn Faye (SNOWDEN) Missey Compendium**" in their honor.

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.
2015

For additional information on the Missier, Missé, Missey families read the following "**JoAnn Faye (SNOWDEN) Missey Compendium**" © 2015 by Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list labeled... **Pratt Archive Collections.**

The following is a table of contents showing the letters, articles, and stories from **VARIOUS** researchers including myself have accumulated over the years concerning the Missey and allied families.

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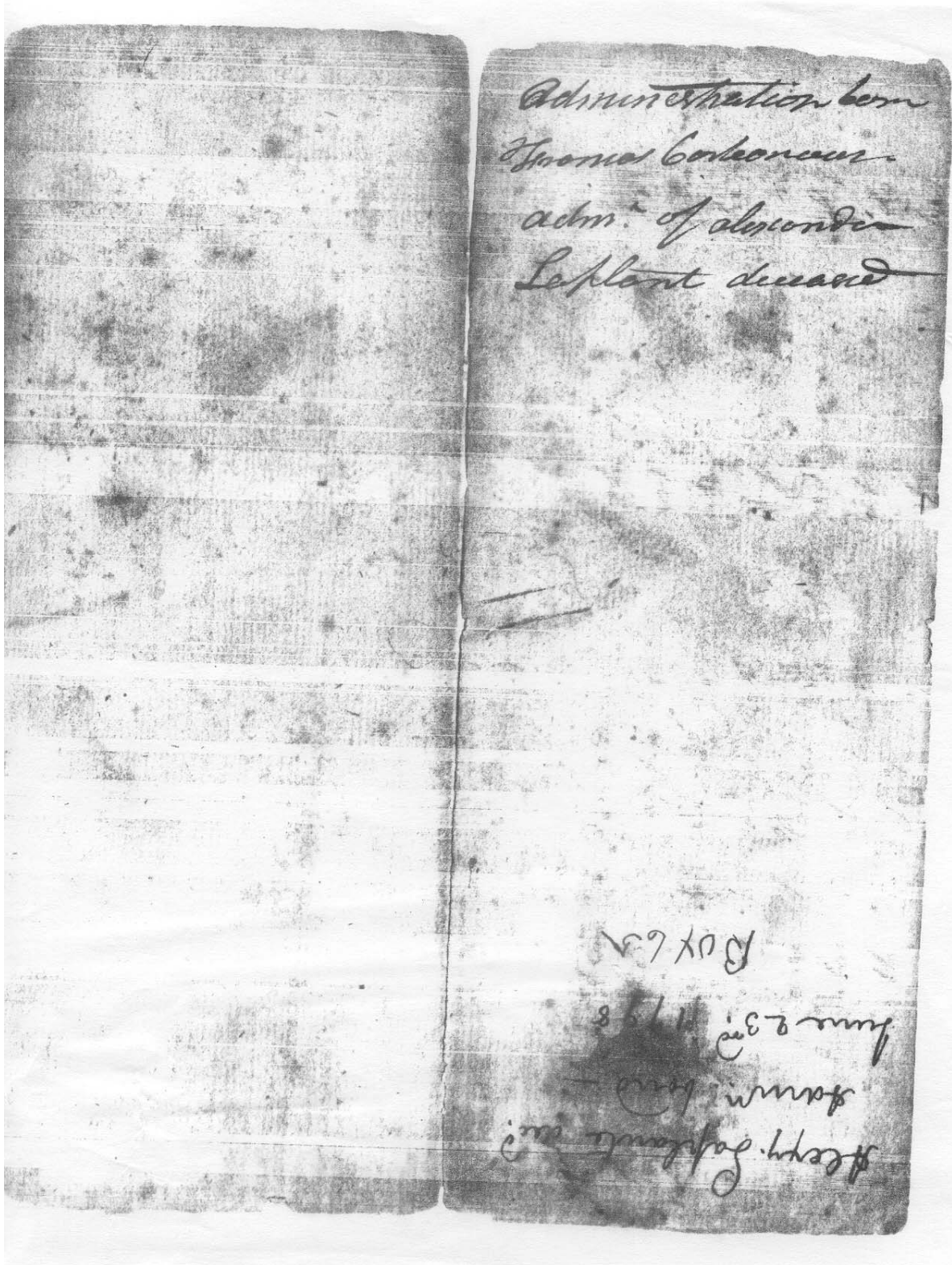
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ALEXANDER LAPLANTE WILL



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Know all men by these presents that we Francois Jarbemas
of Kaskaskia in the County of Randolph in the Territory of
the United States north west of the Ohio, & P. Reher
of the same & Nicholas of the same place
are held and firmly bound unto John Edgar Esquire Judge
of Probate of the said County of Randolph in the sum of four
hundred Dollars to be paid to the said Judge of Probate or his
Successors to which payment well and truly to be made we
bind ourselves and each of us our and each and every of our
Heirs Executors and Administrators firmly by these presents
Sealed with our seals Dated the twenty third Day of June in
the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety
eight and of the Independence of the United States the
twenty second.

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twenty second.

The Condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound on Francois Carbonaux Administrator of the Goods Chattels and Credits of Alexy Laplante - deceased do make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased which have or shall come to the hands possession or knowledge of him the said Francois Carbonaux or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him and the same so made do exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the office of the Court of Probate of the said County of Randolph at or before the twenty third Day of December next ensuing and the same Goods Chattels and Credits and all other Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased at the time of his death which at any time after shall come to the hands or possession of the said Francois Carbonaux or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons shall be administered according to Law and further do make or cause to be made a just and true account of his said Administration on or before the twenty third Day of June next and the rest and residue of the said Goods Chattels and Credits which shall be found remaining upon the said Administrator's accounts the same having been first allowed and approved of by the orphans Court of the said County of Randolph shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons respectively as the said orphans Court of the said County by their Decree or sentence pursuant to

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the true Intent and meaning of Law shall limit and appoint and if it shall hereafter appear that any last will and Testament was made by the said deceased and the Executor or Executors therein named do exhibit the same into the said probate office making request to have it allowed and approved accordingly, if the said Arancours Carbonaux above bound, being thereto required do render and deliver the said Letters of Administration, Approbation of such Testament being first had and made in the said probate office then this obligation to be void and of none Effect or else to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of
Witness Richard Pitt
William Dunn

Arancours Carbonaux

P. Richard

P. Richard

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AMBROISE LAVIGNE ESTATE

Ambroise Lavigne de.
Admⁿ. bond

Decr. 30th 1797

Box 65

Philip Washburn
son for the Estate of
Ambrose Lavigne
checked

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We now all men by these presents That we Philip
Andrebiaue of Massachusetts in the County of Randolph
Bartholomew Richard of the same and Joan Baptiste
Gordon the elder of the same
are jointly and severally held and jointly bound unto
John Edgar & quire Judge of probate of the said County
of Randolph in the sum of Eight hundred
lawful money of the United States to be paid to
the said Judge of Probate or his Successors to
which payment well and truly to be made we
bind ourselves and each and every of us our heirs and each
and every of our heirs Executors and Administrators
and every of them jointly by these presents Sealed
with our Seals Dated the thirtieth Day of
December in the year of our Lord one thousand
seven hundred and ninety seven and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States the twenty second

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden Philip Rochelblanc (Administrator) of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of Ambroise Lavigne deceased do make or cause to be made a true and just account Inventory of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased which have or shall come to the hands possession or knowledge of him the said Philip Rochelblanc into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him and the same made do exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the office of the Court of probate in the said County of Randolph at or before the thirtieth day of march next ensuing and there the same goods chattels and credits and also the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased at the time of his death which at any time after shall come to the hands or possession of the said Philip Rochelblanc or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for him do well and truly administer according to Law and further do make or cause to be made a true and just account of his said administration at or before the thirtieth day of December next And all the rest and residue of the said goods chattels and credits which shall be found remaining upon the said Administrator's account the same being first examined and allowed of by the orphans Court of the County where the said administration is granted shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons respectively as the said orphans Court in the respective County by their decree or sentence pursuant to the true intent and meaning of Law shall limit and appoint. And if it shall hereafter appear that any last will and Testament was made by the said deceased and the Executor or Executors therein named do exhibit the same into the said probate office making request to have it allowed and approved accordingly, if the said Philip Rochelblanc Administrator, abstention of such Testament being first had and made in the said probate office, then this obligation to be void and of none effect, and to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

Pierre Menard

In Que Tony

Ph. Rochelblanc

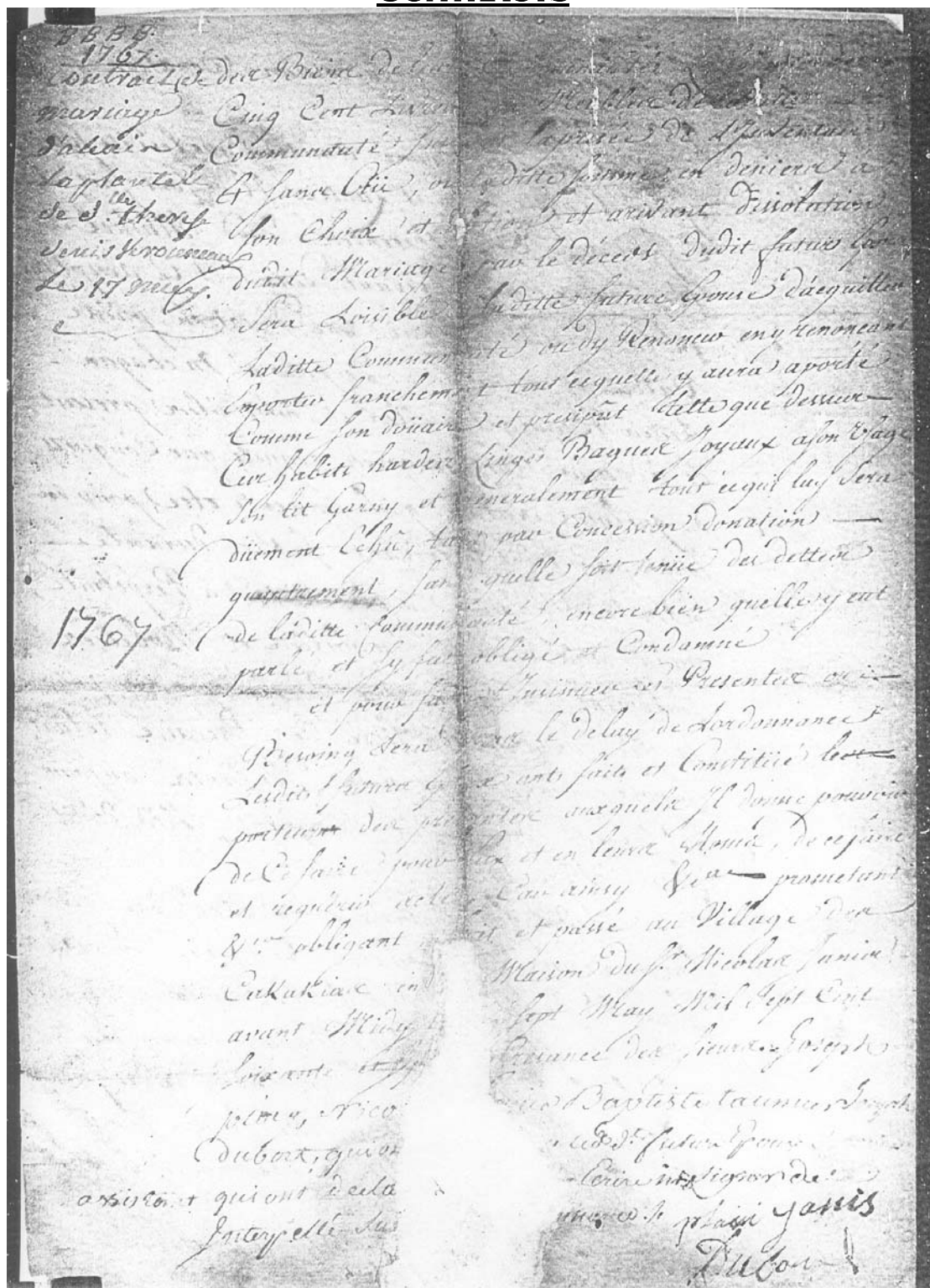
R. Richard

The mark of

+

Joan Bapt. Gendron

CONTRACTS



soit advenir tant par succession Donation
 autrement
 Et pour la bonne amitié que ledit futur
 Epoux apporte son et tantre Il se font fait et
 Ce font par Cede Presentee Dond Mutuel et
 Reciproque au survivant Deux et le acceptent
 en la Meilleure forme que Donation puisse
 Valoir et avoir lieu de puis et En chacun
 Leurs biens meubles et Immeubles present
 Et advenir tant par propre acquets que Conquits
 de quelque nature qu'ils puissent etre, pour en
 Jouir par ledit survivant sa vie durant
 En toute Propriete a ~~perpetuite~~ a Perpetuite
 quand aux acquets Immobiles et Mobiliers
 seulement, et quand aux Propres pour en Jouir
 sa vie durant a titre de Precaire et tout
 suppose quil n'y ait point d'Infructu aujour
 du D'cees du premier Mourant, Me l'indit
 futur Mariage
 Ledit futur Epoux a donne et donne ladite
 future Epouse de Doüaire Contamie ou delu
 somme de C. Pistols de Doüaire Prepa
 Une fois paye quand le Doüaire aura lieu
 Suivant cela et apres bien l'indit futur
 Epoux au de ladite future Epouse
 sans quel que l'ige de le demander en
 Justice
 Ledit futur Epoux
 et l'indit futur Epouse

C'est à savoir que ledits Alexia La Plante
 & Alexandre Benin Peromeau ont Promis
 & Promettent Réciproquement par Expresses
 Ce Prendre l'un et l'autre pour Mary et femme
 par son nom et Log de Mariage. Veluy faire
 Célébrer en face de Notre Mère sainte Eglise
 Plutost que faire Epoux, et Il sera avisé
 & Delibéré entre eux & Dieu; Notre
 Mère sainte Eglise y accorde et consente,
 feroit ledits futurs Epoux, Ina et commune
 Entons bien Meubler, conguets et Jumeables
 suivant la Coutume suivie et Régie
 En ce pays, Encore bien qu'ils transportent
 Leurs demeures ou fissent des acquisitions
 En pays ou la coutume fussent contraire
 auxquelles Ils ont par Cox présentes
 Derogé et Renoncé
 Ne feront tenir aux Dettres l'un de
 l'autre, si fait et Créé avant la
 Célébration dudit Mariage, et by au Cox
 Il y a elle sera payée et acquittée par
 Celuy ou Celle qui les aura faittes et Créées
 & sur son Bénéfice Laine que Celuy de l'autre
 My soit tenu
 Lesdits Epoux Ce Prenant
 avec l'Espece

253 May 17-1767.

Nous devant Secoursaire Royal aux Illinois
 Resident au Village du fort de Chartres, et des
 temoins Cy bas nommés, Jurentes Presentes
 Alexis La Plante fils de Jacques La Plante
 & de Marie Levesque, Ceu Pere et Mere
 habitant de la Paroisse de Marsac, pour, des lieux Riches
 & assisté du sr Joseph Placy — son amy, qui
 Constitue pour luy tenir lieu et place de pere, pour
 Ce, Comparant pour luy en son Nom d'une part
 & de l'autre Denise Peronneau fille de
 Baptiste Denise Peronneau et de Marie Hubert
 Ceu Pere et Mere Deffant, et assisté du
 sr de Joseph Dubord, sr. Nicolai Janice son tuteur & quelle constitue
 pour luy tenir lieu et place de pere, pour Ce
 Comparant. Demurant audit Village de
 Cahokia Paroisse de l'Immaculée Conception
 stipulant pour elle, & Ce Present et de son
 Consentement et aussi pour elle et en son Nom
 (d'autre Part, &
 Lesquels parties et en la Presence et du
 Consentement de leurs Parents et amy cy après
 nommés, Jurent de la Part d'Alexis La Plante
 de la Part de Denise Peronneau
 Baptiste Denise Peronneau
 Janice son tuteur et de Joseph
 Dubord son tuteur de Antoine Janice
 Lesquels parties

en Canada
 absente

à de Joseph Dubord, sr. Nicolai Janice son tuteur & quelle constitue
 pour luy tenir lieu et place de pere, pour Ce
 Comparant.

de la Part de Denise Peronneau
 Baptiste Denise Peronneau
 Janice son tuteur et de Joseph
 Dubord son tuteur de Antoine Janice
 Lesquels parties

de la Part de Denise Peronneau
 Baptiste Denise Peronneau
 Janice son tuteur et de Joseph
 Dubord son tuteur de Antoine Janice
 Lesquels parties

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CHURCH REGISTER OF VINCENNES POST, INDIANA VOLUME 1 1756-1780

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of

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~~1780-1786~~

1756-1780

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pere et mere elle a eu pour parain
Sieur Jacques Charbon La maraime
Marie Magdeleine La Coste qui a dit
ne signer e a signe
Chalbaumaux

Phillibert

Supplées les ceremonies par nous
pretre sousigne
P. Epibault Ptre Missé

L'an 1774 le 27 decembre Jay endoyer
avec l'intention de notre mere Ste
eglise une petite nee a meme elle
est nommée marie marguerite
en legitime mariage de Sr Jean
Lagarde et de Magdeleine Chavalet
il a eu pour parain Sieur Jean
Louis de Noyon La maraime Marie
Francoise Lovel grandmere de la
fille qui ont dit ne savoir signer
en la paroise de St Xavier

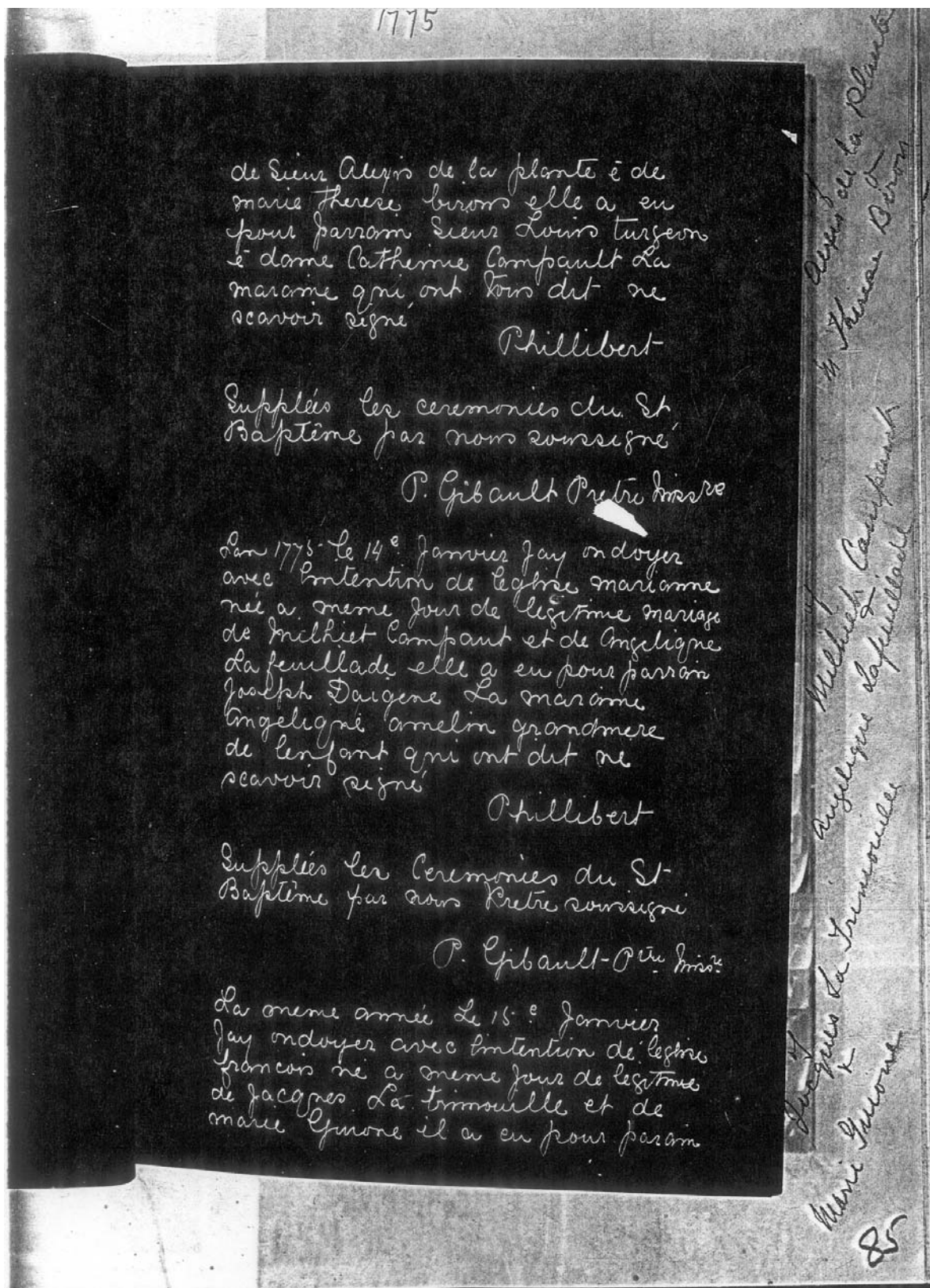
Phillibert

Supplées les ceremonies Du St Baptême
par nous sousigne
P. Epibault Ptre Missé

L'an 1775 le 7eme Janvier Jay
endoyer avec l'intention de notre
mere Ste eglise une petite fille
nee a meme jour de legitime mariage

Mrs de Lagarde
Magd Chavalet

84



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CHURCH REGISTER

OF

VINCENNES POST

Indiana

Vol. II.

1780-1786.

St. Louis

Missouri Historical Society

1919.

Phillibert
Supplée les ceremonies et baptême
sans condition par le sousigné
Payet J. L. missionnaire
La même année le 3eme Decembre
Jay ordoyer Therese née a même
jour Legitime mariage entre etienne
Sté Marie et Therese Boyer ses
peres et mere Le parain René
Longlois la maraîme Marie
Boyer grand mere qui ont
dit ne sçavoir signe
Etienne Et Marie
Phillibert
Au même moment Jay ordoyer
Charles né a même jour en
legitime mariage de Charles
Bonneau Et de Catherine Bon-
Jagnote ses peres et meres
Le parain a été René Longlois
la maraîme Genevieve Bonneau
qui ont dit ne sçavoir
Phillibert
13
Pelagie } La même année
Renaud } le 4eme Decembre
Jay ordoyer Pelagie
née a même jour
de legitime mariage de Emmenture
Des Rosiers Des Tremble Et de

313
J'ay Renvoyé Deux Baptême a
L'année 1776 - a mon autre l'ayer
du Registre.

Le quatre fevrier mil sept cent
soixante et oye par nous prestre
missionnaire Vicaire General de
monsg. L'evêque de Quebec aux
pays des Illinois commissaire ont
été Baptisés trois enfants
cy après nommés sçavoir felicité
né le dix de mars de l'année
Derniere du Legitime mariage de
Louis Et Germain Et de felicité
La fille de son Epouse Le
paron Michel Brouillet et la
marame Barbe Borneau.....
marie Joseph née le dix de
juin de l'année Derniere
du Legitime mariage d'Alexis
Laplante et de Marie Therese
Derris Veronau son Epouse, Le
paron Pierre Derris Veronau
et la marame marie Joseph Thomas....
Marie Louise née le vingt huit
octobre de l'année Derniere du
legitime mariage de Louis De ligne
et de marie Joseph Thomas son
Epouse Le paron francors
Gravel et la marame marie
Anne palle Epouse de Louis
Denoyon Lergnells ont Declaré
ne sçavoir signer. Le pere de marie
Louise present a signé avec nous

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

DENIS-VERRONEAU MARRIAGE

DENIS-VERONNEAU / HUBERT

1695, 23 Dec. J. Bte. born at Boucherville to Denis Veronneau and Catherine Guertin (Tanguay Vol 7, p445)

1748 - Marthe Hubert, ^{wife} ~~daughter~~ of J. Bte. Denis Veronneau in Kaskaskia (Belting) one child given - Marie, who m. Antoine Aubuchon 1760 (Belting) Belting says Marthe a widow when census taken in 1752.

Therese Denis - b. ca 1752. ① Married Alexis LaPlante and lived in Vincennes Estate settlement at Ste. Gen. 1786 gives her as his widow, plus Vincennes baptisms list her as Therese Denis Veronneau. Children:

Marie Joseph	1771	Vincennes Church Rec.
Therese	1773	" - m. Francois Ange 1790 Ste Gen.
Catherine	1775	" - m. Louis Bernier 1792 Ste Gen.
Elizabeth	1775	"
Helene	1779	"
J. Bte.		L ^a Plante's settlement
Cecile		" "

1786, 11 Sept. marriage of Pierre Alexander Levrard, widower of Elizabeth La Source, son of Charles Levrard and Cecile La Source to

② Therese Dany, widow of La Plante, dau of J. Bte. Dany and Marthe Houbert or Hobert (Ste. Gen.)

1783 23 Aug: (Hatchitoches Church Registry - Elizabeth Shown Mills.) p. 137

marriage of Juan Bautista Denis, native of the parish of St. Geneveva, living in Hatchitoches for two years, legitimate son of Juan Bautista Denis, Vexelaux?? and Marie Hubert . . and . . Marie Elizabeth Desudouin, native of this parish, legitimate daughter of Francisco Desudouin and Marie Anne Fontemps. 3 bans. Witnesses: Carlos Le Moine, Estevan Venger, Juan Puelav, Bernardo Ripe.

Same source, pg. 241

Oct 18, 1791 - baptism at home of Mr. Monet of Athanasie, age 3 years, legitimate son of Jean Baptiste Denis and Marie Elizabeth Daudouin. Grandparents: *Jean Bte. Denis and *Marthe Hubert; Francois Daudouin and Marie Fontemps.

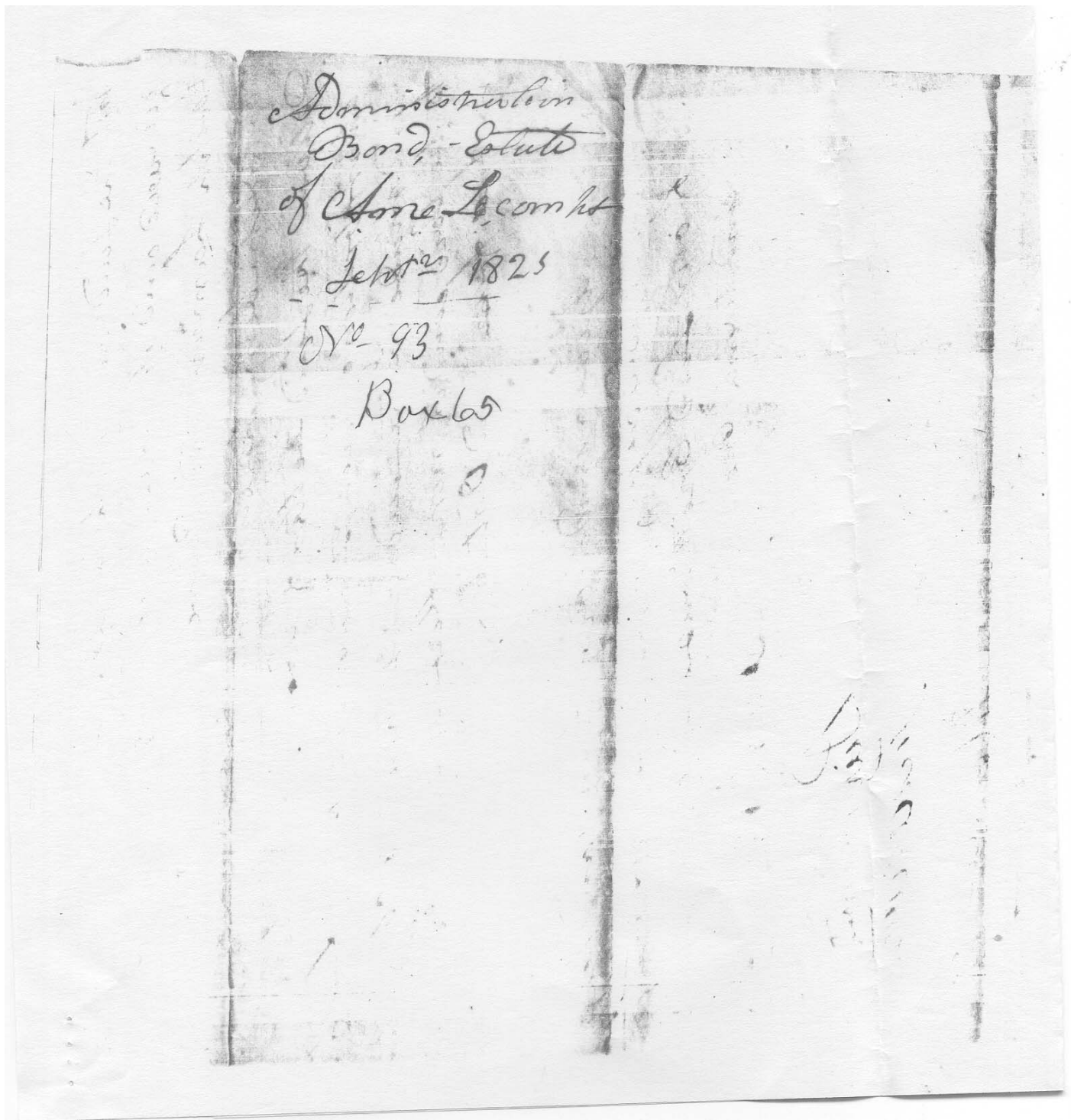
Same date, baptism of Marie Doniego, aged two, dau of above, with grandparents given.

1826 Ste. Gen. died Therese ^{Denis Veronneau La Plante} Levrard age 74 (1st husband ^{Alexis La Plante})

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

ESTATE OF ANN Lecompte 1823 PAGE 1 OF 4



State of Illinois }
 County of Randolph }
 Know all men by these presents
 that we Joseph Lamar Pierre Marnard Francis
 Marnard and Henry Connor all of the County
 aforesaid are held and firmly bound and do by
 these presents acknowledge ourselves our Executors
 and administrators firmly bound both severally
 and jointly to the people of the State of Illinois
 in the Penal sum of three thousand Dollars Ten Cents
 money of the United States to be well and truly paid
 unto the said people of Illinois: And the Condition
 of this obligation is such, That the within bounden
 Joseph Lamar and Pierre Marnard Administrators
 of the good Chattels and Credit of some
 LaCombe late of said County deceased do make
 or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory
 of all and singular the good chattels and Credit
 of the said deceased which have or shall come to the
 hands possession or knowledge of them the said
 Joseph Lamar and Pierre Marnard or into the
 hands or possession of any other person or persons
 for them and the same to make ~~to~~ exhibit or
 cause to be exhibited in the Court of Probate
 for the County of Randolph on or before
 the

first Monday in January next ensuing and
good chattels and credits and all other good chattels
and credits of the said Deceased at the time of his
Death which at any time hereafter shall come to the
hands or possession of the said Joseph Lamer and Pierre
Manard or into the hands or possession of any other
person or persons for them do well and truly
Administer according to Law and further do make
or cause to be made a true and just account
of their said administration at or before the first
Monday in September in the Year of our Lord
One thousand Eight hundred and twenty two
and all the rest and residue of said goods
chattels and credits which shall be found remaining
on the said administrators account the same being
first examined and allowed of by the Court
of Probate of the County aforesaid where
Administration is granted shall deliver and
unto such persons or persons as the said Court by its Decree or Sentence pursuant
to the true intent and meaning of Law shall limit
and appoint and if it shall hereafter
appear that any last will and Testament
was made by the said Deceased and the Executor
or Executors therein named do exhibit the same

into the said Court making request to have it
allowed and approved. accordingly if the said
Joseph Lamar and Pierre Manard within
borders. being thereunto required to render an
Deliver the said Letters of administration -
appropriation of such Testaments being further
and made in the said Court then this obligation
to be void and of none effect or else to remain
in full force and Virtue -

Given under our hands and seals -
this third Day of September in the year
of our Lord One thousand eight hundred
and twenty one -

Joseph ^{his} Lamar Seal
mark
Pierre Manard Seal
F. Manard Seal
H. Lamar Seal

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

FIRST RECOGNITION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES 14 FEBRUARY 1778

FIRST RECOGNITION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

14 February 1778

John Paul Jones commanding the Continental ship RANGER exchanged salutes with a French fleet under Admiral La Motte Picquet in Quiberon Bay, France. RANGER fired a 13 gun salute, the customary number rendered a monarchy, and the French answered with 11 guns, the number accorded to republics.

Captain Jones well understood the historic significance of this moment. He wrote to the Marine Committee: "I am happy in having it in my power to congratulate you on my having seen the American flag for the first time recognized in the fullest and completest manner by the flag of France.....it was in fact an acknowledgement of American Independence."

HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, ILLINOIS

HISTORY OF RANDOLPH, MONROE AND PERRY COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

103

cts; cattle under two years of age, sheep or hogs, 3½ cts. each.

The labors of the county court were performed by justices of the peace, three of whom would form a quorum, until January, 1810. A territorial law, passed December 22d, 1809, created county courts, to be composed of three judges who were appointed by the governor. Before proceeding further we would here introduce a

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—1809.

Justices of the Peace.—The early Justices of the Peace held their offices by appointment, and it was not until 1827 that the people were deemed competent to elect their township judicial officers. The general view on the subject seems to have been that the dignity of the "Squire" would be or was in danger of being lowered by the vulgarity of elections.

The governor of the territory appointed the justices at the suggestion of the county commissioners, or "at will," and the commissions issued to those dignitaries smack of monarchical origin, his excellency the governor using the plural number of the personal pronoun when referring to his own person.

The following gentlemen seem to have acted as justices in 1809:

Philip Fouke, William Arundel, Henry Levens, Pierre Le Conte, P. Harralson, David Anderson, Jean B. Barbeau, Robert Gaston, Archibald Thompson, John Guithing, John Edgar, James M. Roberts, John McFerrer, John Bradshaw, Samuel Omelvany, George Robinson, George Hacker, Jas. Lemon, Thomas Ferguson, Hamlet Ferguson, John Phelps, and Marion Fuller.

Overseers of the Poor.—Ralph Drury, John Evert for Mitchie; Clement Drury, Pierre Le Conte, for Du Rocher; John Gibson, A. Langlois, for Kaskaskia; Joseph Clendenin, Henry Leven, for Williamsburg; John Beaird, Paul Heilston, for Springfield; George Hecker (Hacker), and Squire Green for Mississippi; Hamlet Ferguson and Frederick Grater for Massac; James Ford and Samuel Omelvany for Rocking Cave.

Overseers of the Highways.—Jesse Reynolds for Mitchie, Pierre Auguste for Du Rocher, Jesse Griggs for Kaskaskia, Thomas Levin for Williamsburg, James Hughes for Springfield. For the newly organized townships Rocking Cave, Massac, and Mississippi, no appointments were made.

Constables.—Jesse Griggs and Samuel Davis for Kaskaskia; Michael Masterson for Mitchie; John Langston for Mississippi; Joseph M. Courtney for Marie; Antoin Le Chance for Du Rocher; James Laird, Springfield.

Licensed Taverns in 1809.—Pierre Le Compte, at Prairie du Rocher; Philip Fouke, at Kaskaskia; Thomas Cox, at Kaskaskia; Jonathan Taylor, at the United States Saline; James Truesdale, on the road leading from U. S. Saline to Shawneetown; James Lane, do. do.

The first county court of Randolph county, composed of the Worshipful Philip Fouke, William Arundel and John McFerrer, met at the tavern of Thomas Cox on the 4th of

January, 1810, and proceeded immediately to levy a tax for the county and also a territorial tax on lands located.

The county tax levy was as follows: Each single man, not having one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property, was assessed one dollar; owners of slaves had to pay for each slave one dollar per year; horses were taxed fifty cents and neat cattle ten cents each; each mansion valued at two hundred dollars or more, all mills and distilleries, were assessed at the rate of thirty cents per one hundred dollars valuation. The numerous ferries were also a source of revenue, and the year 1810 saw the following ferries licensed, to wit: Ephraim Carpenter, William Cheek, John Edgar, Pierre Menard, James Ford, each ten dollars; Hamilton Ferguson at seven dollars; James Fulton and William Morrison each at six dollars; Charles Bradley, Louis Baorke, Thomas Ferguson, John Robinson, Richard and Waller, each five dollars; Jonathan Hampton at four dollars; John Morris, James McHorton and John May, each three dollars.

The revenue of the county derived from these levies was small, as the land taxes proper were collected for maintaining the territorial government only. From a settlement mentioned in the county records of August term 1809, it appears that the county revenue for the years 1807 and 1808, the collection of which was entrusted to sheriff James Gilbreath, amounted to \$1,593.18, of which \$944.97 had been collected and accounted for, while \$213.50 of the revenue of 1807 and \$435.71 of the revenue of 1808 were returned delinquent. The sheriffs of those days had a hopeless task to perform in collecting a few hundred dollars of taxpayers, whose homes were scattered through all the territory between the Mississippi, the Wabash and the Ohio, nor is it to be wondered at that nearly every one is accused of being in default. The expenses of those infant counties, though insignificant in the whole, invariably exceeded the revenue, and sufficed scarcely to defray court expenses, rent of rooms and salaries of officers; improvement of roads and building of bridges was out of the question; but let it be said in honor of those pioneers, that they contrived to find means to aid the poor and helpless. We mention here that the authorities in 1809 paid Thomas Cox \$144 a year for keeping Thomas Branham, a blind man. Thus it is shown that about one-sixth of the whole revenue was expended in support of one unfortunate fellow-being! In extreme cases the aid of the territorial government was extended to the helpless, as for instance in the case of Julian Bart, who had been drafted to serve a tour of duty as a militiaman during the past summer, and while in service and obeying the orders of his officer, was shockingly wounded, having one arm shot off and the other broken in different places, his body lacerated and his eyesight greatly injured, and now lies in a most distressed situation in the town of St. Louis, dependent on the bounty of a poor family; and whereas it would be cruel to permit him to linger out a miserable existence, rendered so in the service of his country, without the support which it is able to afford him, therefore it is ordered by the governor that the auditor draw warrants for such sums of money as may from time to

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER TO MARGE KAISER FROM FLOYD PRATT 15 MARCH 1994

Margie Kaiser
112 East Missouri St.
Trenton, IL 62293

03-15-94

Dear Margie,

It was such a pleasure to talk to you again. I hope your family is enjoying good health.

Enclosed is family group sheets on the Raphael "Ralph" Pierre "Peter" Misse family and the Prudhomme family.

The following is my effort of research and how I arrived that your Raphael "Ralph Peter" is Pierre "Peter" Misse and Marguerite "Margaret" Prudhomme's son.

Raphael Pierre Misse according to your dates was born 26 Oct 1844. This means he would be 5-6 years old in the 1850 census. Checking the 1850 Washington County, Mo. census I found the family of Pierre "Peter" Misse and Marguerite "Margaret" Prudhomme at House #875.

According to my records, (see volume 5, under this family), all the children I had on this family was a daughter named Mary Barbara Jane Misse from the St. Stephen's Catholic Church Baptismal Records, Richwoods, Washington Co., MO. She was born 6 June 1850. So she should be 1-2 years old in the 1850 census with her parents.

Pierre Misse and Margaret Prudhomme listed their children in the 1850 census as follows: Francis, male age 12, Philomine, female age 9, Letitia, female age 7, RAPHAEL, male age 5, MARY J., female age 1.

Since Mary Jane was in this family then this was the link to Raphael's family and ties your Ralph Peter Missey as RAPHAEL PIERRE MISSE to his father and mother.

Also, Peter Missey & Mary Clotise Politte named one daughter Latisha and one daughter Philoman and a son Frances, and a daughter Maggie, and a daughter Mary, which are the names similar to the Pierre & Margaret (Prudhomme) Misse children. Latisha = Letitia, Philoman = Philomine, Frances = Francois, Maggie = Margaret, Mary = Mary. And I bet after you find out Raphael "Ralph" & Adaline (Courtois) Misse's children you will find further similarities from their descendants.

After obtaining this breakthrough, I went to my Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church records and found no further information. I then went to my St. Joachim's Catholic Church Records in Old Mines, MO. and found further children belonging to this family. (See the family group sheet on Pierre and Margaret Misse.)

I did not find the birth & baptismal record of Philomine, Letitia, or Raphael "Ralph" Misse at the Ste. Genevieve, St. Joachim, or St. Stephens Catholic Church Records, not because I didn't look but because my records are not complete.

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I suggest the following for further research and to complete the family.

1. Order the death certificate from the Division of Health in Jefferson City, MO on Ralph Peter Missey died 21 Mar 1917. Your best bet would be to try to obtain this record. It will give you his parents name and place of burial for him. If the Division of Health writes back and says they can not find a record on him do not give up. They haven't looked good enough. Try Raphael, Ralph, Pierre, Peter, Missey, Misse, Mecs, and other various names. Since you have the date of death I think you will be successful. When you obtain this record, this will verify that Pierre Misse and Margaret Prudhomme was his parents. Keep me informed as to what you find. Also, send me a copy of the death record for my records. Also, order the death records of Peter Missey died 11 Oct 1937 and his mother Adaline Missey.

2. Check the St. Joachim Catholic Church birth and baptismal records for the three or more children listed above. Also the St. Stephens Catholic Church records in Richwoods. This will verify those birth and christening dates.

(It appears that Pierre and Margaret were in the Old Mines area when the first few children were born and moved to the Richwoods area before Mary Jane was born.)

3. Check the marriage records for Washington Co. and St. Francois Co and Ste. Genevieve Co, MO to find the marriage record of Ralph Peter (Raphael Pierre) Misse and Adaline Courtois. Should be around 1865/1866. (check Wash Co. first)
4. Check the 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910 census for Ralph Peter & Adaline Missey. Their little boy Peter was born probably before 1870. This will give you their children filling in the blanks. Since Ralph Peter Misse died 21 Mar 1917, he will not be in the 1920 census but maybe Adaline Misse will be. Check Washington County first.
5. Check the 1870, 1880, census of Washington Co., MO to find Margaret Misse. Pierre did not show up in the 1860 census but she did. By 1870 she is probably living with one of her children since Marie was 10 years old in the 1860 census and she was her youngest child. Therefore, sometimes the old folks lived with their children. Check for all Missey, Misse, Mecs, families in the Washington Co., area for Margaret should be age 50 in the 1870 census and 60 in the 1880 census. This will give you a clue as to when she died. Also, if she is living with family, then this verifies the family she is with as her children.
6. Check all marriage records for the children of Pierre and Margaret Misse. Take their birth date and add 20 years and you should find the marriage records in either the Catholic Church or the Washington, Crawford, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Jefferson County marriage records. Sometimes they left the county and were married in adjoining counties.
7. Check for all children in the census records after 1870. This

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will give you their spouses and children.

This should keep you busy for the next several years and will help to fill in the gaps to complete your ancestry. Since Pierre & Margaret Misse are brother to my Jean "John" Louis & Marie "Mary" (Piquette) Misse they are not my direct line. As an accommodation I have researched various parallel families, (aunts, uncles, cousins and others) strickly to eliminate them from my direct line. Therefore I will fill in information about them as I run across it but I will not actively research their line. That is for you and your family to do.

I hope you find this information helpful and I was lucky to be able to connect your Ralph Peter Misse to Pierre & Margaret Misse. This usually takes much work and time and money to do but because I have quite an extensive library at home I was able to make some progress.

Once again thank you for sharing your information with me for my books. Without you selflessly sharing your information, I would not have been able to help you find your connection.

Concerning the Talbot Volume #9, this book won't be ready until next month, because I have to get out 4 copies of Volume #3 in a few weeks. So If you want to send me \$25.00 for the Talbot book then I will put you on the list and mail you one next month.

Good luck in your researching.

Respectfully,

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

MARRIAGE CONTRACT CHARLES AIME LA CONTE AND MARIE JEANNE LOISE
11 FEBRUARY 1768

68:2:11:1

1768 FEB 11

Marriage contract between Charle Aime Le Conte, son of Pierre Leconte and of Marie Charlote Fournier, of Montreal, and Marie Jeanne Loise, daughter of Antoine Loise and of Marie Joseph Tessier, of St. Phillippe. Done in the presence of the bride's stepfather Jean Baptiste Mercier.

Jacques Le Conte; Marc Sirrelly(?); Batiste Provos; Portemay; Ferrety.

2pp.

Priv. V, 93

(68:3:10:1)

Sale of 750 acres of land by Pierre du Choufour de Louviere and Marian Richomme, his wife, of Prairie du Rocher to John Baynton, Samuel Wharton and George Morgan, of Philadelphia, for 10 pounds sterling. Followed by ratification of sale by Capt. Gordon Forbes of His Majesty's 34th Regiment of Foot, commanding in the Illinois and by a receipt of payment in full. English copy.

Francois Jaubidon; Dutisne (heirs); Jacques Boutillet; Edward Cole; John Jennings; Rumsey.

SALE OF LAND BY PIERRE DU CHOUFOUR DE LOUVIERE AND MARIAN
RICHOMME 10 FEBRUARY 1768

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BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

**MARRIAGE CONTRACT ALEXIS LA PLANTE AND THERESE DENIS
VERRONNEAU 17 MAY 1767**

8iatanon, son of Francois Codere and Agnes (ms. illegible), and Marguerite Chapaud, 18, native of Detroit, daughter of Nicolas Chapaud and Marie Le Cler. Groom is accompanied by Louis Boyer and his wife; by Pierre, Rene, and Louis Codere and their wives. Executed at the post Vincennes. Notary's copy.

Louise Delille; Jean Louis De Noyon; Jean Chabot; Phillibert.

3pp.

Priv. V, 83

67:5:17:1

1767 MAY 17

Marriage contract between Alexis La Plante, son of Jacques La Plante and Marie Texier, natives of Masca, Trois Rivières, in Canada, and Therese Denis Verronneau, daughter of the late Baptiste Denis Verronneau, and the late Marie Hubert. Bride is accompanied by her guardian Nicolas Janis of Kaskaskia, her deputy guardian Joseph Dubord, and by her brother Baptiste Denis Veronneau. Groom is accompanied by his cousin, Jean Baptiste Texier. Executed at Kaskaskia.

Joseph Placy; Baptiste Tomur dit La Source; Antoine Tomur.

4pp.

Priv. V, 8

TROPEZ RICARD FAMILY AND SUSANNE Lecompte STORY

Across Main Street (Block 12) was owned by Tropez Ricard until 1833. He was the son of Francois Ricard and Rose Manche. He married Jeanette Hubardeau, the daughter of Simon Hubardeau and Pelagie LaFleur. Both the Ricard family and the Hubardeau family were early residents of the old town. Tropez lived on this property, his home facing Main Street surrounded by a picket fence. Prior to 1800 there was no bridge crossing North Gabouri Creek at Main Street, the crossing was on second street. In 1829 Charles Gregoire built the first bridge on Main Street. Ricard sold a right of way to the County along the South side of the Creek between Second and Main Street. This street seems to have disappeared.

In 1835 Ricard sold the entire block to Susanne LeCompte, the widow of Pierre LeCompte. The LeCompte family traced its ancestry to Aime LeCompte, Maitre-tailleur and Anne Goupil, daughter of Nicholas Goupil and Marie Pelletier who were married in Canada in 1679. Their son Pierre also married in Canada in 1721 to Charlotte Fournier, and moved to Kaskaskia and their children were born at St. Phillipe (the records now at Prairie du Rocher). Susanne LeCompte was the daughter of Major Jean Baptiste Barbeau of Prairie Du Rocher. This Susanne is credited with erecting the two large stone buildings. The "Mill" which was described in 1840 as a four story stone flouring mill, operated by her son Eloy LeCompte and the other the rock house was the Eloy LeCompte residence and was later sold to William Baumstark.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

PEDIGREE CHARTS FOR BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG

Address B. Klingelsmith-Giesert person as No. 30 on chart No. 1

City, State 290 Birchfield Drive

Date Marionette, GA 30067

16 b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 1)

17 m. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 1)

18 b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 1)

19 m. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 1)

20 b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 1)

21 m. (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 1)

22 b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 1)

23 m. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 1)

24 b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 1)

25 m. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 1)

26 b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 1)

27 m. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 1)

28 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 1)

29 m. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 1)

30 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 1)

31 m. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 1)

4 b. (Father of No. 2)

5 p.b. (Mother of No. 2)

6 m. (Father of No. 3)

7 p.b. (Mother of No. 3)

8 b. (Father of No. 4)

9 p.b. (Mother of No. 4)

10 m. (Father of No. 5)

11 p.b. (Mother of No. 5)

12 b. (Father of No. 6)

13 p.b. (Mother of No. 6)

14 m. (Father of No. 7)

15 p.b. (Mother of No. 7)

1 b. ca. 1745 France

2 d. 20 Aug. 1834 Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

3 Marie Louise Le Comte

4 b. ca. 1759

5 d. 3 Spt. 1831 Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

6 Raphael Misse

7 b. 29 Spt. 1796 Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

8 m. 12 Jun. 1826

9 d. 1850-1860

10 p.d. Washington Co., Mo.

11 b. (Father of No. 1)

12 p.b. (Mother of No. 1)

13 m. (Father of No. 2)

14 d. (Mother of No. 2)

15 p.d. (Father of No. 3)

16 b. (Mother of No. 3)

17 p.b. (Father of No. 4)

18 m. (Mother of No. 4)

19 d. (Father of No. 5)

20 p.d. (Mother of No. 5)

21 b. (Father of No. 6)

22 p.b. (Mother of No. 6)

23 m. (Father of No. 7)

24 d. (Mother of No. 7)

25 p.d. (Father of No. 8)

26 b. (Mother of No. 8)

27 p.b. (Father of No. 9)

28 m. (Mother of No. 9)

29 d. (Father of No. 10)

30 p.d. (Mother of No. 10)

31 b. (Father of No. 11)

32 p.b. (Mother of No. 11)

33 m. (Father of No. 12)

34 d. (Mother of No. 12)

35 p.d. (Father of No. 13)

36 b. (Mother of No. 13)

37 p.b. (Father of No. 14)

38 m. (Mother of No. 14)

39 d. (Father of No. 15)

40 p.d. (Mother of No. 15)

41 b. (Father of No. 16)

42 p.b. (Mother of No. 16)

43 m. (Father of No. 17)

44 d. (Mother of No. 17)

45 p.d. (Father of No. 18)

46 b. (Mother of No. 18)

47 p.b. (Father of No. 19)

48 m. (Mother of No. 19)

49 d. (Father of No. 20)

50 p.d. (Mother of No. 20)

51 b. (Father of No. 21)

52 p.b. (Mother of No. 21)

53 m. (Father of No. 22)

54 d. (Mother of No. 22)

55 p.d. (Father of No. 23)

56 b. (Mother of No. 23)

57 p.b. (Father of No. 24)

58 m. (Mother of No. 24)

59 d. (Father of No. 25)

60 p.d. (Mother of No. 25)

61 b. (Father of No. 26)

62 p.b. (Mother of No. 26)

63 m. (Father of No. 27)

64 d. (Mother of No. 27)

65 p.d. (Father of No. 28)

66 b. (Mother of No. 28)

67 p.b. (Father of No. 29)

68 m. (Mother of No. 29)

69 d. (Father of No. 30)

70 p.d. (Mother of No. 30)

71 b. (Father of No. 31)

72 p.b. (Mother of No. 31)

73 m. (Father of No. 32)

74 d. (Mother of No. 32)

75 p.d. (Father of No. 33)

76 b. (Mother of No. 33)

77 p.b. (Father of No. 34)

78 m. (Mother of No. 34)

79 d. (Father of No. 35)

80 p.d. (Mother of No. 35)

81 b. (Father of No. 36)

82 p.b. (Mother of No. 36)

83 m. (Father of No. 37)

84 d. (Mother of No. 37)

85 p.d. (Father of No. 38)

86 b. (Mother of No. 38)

87 p.b. (Father of No. 39)

88 m. (Mother of No. 39)

89 d. (Father of No. 40)

90 p.d. (Mother of No. 40)

91 b. (Father of No. 41)

92 p.b. (Mother of No. 41)

93 m. (Father of No. 42)

94 d. (Mother of No. 42)

95 p.d. (Father of No. 43)

96 b. (Mother of No. 43)

97 p.b. (Father of No. 44)

98 m. (Mother of No. 44)

99 d. (Father of No. 45)

100 p.d. (Mother of No. 45)

Adelaid Oge (Auger)

1 b. (Father of No. 1)

2 p.b. (Mother of No. 1)

3 d. (Father of No. 2)

4 p.d. (Mother of No. 2)

5 b. (Father of No. 3)

6 p.b. (Mother of No. 3)

7 m. (Father of No. 4)

8 d. (Mother of No. 4)

9 p.d. (Father of No. 5)

10 b. (Mother of No. 5)

11 p.b. (Father of No. 6)

12 m. (Mother of No. 6)

13 d. (Father of No. 7)

14 p.d. (Mother of No. 7)

15 b. (Father of No. 8)

16 p.b. (Mother of No. 8)

17 m. (Father of No. 9)

18 d. (Mother of No. 9)

19 p.d. (Father of No. 10)

20 b. (Mother of No. 10)

21 p.b. (Father of No. 11)

22 m. (Mother of No. 11)

23 d. (Father of No. 12)

24 p.d. (Mother of No. 12)

25 b. (Father of No. 13)

26 p.b. (Mother of No. 13)

27 m. (Father of No. 14)

28 d. (Mother of No. 14)

29 p.d. (Father of No. 15)

30 b. (Mother of No. 15)

31 p.b. (Father of No. 16)

32 m. (Mother of No. 16)

33 d. (Father of No. 17)

34 p.d. (Mother of No. 17)

35 b. (Father of No. 18)

36 p.b. (Mother of No. 18)

37 m. (Father of No. 19)

38 d. (Mother of No. 19)

39 p.d. (Father of No. 20)

40 b. (Mother of No. 20)

41 p.b. (Father of No. 21)

42 m. (Mother of No. 21)

43 d. (Father of No. 22)

44 p.d. (Mother of No. 22)

45 b. (Father of No. 23)

46 p.b. (Mother of No. 23)

47 m. (Father of No. 24)

48 d. (Mother of No. 24)

49 p.d. (Father of No. 25)

50 b. (Mother of No. 25)

51 p.b. (Father of No. 26)

52 m. (Mother of No. 26)

53 d. (Father of No. 27)

54 p.d. (Mother of No. 27)

55 b. (Father of No. 28)

56 p.b. (Mother of No. 28)

57 m. (Father of No. 29)

58 d. (Mother of No. 29)

59 p.d. (Father of No. 30)

60 b. (Mother of No. 30)

61 p.b. (Father of No. 31)

62 m. (Mother of No. 31)

63 d. (Father of No. 32)

64 p.d. (Mother of No. 32)

65 b. (Father of No. 33)

66 p.b. (Mother of No. 33)

67 m. (Father of No. 34)

68 d. (Mother of No. 34)

69 p.d. (Father of No. 35)

70 b. (Mother of No. 35)

71 p.b. (Father of No. 36)

72 m. (Mother of No. 36)

73 d. (Father of No. 37)

74 p.d. (Mother of No. 37)

75 b. (Father of No. 38)

76 p.b. (Mother of No. 38)

77 m. (Father of No. 39)

78 d. (Mother of No. 39)

79 p.d. (Father of No. 40)

80 b. (Mother of No. 40)

81 p.b. (Father of No. 41)

82 m. (Mother of No. 41)

83 d. (Father of No. 42)

84 p.d. (Mother of No. 42)

85 b. (Father of No. 43)

86 p.b. (Mother of No. 43)

87 m. (Father of No. 44)

88 d. (Mother of No. 44)

89 p.d. (Father of No. 45)

90 b. (Mother of No. 45)

91 p.b. (Father of No. 46)

92 m. (Mother of No. 46)

93 d. (Father of No. 47)

94 p.d. (Mother of No. 47)

95 b. (Father of No. 48)

96 p.b. (Mother of No. 48)

97 m. (Father of No. 49)

98 d. (Mother of No. 49)

99 p.d. (Father of No. 50)

100 b. (Mother of No. 50)

BKG's research
(descendant of Raphael Misse, Francis
Oge, Le Comte, LaPlante, Harrison)

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. 1

18 Jean Baptiste Sansouc
b.ca.1775 Can
m.ca.1812
d.after 1830

17 Margaret Lemai
b.ca.1785 Ill
d.after 1845

18 Nicholas Delcour
b.ca.1790 Fra
m.ca.1815
d.after 1860

19 Francois Lacrave
b.ca.1783 Can
d.after 1850

20 Emanuel Emily (Hamelin)
b.ca.1780 Can
m.ca.1821
d.after 1860 Laviolett

21 Cecile Cabassier// an
b.ca.1796 Ill
d.after 1870 Burchio

22 Jean Godefroy Bersche
b.ca.1790 Ger.?
m.
d.after 1832

23 Marie Madeleine Keple
b.ca.1790 Mo.
d.after 1832

24 John Cain
b.ca.1805 Mo
m.ca.1837
d.after 1850

25 Jane
b.
d.after 1850

26 James Benton ?
b. 1820 Mo
m.ca.1842
d.after 1860 ?

27 Sina 1860 ?
b. 1825 Mo
d.after 1860

28 Charles Yates
b. 1792 KY.
m.ca.1825
d. 1860-1867 Mo.

29 Joyce Hannah Way
b.ca.1807 SC
d.after 1880

30 Raphael Misse
b. 29 Spt. 1796
m. 12 Jun. 1826
d. 1850-1860

31 Adelaid Oge (Auger)
b. 1 Feb. 180
d.after 1860

8 Francois Sansouc
(Father of No. 4)
b. 11 Feb. 1818
p.b. Mo.
m. 13 Apr. 1839
d. 15 Aug. 1892
p.d Washington Co., Mo.

9 Marie Delcour
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 5 July 1822
p.b. Mo.
d. 4 Feb. 1895
p.d Washington Co., Mo.

10 Lewis Emily
(Father of No. 5)
b. 14 Oct. 1828
p.b. Washington Co., Mo.
m. 18 Aug. 1849
d. after 1880

11 Catherine Eliz. Bushin
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 17 June 1831
p.b. Washington Co., Mo.
d. after 1870

12 John Jesse Greenberry
(Father of No. 6)
b. 11 Aug. 1838
p.b. Franklin Co., Mo.
m. 23 Aug. 1860
d. 14 Mch. 1915?
p.d Washington Co., Mo.

13 Margaret V. Benton?
(Father of No. 6)
b. Apr. 1844
p.b. Franklin Co., Mo.
d. after 1915

14 Jonas John Yates
(Father of No. 7)
b. ca. 1824
p.b. Mo.
m. 22 Jan. 1850
d. 1870-1880
p.d Washington Co., Mo.

15 Marie Barbe Matilda Misse
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 8 Dec. 1830
p.b. Washington Co., Mo.
d. after 1880
p.d Washington Co., Mo.

4 Valentine Sansouc
(Father of No. 2)
b. 27 Mar. 1864
p.b. Washington Co., Mo.
m. 14 Feb. 1884
d. 28 Mar. 1927
p.d Washington Co., Mo.

5 Margaret Lavina Emily
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 9 May 1865
p.b. Washington Co., Mo.
d. 1886-1890
p.d Washington Co., Mo.

6 John William Cain
(Father of No. 3)
b. Feb. 1866
p.b. Franklin Co., Mo.
m. 2 Oct. 1884
d. 27 May 1932
p.d Washington Co., Mo.

7 Susan Yates
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 30 Jan. 1850
p.b. Washington Co., Mo.
d. 1896-1900
p.d Washington Co., Mo.

3 Leona Yates Cain
(Mother of No. 1)
b. Dec. 1879
p.b. Washington Co., Mo.
d. 5 Mar. 1932
p.d Franklin Co., Mo.

1 Amanda Ellen Sansouc
(Mother of compiler)
b. 3 Apr. 1911
p.b. Washington or Jefferson Co., Mo.
m. 14 Aug. 1933
d. 14 June 1975
p.d Toccoa, Ga.

2 Emit Robert Sansouc
(Father of No. 1)
b. 6 Dec. 1885
p.b. Washington Co., Mo.
m. 29 July 1912
d. 15 Mar. 1969
p.d St. Louis, Mo.

B. Klingelsmith-Geisert
290 Birchfield Drive
Marietta, GA 30067

Wm. Henry Klingelsmith
b. 5 May 1904
d. 14 Feb. 1975
p.b. St. Louis, Mo.
p.d. E. St. Louis, Ill.

adopted by Edward F. & Ida F. Otto
of St. Louis, Mo. in 1913

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JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

Name of Computer _____ Person NO. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 26 on chart No. 17. Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

4 Artus Tessier (Father of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

2 Urbain Tessier (Father of No. 1)

b. 1624
p.b. 28 Spt 1648 Quebec
m. 21 Mar 1689 Quebec
d. Montreal, Canada
p.d. _____

5 Jeanne Meine (Mother of No. 2)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

1 Ignace Tessier

b. 11 Mar 1677
p.b. _____
m. 1704
d. _____
p.d. _____

6 Jacques Archambault (Father of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

3 Marie Archambault (Mother of No. 1)

b. 1636
p.b. _____
d. 16 Aug 1719
p.d. Pte-aux-Trembles, M.

7 Francoise Toureau (Mother of No. 3)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

Marguerite Lussier (Spouse of No. 1)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

8 (Father of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

9 (Mother of No. 4)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

10 (Father of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

12 (Father of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

13 (Mother of No. 6)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

14 (Father of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b. _____
p.b. _____
m. _____
d. _____
p.d. _____

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. _____
m. _____
d. _____

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I., 15434 East Ford Circle Apt A-1, Aurora, Colorado 80017 floydpratt59@gmail.com 39

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 29 on chart No. 17 Chart No. _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

4 Louis Guertin Tp288 (Father of No. 2)
b. lived Daumeray
p.b. near Angers France
m.
d.
p.d.

2 Louis Guertin dit (Father of No. 1)
b. 1635 Tp288
p.b. Tp288
m. 26 Jan. 1659 Montreal 10
d. 1687 Op153
p.d. Canada

5 Georgette Le Duc Tp288 (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Catherine Guertin Tp288
b. 26 May 1664 Tp288
p.b.
m. 20 Jan. 1689 Tp288
d.
p.d.

6 Pierre Le Camus Tp288 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b. lived Paris France
m.
d.
p.d.

3 Elizabeth Le Camus Tp288 (Mother of No. 1)
b. 1645 Tp288
p.b.
d. 20 July 1680 Tp288
p.d.

7 Jeanne Charles Tp288 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Denis Veronneau Tp288 (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 17)
b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 18)
b.
d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 19)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 20)
b.
d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 21)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 22)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 23)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 24)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 25)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 26)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 27)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 28)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 29)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 30)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 31)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 32)
b.
d.

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BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

Address _____
City, State _____
Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

2 Louis Veronneau SVP428
(Father of No. 1)
b. lived Bournevault
p.b. Poitou, France
m.
d.
p.d.

5 (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 Denis Veronneau Tp445
b.
p.b.
m. 20 Jan. 1689 Tp445
d. Pte aux Trembles
p.d. Montreal

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d. Bery Op323
Bary SVP428

3 Perine Baril Tp28
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Catherine Guertin Tp445
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 26 May 1664 d.
p.b. Tp445 p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

17 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

18 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

20 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

22 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

24 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

26 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

28 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

30 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

32 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

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JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 31 on chart No. 1.

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

Chart No. 12

16 Louis Auge
b. 1651 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 1)
m. 1691

17 Marie Antoinette Barb
b. 15 Oct. 1674 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d.

18 Rene Maillot
b. 1675 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 1)
m. 1702

19 Marie Francoise Guron
b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d.

20 Rene Maillot "dit"
b. 1637 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 1)
m. 1679

21 Marie Chapacou
b. 1658 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d. 25 Dec. 1733

22 Robert Hauy
b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 1)
m. 18 Apr. 1689

23 Francoise-Anne Goron
b. 1672 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d.

24 Gilles Badaillac
b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 1)
m.

25 Francoise Giguere
b. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d.

26 Ignace Tessier
b. 11 Mar 1677 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 1)
m. 1704

27 Marguerite Lussier
b. 1683 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d. Jean Bte. Denis Veronneau

28 Denis Veronneau
b. 20 Jan 1689 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d. by 1735

29 Catherine Guertin
b. 26 May 1664 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d. after 1735?

30 Pierre Huber/Duplessis
b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d. after 1735?

31 Marguerite Lorie
b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. 1)
d. after 1735 ? *Maduell, Census

8 Francois Auge Tp80
b. 1701 (Father of No. 2)
p.b. 1726
m. 27 Feb 1726 Tp80 *
d. 2 Oct. 1751 Tp80
p.d. Lotbiniere, Canada

9 Françoise Maillot Tp80
b. ca. 1703 (Mother of No. 4)
p.b. 1766
d.
p.d.

10 Louis Maillot
b. 18 Jan. 1689 (Father of No. 5)
p.b. ap-Sante, Canada
m. 1717 Boucherville
d. 1 Dec. 1760
p.d. St. Jean-Canada Ouy Deschaillon Houi

11 Marie Madeleine Houy
b. (Mother of No. 5)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Jacques La Plante
b. of Trois Rivières, Canada
m. 26 June 1731
d. after 1767
p.d. Madeleine Therese Marie Texier dit Lavigne (Mother of No. 6)

13 Alexis Louis LaPlante
b. 28 July 1738 (Father of No. 3)
p.b. St. Michel d. Yamaska, Canada
m. 18 May 1767 Kaskaskia
d. 1784
p.d. Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

14 Jean Baptiste Denis Veronneau
b. 23 Dec. 1695 (Father of No. 7)
p.b. Boucherville, Quebec
m. 16 Mch 1735 con. in La
d. by 1751 New Orleans
p.d. Kaskaskia Il Heber Hubert

15 Marie Marthe Duplessis
b. (Mother of No. 7)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Francois Auge Tp84
b. ca. 1730 (Father of No. 2)
p.b.
m. 13 Jan. 1755 Canada
d.
p.d.

17 Francois Oge Tp84
b. 29 Nov. 1762 (Father of No. 1)
p.b. Canada
m. 12 Nov 1790 Ste. Genevieve, Mo.
d.
p.d.

18 Françoise Mayotte Tp84
b. ca. 1730 (Mother of No. 2)
p.b.
d.
p.d.

19 Adelaid Oge (Auger)
b. 1 Feb. 1801
p.b. Ste. Genevieve, Mo.
m. 12 Jun. 1826
d. 1850-1860
p.d. Washington Co., Mo.

20 Therese LaPlant
b. 12 Aug. 1772 (Mother of No. 1)
p.b. Vincennes, Ind.
m. 2 Jan. 1843 St. Joachim
d. Washington Co., Mo.
p.d.

21 Therese Denis Veronneau
b. ca. 1752 (Mother of No. 3)
p.b.
d. 1826
p.d. Ste. Raphael Misse (Mother of No. 1)

22 b. 29 Spt. 1796 d. 1850-1860
p.b. Ste. Genevieve, Mo.
m. Washington Co. Mo. by 1767
p.d. *Alice Forsyth

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

**RANDOLPH COUNTY, ILLINOIS MARRIAGE OF ALEXIS LA PLANTE AND
THERESE DENIS VERRONNEAU**

Randolph Co., Ill., Chester, Ill. Old Courthouse has a card index of the 1st one hundred years of the county records.

1767: May 17th: 1 (I think that means item 1)

Alexis La Plante s/o Jacques LaPlante & Marie Texier natives of Trois Rivieres in Canada & Therese Denis Verronneau d/o late Baptiste Denis Verronneau & the late Marie Hubert

bride's guardian Joseph Dubord & her brother Baptiste Denis Verronneau

groom his cousin Jean Baptiste Texier at Kaskaskia

Wit.:

Joseph Placy, Baptiste Tomur dit La Source (Thomure), Antoine Tomur
4 PP Private Papers
Volume 9

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

JEAN BAPTISTE DENIS MARRIED DEMOISELLE MARIE HUBER 16 MARCH 1735

Tanguay, Vol II, pg. 97

BADAILLAC dit LaPlante, Louis, m. 1674 to Catherine LaLaLore
son Gilles, married 1705 StFrdsu Lac to Francoise GIGUERE
son Gilles, born 1707, m. Madeleine Therese TESSIER
son -

ALEXIS LAPLANTE, born St. Michel d'Yamaska, bapt 28 July 1738

Alexis married 18 May 1767 at Kaskaskia (GRC/Seineke, pg. 601)
to Marie Therese VERONNEAU dit Denis (dau of J. Bte. Deny and Marthe HUBERT,
as stated in her 2nd marriage)

Marie Therese died 23 March 1826 at Ste. Gen., age about 74 (*Mat. den Ste. Gen. 1915 or 1916 by Ida Schaaf*)

Children: Alexis, bapt 1768 at Ste. Gen.

Alexis, age about 6 days, died Ste. Gen. 13 June 1783, no parents give

Marie Joseph, b. 18 June, 1770, bapt. 4 Feb 1771, Vincennes rec.

Therese, b. Aug 1, 1772, bapt. 24 July 1773, Vincennes.
married Francois Ange (Oge) lived Ste. Gen/

Girl, bapt. Jan 1775, Vincennes

Girl, bapt. Mar 8 1775, Vincennes

Catherine (parents stated in marriage record)
married Louis BERNIER 6 Apr. 1792, Ste. Gen.

Barbe (parents stated in marriage record)
married J. Bte Beauchamps, native of Montreal, 19 Oct 1795,
at Ste. Gen.

Helene, bpat. 8 Feb 1779 at Vincennes

married 1. Pierre CHABOT (son of Pierre Chabot and Ursule Clermont)
at Ste. Gen. 10 Jan 1798

2. Pierre Billiau, at Ste. Gen. 17 Oct 1815

LOUISIANA MARRIAGE CONTRACTS

by Alice Daly Forsyth & Ghislaine Pleamonton
Pub. 1988 Polyantao

Marriage contract, March 16, 1735

JEAN BAPTISTE DENIS, a native of Boucherville in Canada, son of
deceased JEAN BAPTISTE DENIS and of CATHERINE GUENTIN

with

Demoiselle MARIE HUBER the daughter of PIERRE HUBER and the absent
Dame MARQUETTE LORIE. Dame FRANCOISE CARRIER stipulates she is
a friend acting in the absence of the mother.

Madame CARRIER further declares the named Demoiselle HUBER has been
residing with herself and Sieur JOSEPH CARRIER, a resident of
St. John the Baptist Parish. *near Ste. Gen.*

With a promise this marriage to be solemnized in the Holy Roman
Apostolic Catholic Church

WITEN Signing: JOSEPH CARRIER, MARIE FRANCOISE CARRIER, widow, and
HENRY (*notary*)

pg. 17

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

SAINTE GENEVIEVE CATHOLIC CHURCH BAPTISMS 1848-1862

	ST. GEN Church (BAP 1843 to 1862)	
P2	1843	APR 2 BEAUCHAMPS FELIX BASILE B- ⁵ 25 Dec Sof MICHEL BEAUCHAMPS & MARIE-TANQUIER. G.P. WM LABOITE & MATHIASIMS.
P.5	1843	AP. 23 LECOMTE, JOS. HILARE B-JAN 24# Sof ELOY " & MELANIE Bogg G.P. JOSEPH Bogg AND AGATHA BREITER.
P11	1843	JULY 24 MISSE, JUDITH ELIZABETH B-JUL 23 DAU of PHILIPPE MISSE AND ADELE TROCHER. G.P. BEAUCHAMPS AND ELEANOR LABOITE.
P.40	1845	JAN 23 LAPORTE-NICOLAS B. JAN 4 Sof Francois LAPORTE AND ANNE HUSWE EULA RING
P.42	1845	FEB 16 LAPORTE MARIE EMILIE B. 3 MAY 14 DAY OF LOUIS " & SARA CANTREAN
P55	1845	AUG 12 LAJEUNE, ELIZABETH B-AUG 16. DA OF ANDREW " & MARIE VALLE.
P55	1845	AUG 22 BEAUCHAMPS ELOY BORN JULY 30. SO OF MICHEL " & MARIE TANGUAY.
P55	1845	AUG 25 LECOMTE, JOS. FELIX B-AUG 16 Son of ELOY " & MELANIE Bogg
P.63	1837	Dec 25 LAURAND, PIERRE ISABEL B-AUG 13 1837 Sof JOS " & JOSEPHINE MARBROUK.

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BAP ~~P210~~ ST. GEN ~~Old~~ Pen.
P196 1783 JUNE 7TH
ALEXIS LAPORTE BORN SAN DAY
SON OF ALEXIS LAPORTE + THERE VERON
GOD FATHER BASILE VANE & MARIE CARPENTIER WIFE
OF FRANOISE VANE.

BAP.
P203 1784 MAR 28TH
LOUIS LAPORTE BORN DEC 27TH 1763
S OF NICHOLAS PLATT & HYPOLITE FORDA.
GP - J: BTE FORDA + MAR. DESOU
DESCOUX

P205 CECILE LAPI BORN - JUN 21 ALEXIS LAPORTE
1784 JULY 1 THERESE VERONNEAU.

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SAINTE GENEVIEVE CATHOLIC CHURCH BURIALS

BURIALS	
P36	ALEXIS LAPLANTE 1783 JUNE 13. AGE 60Y
P28.	1795 MAY 25TH ALEXIS. AGE SON of FRANCOISE AGE + THOMAS LEPLANTE AGE 6 MONTHS
P119	1822 OCT 31 SUSAN. LAPLANTE 20YRS
P125	1824 MAR 12 J. BTE AGE 27YRS DECEASED March 5TH.
	1824 MAR 27 PIERRE LERNA 38YRS LEVRARD.
P144	1829 FEB 13TH MARIE EMILIE LECOMTE
P145	1829 MAY 25TH HILAIRE LECOMTE 25YRS

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

SRE GENEVIEVE Church Records Burials 1837-1883

- P.1
1837 JUL 9TH BEAUCHAMP, JOINT was buried yesterday
Aged 10 yrs.
- P.4
1838 FEB 12 BEAUCHAMP, N. A baby girl one day old
CHILD OF MICHEL BEAUCHAMP.
- P.6
1838 March 18TH JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUCHAMP DIED DAY before yesterday
Aged 40 yrs.
- P.6
1838 March 28TH MISSE SUSANNE ELIZABETH DIED yesterday
Aged 15 months.
- P.8
1838 JULY 18TH BEAUCHAMP, FUGENIE DIED yesterday Aged 34 yrs.
- P.15
1840 MAR 20 BEAUCHAMP, MICHEL Aged 5 yrs.
- P.19
1841 SEPT 10 " PIERRE Aged About 2 mos
- P.22
1842 JUL 6 LECOMTE, HILAIRE Aged 18 mos
- P.25
1842 OCT 10 MISSE, MARIE Aged About 11 months
- P.29
1844 JAN 30 LAPLANTE, Aged 20 days INFANT OF FRANCOIS LAPLANTE.
- P.37
1845 MAR 5TH LACOMTE, JOSEPH 2 yrs.
- P.44
1845 DEC 16 MISSE ADELE Aged About 13 yrs.
- P.54
1847 JAN 3rd LEVEARD, FRANCIS Aged 19 yrs BORN AT PETITE
CANADA

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

BURIALS ST. GENCH

P146

1829 JUL 19 FRANCOIS XAVIER PHILIPPE
PLACIDE MISSE 9 MONTHS

1829 SEP 15TH LOUISE LADAME Age 46 yrs

P135

1826 MAR 23RD Therese LEVRARD Age 74

Boys Drowned BRANCHIE P.134

AME 1826 FEB 5TH

FRANCOIS 1826 FEB 7TH

P151

1831 SEPT 3RD MARIE LOUISE MISSE Age 72

P162

1834 Aug 20TH JACQUES MISSE Age 89

BURIED BY THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE DIOCESE

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM**BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015**

P55
1847 MAR 21 BEAUCHAMP, MARIE Aged About 43 yrs
P56
1847 JUL 29TH BEAUCHAMP, ELIZABETH 3 AND 1/2 MONTHS
1847 JULY LEVARD, JOSEPHINE Aged 5 yrs PENTECOSTA
P57
1847 Aug 27TH LAGRAVE, FRANCOIS Aged 6 months
P61
1848 Aug 3 LAPORTE, MELANIE 8 yrs.
P74
1851 MAR 18 LECOMTE, PIERRE ELOY JULES Aged 11 yrs
P74
1851 APR 17TH MISSE PHILIPPE 5 yrs 3 months 15 days
P86
1852 OCT 8TH BEAUCHAMP, ROSINA Aged 18 yrs
P90
1853 MAY 13TH LAGRAVE, VALIE 5 yrs DIED IN ST. LOUIS THE 11TH
P93
1853 OCT 10 BEAUCHAMP, INFANT OF MICHAEL Aged 1 day
P94
1854 FEB 5TH LAPORTE, LOUIS DAVID Aged 3 months
P100
1854 NOV 6TH BERTAMU LAGRAVE Age 70 yrs.
P105
1855 SEP 22 BEAUCHAMP, MICHAEL Henry 6 months
P107
1856 APR 17TH LAGRAVE, INFANT OF ANTOINE LAGRAVE Aged A FEW WKS
P108
1856 APR 27TH " " " "
P148
1863 OCT 8 BEAUCHAMP, JOHN Age 35 yrs
P165
1865 SEP 17TH LAPORTE, LOUIS Age 34 yrs

"THE VILLAGE OF CHARTRES IN COLONIAL ILLINOIS 1720-1765"

977.2

B

The Village of
CHARTRES
in
COLONIAL
ILLINOIS
1720-1765

Edited by
Margaret Kimball Brown
and
Lawrie Cena Dean

Published for
*La Compagnie des Amis de
Fort de Chartres*

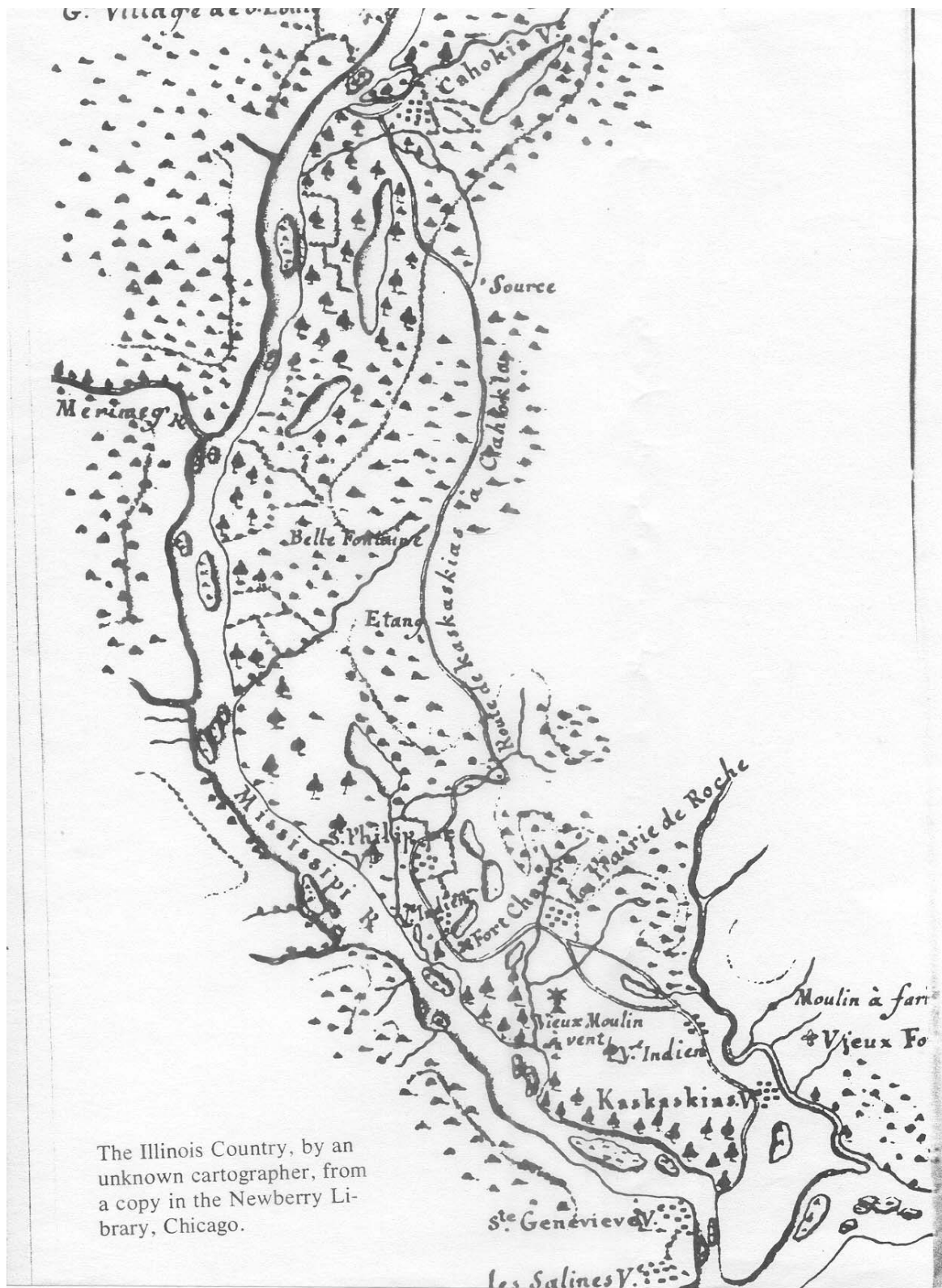


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D-294 cont'd

..... Nine
In the year one thousand seven hundred sixty, the sixteenth of June, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the church of this place, after having published one bann of marriage, the fifteenth of the same month, which was yesterday, at the sermon of the parish Mass, on Sunday, a dispensation from the two other banns having been granted by Father Forget, Vicar General in the Illinois country, between Mr. Noble Clement de Lort, legitimate son of the late Noble Gabriel de Lort and of Miss de Lavaure, legitimate spouses, residing in the parish of Duravel, Diocese of Cahors in Quercy: and Miss Catherine Marin, legitimate daughter of the late Mr. Marin, Captain of Militia, and Mrs. de Portneuf, wife of Portneuf, officer of the troops of the Marine, residing at Fort de Chartres, in the Illinois country, and no canonical impediment having been found, have given them the nuptial blessing with the customary ceremonies of our Mother Holy Church, in the presence of Mr. de Neyon, Captain commanding at Fort de Chartres, and of Mr. du Tillet, Captain of the troops of the Marine, of Mr. des Baris, senior officer at the said fort, of Mr. des Clouet, Knight, officer of the troops, of Mr. Saussier, of Mr. Dodier, and of Mr. de Portneuf, officer of the troops, of Mr. duChouquet and other persons who have signed with us.

D-295

L'an mil sept cent soixante le 18. du mois de juin apres avoir publie un bane de mariage au prône de la messe paroissiale dans l'eglise de Ste. Anne quinzieme de ce mois dispense des deux autres bans obtenue de Monsieur le Grand vicaire, entre Jacques Le Comte fils de pierre le Comte et de Marie four-nier legitimes epoux habitant de la ville de Mont Real en Canada, et Marie Therese Loise native du ville de St.Philippe aux Illinois, fille de defunt Antoine Loise et de Marie Tessier legitimes epous

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

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D-295 cont'd
maintenant femme de Mercier habitant au dit village,
ne s'etant trouve aucun empechement leur avons donne
la benediction Nuptiale ce jourd'hui dix huit de Juin
en presence de Mrs. Pierre Cadron dit St Pierre de
Messieurs Mercier, de Mr. honore et plusieurs autres
parans et amis lesquels ont declare ne scavoir
signer de ce requis lecture fait l'ordonnance.
f. hippolyte Collet

In the year one thousand seven hundred sixty, the
18th of the month of June, after having published
one bann of marriage at the sermon of the parish
Mass in St. Anne's Church, the fifteenth of this
month, a dispensation from the two others having
been obtained from the Grand Vicar, between Jacques
le Comte, son of Pierre le Comte and of Marie
Fournier, legitimate spouses, inhabitants of the
city of Montreal in Canada, and Marie Therese Loise,
native of the town of St. Philippe in the Illinois
country, daughter of the deceased Antoine Loise and
of Marie Tessier, legitimate spouses, now wife of
Mercier, inhabitant of the said village, no impediment
having been found have given them the nuptial
blessing today, the eighteenth of June in the presence
of Messrs. Pierre Cadron dit St. Pierre, of
Messrs. Mercier, of Mr. Honore and several other
relatives and friends who have declared they do not
know how to sign this document, a reading having
been made according to the ordinance.

D-296

Cotte Dix

L'an mil sept cent soixante, Le septieme de juillet
apres avoir publie deux bans de mariage au prone de
le messe paroissiale de l'eglise de Ste. Anne, le
premier bane le 29 juin un dimanche, le second bane
sixieme de juillet dispense du troisieme bane obtenue
de Mr le Grand vicaire entre Antoine Tieniz
Soldat Canonier de la Garnison du fort de Chartres
fils legitime de jacques Tieniz et de Marie Barron

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By Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

D-299 cont'd

tives and friends, who, not knowing how to write, as they have declared, a reading was made.

D-300

Cotte Douze

L'an mil sept cent soixante et un, le vingt sept, au Matin, dans l'eglise de la paroisse de la prairie du Rocher, apres avoir publie trois bans de Mariage par trois dimanches consecutifs au prone de la messe de paroisse, scavoir le premier bane le onze de ce mois, le second ban le 18 du meme mois, et le troisieme bane le vingt cinq de ce present mois de janvier, entre Marie aime comte fils de pierre comte et de Marie charlotte fournier legitimes epoux habitants de la paroisse de Notre Dame de Mont Real d'une part, et Catherine Allard veuve du Jean Baptiste Barbeau habitant du village de la prairie du rocher, d'autre part, et ne s'etant trouve aucun emepechement nous, soussigne, pretre Recolet missionnaire desservant la paroisse de Ste Anne de la nouvelle Chartres leur avons donne la benediction nuptiale en presence de Mr le Sonde, Marguillier du dit lieu et tous autres notables habitants les quels nous ont declare ne scavoir signer de ce requis lecture faite suivant l'ordonnance. Ayme Le Comte; f hippolyte Collet

Numbered Twelve

In the year one thousand seven hundred sixty-one, on the twenty-seventh, in the morning, in the parish church of Prairie du Rocher, after having published three banns of marriage on three consecutive Sundays at the sermon of the parish Mass, to wit, the first bann on the eleventh of this month, the second bann on the 18th of the same month, and the third bann on the twenty-fifth of this present month of January, between Marie Aime Comte, son of Pierre Comte and of Marie Charlotte Fournier, legitimate spouses, inhabitants of the parish of Notre-Dame de Montreal of the one part, and Catherine Allard, widow of Jean Baptiste

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

D-300 cont'd

Barbeau, inhabitant of the village of Prairie du Rocher, of the other part, and no impediment having been found, we the undersigned, Recollect missionary priest, serving the parish of St. Anne's of New Chartres, gave them the nuptial blessing in the presence of Mr. le Sonde, Church Warden of the said place, and all the other notable inhabitants, who have declared to us that they do not know how to sign this document, a reading having been made following the ordinance.

D-301

L'an mil sept cent soixante et un, le deuxieme de fevrier a la Messe de cette eglise de Ste. Anne apres y avoir publie trois bans de Mariage au prone des messes paroissiales, le premier bane le 18 du mois de janvier, le second bane le vingt cinq du dit mois, et le dernier bane le premier de fevrier, entre Joseph hebert, fils de feu Mr Joseph hebert Capitaine de Milice et de Madame helene Dany legitimes epous habitant de cette paroisse d'une part, et de Mlle Agnes Philippe fille de feu Jacques Philippe, et de Marie Anne Boulogne actuellement epouse du S. Phlibot habitant de cette paroisse, d'autre part, et ne s'etant trouve aucun empechement leur avons donne la benediction Nuptiale avec les Ceremonies de notre Mere Ste. Eglise en presence de Mrs. Martigny, Carpentier, et Ignace hebert, Auguste hebert pour le Marie, du cote de la Mariee Mrs. Phlibot, Antoine du clos, francois henet, la brosse, pierre des moulins et autres parents et amis, les quels, a l'exception de Mrs Carpentier, Phlibot, Mr Port neuf, sans chagrin ont declare ne scavoir signer, les autres ont signe avec nous de ce requis lecture faite suivant l'ordonnance. rene Kierserau; Phlibot; Carpentie; Hennet; JB Martigny; Paul la Brosse; Picote Belestre Portneuf; f hyppolyte Collet

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

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THE VINCENNES OATH

NOTES ON THE SIGNERS

1. Gabriel Beaulon, who married Suzanne Ménard, was a soldier at the Rivière St. Joseph Post (near present day Niles, Michigan) in 1721 and in 1728. By 1747 the family was living at Michilimackinac. Beaulon was probably from France like most of the soldiers. No Beaulons can be found listed in Tanguay. Gabriel Beaulon was undoubtedly deceased by 1778, so the signer was probably one of his sons. One possibility is Amable, a native of the St. Joseph Post, who married Marie Josette Godere at Vincennes on January 26, 1773. They baptized 10 children at Vincennes between 1773 and 1792, including a son named Louis, who was born and baptized at Vincennes on March 30, 1778. Amable's brother, Hippolyte Francois Beaulon, who served the Clark forces as an interpreter in the Vincennes area, is more likely to be the signer, as he was much involved in these events. Hippolyte surrendered the fort to Helm. A letter from Hamilton to his superior lists Hippolyte among men believed to be "in the pay of the rebels". Hippolyte was baptized at St. Joseph Post on January 31, 174_. He married Madeline Desbois, an Indian of the (Pawnee) Loup nation, at Vincennes on September 23, 1786, legitimizing 2 sons. This family settled in Ste. Genevieve about 1794, and Hippolyte was buried there on March 25, 1796.

2. Jean Baptiste Cardinal was baptized at Montréal on May 19, 1728, son of Jacques Cardinal and Jeanne Duguay. He married Marie Anne Maillet (Mallet) at Detroit on April 8, 1755. They baptized daughters at Detroit in 1756 and 1758, and 4 more children were baptized at Vincennes, 1761 to 1767, so they evidently were there ca. 1759-60. Both parents were dead by 1784.

3. Pierre Quéret (sometimes Thierry--the frontier French often interchanged the K and T sounds) dit Latulippe was baptized at St. Michel, Canada, on September 17, 1739, the son of Pierre Queret and Marie Anne Lefebvre. He married Marie Joseph Pelletier dit Antaya at Vincennes on October 17, 1763. They baptized 9 children at Vincennes between 1766 and 1787.

4. Francois Xavier Ridé dit Bosseron was the son of Charles Ride and Marie Anne Vivarenne, originally of Montréal. He married Marie Francoise Drouet de Richardville at Detroit on June 18, 1774 and they evidently settled at Vincennes soon after, where they baptized at least 6 of their 7 children between 1777 and 1789 (the baptism of the 7th child has not been located). Francois Bosseron was captain of the Vincennes militia in 1778 and major in 1780 to 1785. He was buried at Vincennes on August 17, 1791, aged about 40.

5. Huberdeau might be Simon, son of Jean Baptiste Huberdeau and Charlotte Gertrude Rouleau of Canada. All of Simon's 7 children by two wives were baptized 1764 to 1782, at Ste. Genevieve, and that is where he seems to have lived. He was buried at Ste. Genevieve on March 17, 1803, aged about 60. A Jean Baptiste Huberdeau acted as a godfather at Vincennes in 1771 and 1774. He was evidently a trader since he did not own land at Vincennes. He is most likely Simon's brother, Jean Baptiste, who was baptized at Montréal on April 13, 1723 and who died and was buried at Ste. Genevieve on June 24, 1781.

Nov 28, 2015 13:38

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

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THE VINCENNES OATH

He had had at least one child (baptized at Kaskaskia, 1759) by his wife, Marguerite Milon, but according to his estate papers, he died a childless widower.

6. Probably Charles Dudevoir dit Lachine, the son of Claud Dudevoir and Barbe Cardinal. They were from Montréal, but were living in Detroit by 1732. Charles was most likely a native of the Detroit region, since he was born about 1735. He married Agnès Boyer of Vincennes about 1774, and they baptized 9 children, all at Vincennes, between 1775 and 1789. He was about 57 when he was buried at Vincennes on January 31, 1793.

7. N. Perrot would be Nicolas Perrot, son of Etienne P. and Marie Anne Guénet, baptized Québec, October 30, 1736. He married Marie Joseph Edeline at Vincennes on July 24, 1778 and was an ensign in the French militia. He died September 25, 1789 and was interred at Vincennes the next day.

8. The most likely possibility seems to be Jean Baptiste Delisle, native of Kaskaskia, son of Louis Delisle and Marie Therese de Vincennes. Louis Bienvenu dit Delisle, born Detroit, April 29, 1714, purchased property from Veuve Giard just before his marriage at Kaskaskia, November 6, 1752 to Marie Therese de Vincennes (m.c., Nov. 3, 1752, Perrin Coll Springfield, Ill.). The father died by 1760.

9. Alexis Laplante of Vincennes, was baptized at St. Michel d'Yamaska, Canada, July 28, 1738, the son of Gilles Badaill dit La Plante and Marie Tessier dit Lavigne. He married Marie Thérèse Véronneau dit Denis at Kaskaskia on May 18, 1767. At least 5 of their children were baptized at Vincennes, 1770-1779. One was baptized at Kaskaskia, 1768, and 4 at Ste. Genevieve, 1779-1784. Laplante had died by June 21, 1784, when his last (posthumous) child was born. Of the children baptized at Vincennes, Hélène was baptized February 8, 1779, her date of birth, and was baptized again at Ste. Genevieve on June 28, 1779. (The French attached great importance to the full baptismal ceremony and would have it performed later where a child had been first baptized in a simple ceremony at home.) The implication is that the Laplantes left Vincennes in the spring or early summer of 1779 to settle at Ste. Genevieve.

10. Michel Brouillet married Marie Barbe Bonneau. They had 8 children baptized at Vincennes, 1775-1792. He died January 5, 1797 and was buried on January 6th.

Miss Aline Polk has made considerable effort to locate information about this man in connection with the restoration of his home as a museum. She identified him with Michel Brouillet, son of Louis Julien Brouillet and Elizabeth Huet dit Dulude, who married Marie Anne Charbonneau, widow of Francois Barabé, at Varennes, Canada, on June 11, 1770. He first appears in the Vincennes church registers in 1762, and he later claimed to have been granted land at Vincennes in 1761. In a list of concessions at Vincennes* in the Haldimand papers a man surnamed Brouillet received a concession from St. Ange in 1761. It would seem that after living at Vincennes for awhile in the early 1760's, Brouillet must have gone back to Canada, stayed there long enough to father 2 daughters, and then came back to Vincennes after the untimely death of his wife. He appears in Sargent's 1783 list of heads of families.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

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THE VINCENNES OATH

duire les Diferentes Postes a l'ocident des Miamis avec une Partie des Troupes sous mon Commandement, pour empecher que lon ne repande davantage de Sang Innocent. Suivant les quelles Ordres J'ay pris possession de ce fort et Munitions de ce Pais- Et Jay fait Publier une Proclamation Offrant Assistance et Protection a tous les Habitants, contre tous leurs Ennemies, et les Traiter comme les Citoyen de la Republique de la Virginie (dans las Limites de la quelle ils sont) et leurs garder leurs Personnes et Effets s'il est Necessaire- a la surete de quoy la foy du Gouvernement est Gage, Pourvu qu'ils Donnent des Preuves certaine de leurs Attache aux Etats en Pretant le Serment de fidelite en Pareille cas requis, comme prescrit par la Loix, et par tous Les autres moyens qui leurs sera Possible, aux quelles offres ils ont volontairement Accedes- J'ay ete bien Charme de Trouver par une Lettre Ecrite par le Govr. Abbot a Mr. Roche- blave que vous estes en general Attache a la Cause de L'amer- ique.

En consequence de quoy Je vous Invite tous, d'accepter les Of- fres cy desus et de Jouir des tous leurs Privileges, Sy vous Accede a cette Offre vous Procederes a la Nomination d'un Commandant par Choix ou Elexion, le quel Levera un Compagnie, et Prendra Possession du Fort et de toutes les Munitions du Roy au Nom des Etats Unis de L'amerique et pour la Republique de la Virginie et Continuer a le defendre Jusqu'a d'autres Ordres.

La Personne ainsy Nomme aura Rang de Capitaine et aura sa Com- ission aussy tot qu'il Sera Possible et Tirrera Les Rasions et Paye Pour luy et sa Compagnie depuis le Temp quils Prendrons le fort &ca en Possession, et s'il est necessaire lon fera des fortifications qui seront payee aussy par l'Etat.

J'ay L'honneur d'Etre avec beaucoup de Consideration Messieurs
votre Tres Hble et Tres Obt. Serv. G R Clark

Requete des Habitans du Poste Vincinnes au Coll. Clark de la
Virginie reçu a Quebec 4me. Decr. 1780

ADD 21,844 f.317

THE OATH

You make oath on the Holy Gospels of Almighty God to renounce all loyalty to George the Third, King of Great Britain, and to his successors, and to be faithful and true subjects of the Re- public of Virginia as a free and independent state; and that I will never do or cause anything or matter to be done which can be prejudicial to the liberty of independence of the said state, as prescribed by Congress, and that I will inform some one of the judges of the peace of the said state of all treasons and conspiracies which shall come to my knowledge against the said state or some other of the United States of America: in faith of which we have signed. At Post Vincennes, July 20, 1778.

Long Live Congress

Vous faitte Serment Sur La Ste. Evengille de dieux toute puis- ent de Renonce a toute fidelite a gorge troy Roy de La grande Bretagne Et Ses Succeseurs Et d'aitre fidelle et vrais Seu-

Nov 28, 2015 13:40

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

THE VINCENNES OATH

jaits de la Republique de la Virginie Comme Un Etat Libre Et
Independent et que Jamais Je ne feray ni ne ferais faire au
cunne Shousse ou matiere qui puisse etre prejudisiabale a La
Liberte ou Independance du dit Etat comme prescrit par Le C
gres et que J'avertiray a quelqueuns des Juge de pais du di
Etat de toute trayzons ou conspirations que viendras a Ma c
noissance contre Le dit Etat ou quelqautre des Etats Unis d
Lamerique, En foy de qoy nous avons Signne au poste Vincenn
Le 20 Juillet 1778.

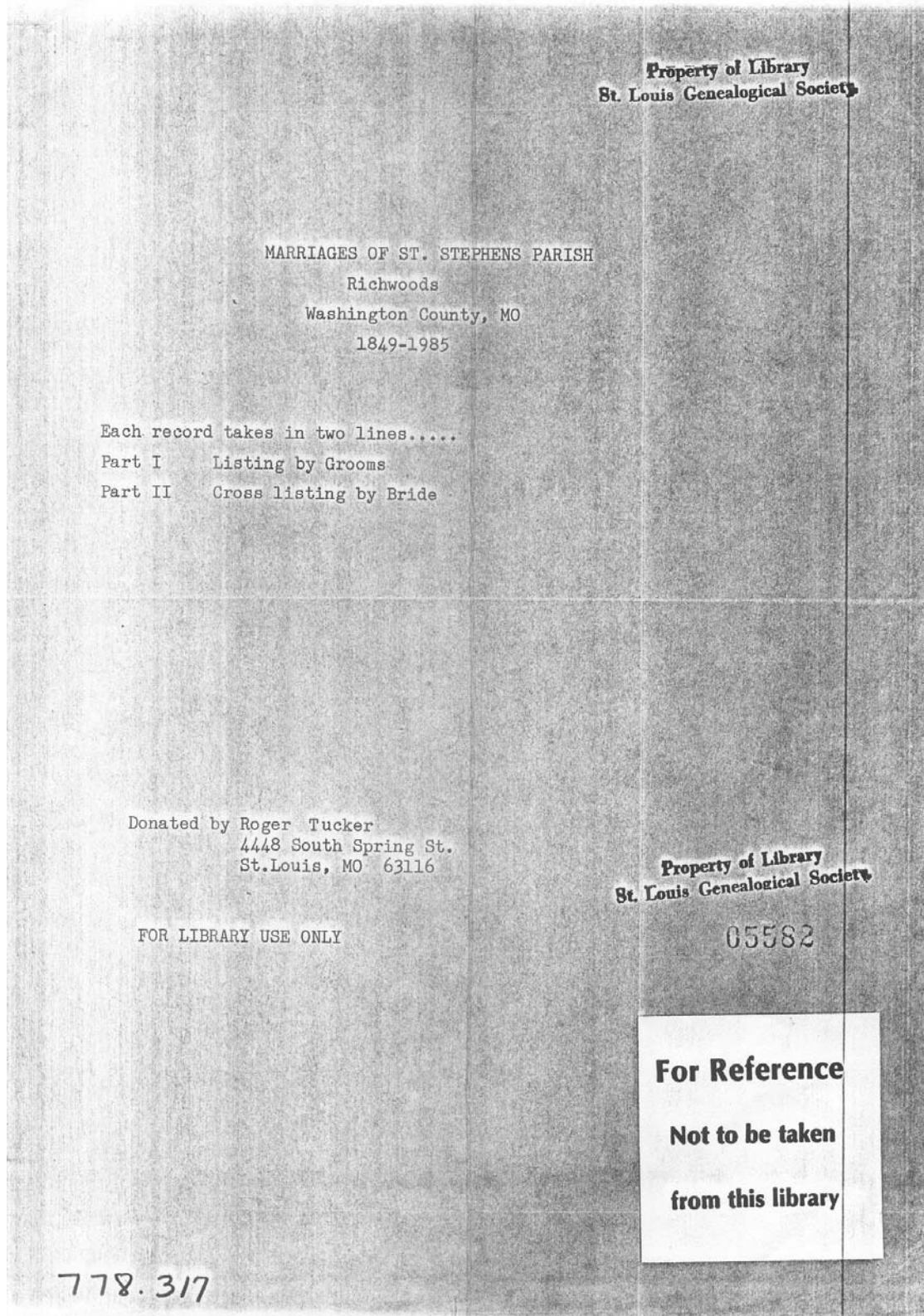
Vive Le Congres

1. baullon (Hippolyte Beaulon)
2. Jean Babte cardinal +* (Jean Baptiste Cardinal)
3. Piere Kerais + (Pierre Quéret)
4. fr Bosseron (Francois Xavier Ridé dit Bosseron)
5. Huberdeau (Simon or Jean Baptiste)
6. chine (Charles Dudevoir dit Lachine)
7. N. Perrot (Nicolas Perrot)
8. JB Delisle (Jean Baptiste Delisle)
9. alecsis Laplente + (Alexis Badaillac dit Laplante)
10. michel Brouilest + (Michel Brouillet)
11. jacque La Crox (Jacques La Croix)
12. Endres Lenguedoc + (André Lacoste dit Languedoc)
13. jean baptiste miliet (Jean Baptiste Millet dit Latrem
14. Jauseph tougas + (Joseph Tougas dit Laviolette)
15. Endres St. diziee + (André Baiquet dit St. Dizier)
16. Enbroise dumaïs + (Ambroise Dumay)
17. Jens Bertons pere + (Jean Breton dit St. Martin)
18. Jeans Bertons fils + (Jean Baptiste Breton dit St. Ma
19. nouel Bertiomme + (Noel Berthiaume)
20. Jan Babtiste durboy + (Jean Baptiste Liénard dit Durl
21. charle Lamoureux + (Charles Lamoureux)
22. Jauseph Desroche + (Joseph Desrochers)
23. Louis Crepaux (Louis Crepéau)
24. Babtiste herpins + (Jean Baptiste Harpin dit Poitevin)
25. Loui Boyee + (Louis Boyer)
26. Loui canpeau + (Louis Campeau)
27. Babtiste Sentira + (Baptiste Sentira)
28. Entoine Boyier + (Antoine Boyer)
29. Jauseph Lafleur + (Joseph Pérodot dit Lafleur)
30. Simon Michon +
31. Loui cappelet + (Louis Cappelet)
32. Entoine Bisonet + (Antoine Bissonnet)

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SOME MARRIAGES OF ST. STEPHENS PARISH BY ROGER TUCKER



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JAMES SANSOUCIE	25 JAN 1947	236	
MILLER	MARIA	AGATHA	JOSEPH & WALBURGA SAVER
EUGENE GIRARDIER	27 SEP 1892	238	
MISI	ADELEINE	-----	FRANK & ANGELINE PICKETT
FRANK EMLY	04 APR 1910	239	
MITCHELL	LINDA	JEAN	WILLIAM F. & BEULAH CHOATES
GARY D. LASATER	24 JUL 1971	240	
MONDAY	CATHERINE	-----	PHILLIP & MARY GOURAY
JAMES LENON	13 JUN 1850	242	
MORRISON	MARIA	-----	NONE GIVEN
PATRICK MCDERMITT	27 DEC 1882	243	
MUNDY	JANE	-----	NONE GIVEN
CHARLES FALLET	26 FEB 1878	244	
MURDICK	EDNA	-----	EMO & LULU ROSE
WILEY S. SULLIVAN	09 SEP 1934	245	
NASH	MARY	-----	NONE GIVEN
TROPE RECARD	10 MAR 1889	246	
NEIDERMEIER	VICTORIA	-----	MATHIAS & VICTORIA SCHMIDT
CHARLES E. GLORIOD	15 JUL 1967	247	
NOLAN	MARGARET	ELIZABETH	CHARLES? & MATILDA TURNTINE?
JOHN JAMES RUTLEDGE	15 APR 1890	109	
NORTHCUTT	ALICE	-----	NONE GIVEN
THOMAS FLANNGAN	14 MAY 1851	110	
NORTHCUTT	BESSIE	-----	NONE GIVEN
JOSEPH HAYES	29 NOV 1905	111	
NORTHCUTT	ELISA	-----	NONE GIVEN
FRANCIS CASEY	17 AUG 1851	112	
NORTHCUTT	FANNIE	-----	WILLIAM & MANDY HAYES
HENRY COLEMAN	26 AUG 1914	113	
NORTHCUTT	MARIA	JANE	NONE GIVEN

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RALPH E. KAVANAUGH	27 SEP 1947	133	
PIERCE	EFFIE	-----	HILL? & SOFFA TALLOT
EDWARD CORDIA	29 NOV 1887	135	
PILLIOD	MARIA	CAROLINA	NONE GIVEN
JAMES PATRICK ENRIGHT	10 JAN 1882	136	
PINNELL	MARIE	-----	ARTHUR & ADA GODAT
ROBERT W. DAUGHTERY	08 SEP 1945	137	
PIQUETTE	ANGELIQUE	-----	FRANCIS & MARGARET LAGRAVE <i>Piquette</i>
FRANCIS MICHE	23 JUL 1849	139	
POLITE	LAURA	-----	NONE GIVEN
ZAMO BOYER	25 FEB 1895	140	
POLITE	MARGARET	-----	NONE GIVEN
PETER W. ROUSSIN	17 AUG 1897	141	
POLITE	MARIA	-----	NONE GIVEN
PETER MERCILLE	-- --- 1878	142	
POLITTE	DONNA	-----	LOUIS & ETHEL WILKINSON
ROBERT VITS	28 MAY 1932	143	
POLITTE	SARAH	STELLA	SIMON & DELIAE COURTOIS
AMOS ANDREW MACEY	06 DEC 1930	144	
POLLITTE	MARIA	-----	NONE GIVEN
LAMON VALLET	22 --- 1877	145	
POTIER	MARY	FRANCES?	FRANCOIS & SOPHIA MUNGO?
WILLIAM DECLUE	12 DEC 1883	146	
PRATIOT	STEPHANIE	-----	J.P.B. & ADELE PERDREAU
BERNARD F. HEMPSTEAD	18 JUL 1849	147	
PRATT	ALICE	VICTORIA	CARROL & OLIVE -----
GRIFFITH EMILY	21 MAY 1929	148	
PRATT	ALICIA	C.	FRANCIS & VICTORIA -----
FRANCOIS P. PRICHARD	22 JUN 1925	149	
PRATT	BRIDGET	-----	JAMES & AGNES EMILY

**GALLIPOLIS BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH FIVE HUNDRED BY
WORKERS 1940**

Gallipolis

*Being an account of the French Five Hundred
and of the town they established on La Belle Riviere*



Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program
of the Work Projects Administration
in the State of Ohio

Drawings of Early Gallipolis by William Mark Young

Sponsored by The Federal Commission and
the local committee for the Gallipolis
Sesquicentennial Celebration

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Prefatory Note



Many early settlers of Ohio came here because they could not resist the hyperbole of land promoters. Most of these pioneers were used to roughness, and they made a happy life in the wilderness. But at Gallipolis five hundred Frenchmen, who had thought they were to live in a new Arcadia, suffered under the rigors of the American frontier.

The tragic story of the French Five Hundred has become a romantic part of Ohio tradition. Less covered by research material is the history of the town that they established, the name of which O. O. McIntyre wrote into the consciousness of an American generation.

This little book, written by Myron Flechtner in the district supervised by Emerson Hansel, by no means exhausts these subjects. It has been prepared, from the most trustworthy sources available, to point out the significance of Gallipolis on its 150th birthday. R. D. Sims is largely responsible for seeing the manuscript through to publication. The project thanks E. M. Hawes, Executive Secretary of the Federal Commission and the local committee, for his lively interest and cooperation in the preparation of the manuscript.

**HARRY GRAFF, State Supervisor
The Ohio Writers' Project**

Chapter One



Profile

The Ohio makes a worm-like curve a few miles below the mouth of the Kanawha, and there, where the hills of two states stretch in folds near the great river, stands the city of Gallipolis (563 alt., 7,106 pop.). The odd name, signifying "city of the Gauls," has a familiar ring; newspaper readers will recall that this is the place about which the late O. O. McIntyre used to write. Visitors will not discover, as McIntyre did, the scent of clover coming over from the hills of West Virginia. They will, however, find many old houses set flush with the sidewalks, evenly spaced cross streets bearing the pretty names of trees, an old-fashioned park with benches, cannon, and a pogoda-like band stand, and, below the park, the tiny wharf from which a ferry shuttles across the river.

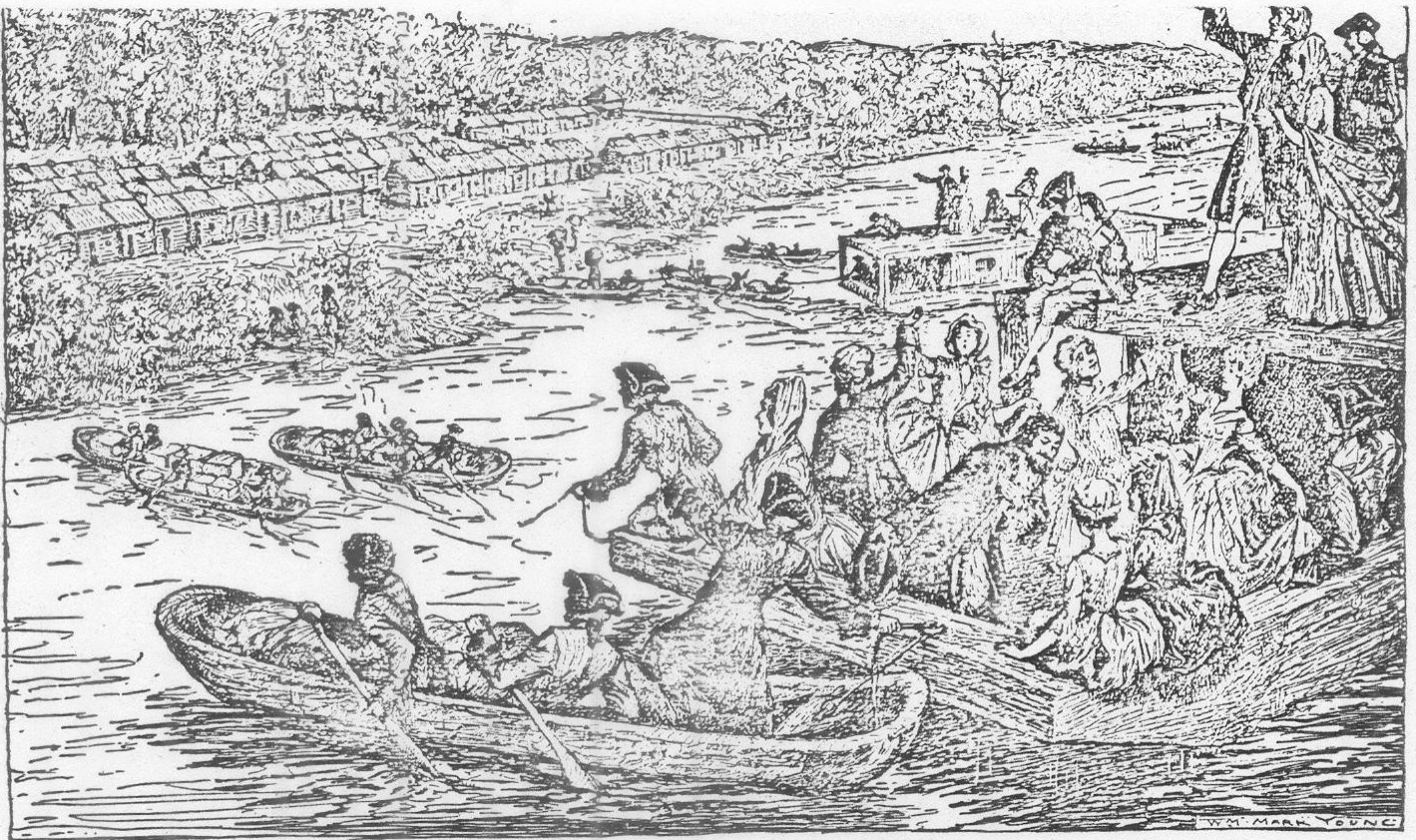
Various singularities are soon noticed. On the landscaped grounds at the city's east end are the buildings housing the 2,200 patients of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics. At the west end is Mound Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the town, the river, and the surrounding hills and bottom lands. Behind the town, running parallel with the river, is Chickamauga Creek; the steep slope of its valley squeezes the main part of Gallipolis into a sector nine blocks long and four blocks wide. The town looks incredibly small, but several remote subdivisions and this downtown area together contrive, somehow, to hold 7,000 people. About 800 are Negroes.

Behind the commonplace facade of the town's brick and frame houses, its business structures, and its narrow, tree-lined streets, lurks a romantic beginning. In the fall of 1790 about 500 upper middle-class Frenchmen came here from France to make a home in the wilderness. The enthusiastic reports of travel writers, the fear inspired by the French Revolution, the promptings of an American land office in Paris—these factors brought them here. They moved into log cabins where City Park is now. They made wine, cultivated formal gardens, nurtured fruit trees, and tried to raise vegetables and other crops. Twice a week they met at the community ball room.

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- LANDING OF THE "FRENCH 500"—OCTOBER 17, 1790

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For years they struggled to adapt themselves to the frontier. It was an uneven contest. Fevers plagued them; Indians harassed them; and the cold winters brought near-famines. They were unsuccessful as crop farmers, and in the end they had to buy their land a second time. The heartbreaks were too many. One by one they drifted away; by 1805 not more than 20 French families remained.

So Gallipolis, the third settlement in Ohio, became an American town. It built boats and shipped produce during the decades when river traffic on the Ohio dominated life in the valley. After the railroads arrived, the river commerce declined, and Gallipolis turned to manufacturing. It never became completely industrialized, but in the 1880's more than 300 of its residents made wheels, carriages, stoves, woodwork, and foundry articles. Later on manufacturing also declined.

Today this old river town sees only an occasional packet or string of barges passing below its raised site on the majestic Ohio. Fewer people work in its small factories. Yet the business section is always crowded with parked automobiles, and the town somehow gets along. As the county seat and the only large community in Gallia County, Gallipolis is the market place for most of the county's produce, livestock, and dairy products. Vine Street is lined with big produce houses, and hotels, banks, and mercantile establishments string along Second Avenue. The two hospitals employ several hundred local people.

Gallipolis is proud of its unusual heritage. It is celebrating its 150th birthday through the summer of 1940. Second Avenue is lined with cut-out figures of graceful French ladies and gentlemen in period costume, and the Tri-color flutters alongside the Stars and Stripes. Signs on posts tell of many interesting "firsts." Twenty-two houses built by the original French settlers are marked with silhouetted figures bearing names and dates. Forty-three American houses built a century or more ago are also marked. Many special events are to be held before the celebration ends on October 17, Founders' Day.

Chapter Two

*Land
of Plenty*



At the close of the Revolutionary War the vast tract lying north of the Ohio River was largely an unbroken wilderness. Except for a few old French settlements at Detroit, Vincennes, Cahokia, and Kaskaskia, and a great many Indian villiages in little clearings by rivers and creeks, the entire region consisted of thick, gloomy forests and great prairies of tall, waving grass. Giant maple, sycamore, walnut, hickory, and other trees dominated the land. Through the still depths of the forests went all kinds of wild life—bear, deer, elk, wolves, wild cats, turkeys, and many small-game species. Field and water fowl were abundant, and the strange cry of the plumed parakeet was sometimes heard.

The Indians thought this land was theirs because of original possession. But certain States in the new-born republic also claimed parts of the region, by virtue of their old royal charters; and one of the first tasks of Congress was to persuade these States to relinquish their claims in order that the Northwest might become public domain. After several years of fussing, this was done. In the meantime a group of New England promoters, known as the Ohio Company of Associates, petitioned Congress for the right to buy and settle a portion of the Western lands. After ratifying the Ordinance of 1787, which established the Northwest Territory, Congress put up for sale a tract "bounded by the Ohio, from the mouth of the Scioto River to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh range of townships now surveying; thence by the said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio; thence by a due west line to the Scioto; thence by the Scioto to the beginning." This arrangement was brought about through the efforts of Manasseh Cutler, a shrewd, forceful negotiator.

On October 27, 1787, Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, acting as agents for the Ohio Company, signed a contract with the Board of Treasury for the purchase of 1 1/4 million acres along the Ohio. (The Treasury secretary was Colonel William Duer, who loaned \$143,000 to the Ohio Company.) This land lay between the 7th and 17th range boundaries, and extended north to a line completing the acreage contracted for. At the time it was believed that the 17th range line would fall opposite the mouth of the Great Kanawha River.

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On the same day, Cutler and Sargent signed a second contract "for themselves and associates," which gave them an option on the land extending westward from the 17th range line to the Scioto. This tract, known as the Scioto Lands, was to be paid for in six yearly installments, the first payment falling due six months after the exterior lines were surveyed. Payment was to be at 66 2-3 cents an acre. As no money was paid down, this second contract merely granted Cutler and his "associates" the right to buy the Scioto Lands from the Government.

A few days later the agents transferred to Colonel Duer 13 shares of the Scioto Lands, and empowered him to sell the property. To Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, Samuel H. Parsons, Richard Platt, Royal Flint, and Joel Barlow went a number of other shares, and the remainder they kept for themselves. A few shares were also sold to various unknown persons. These were the "associates" for whom Cutler had optioned the Scioto Lands. Some were members of the Ohio Company. While the evidence is vague, it appears that these men comprised the informally organized enterprise known as the Scioto Company. Its members had high hopes of making a pot of money by selling preemption claims to Europeans for depreciated American securities. They would turn these securities over to the Government at par value, pay for the Scioto Lands, and pocket the difference. Such was their plan, it would seem.

Meanwhile, in the fall of 1787, Cutler wrote and published anonymously a fulsome eulogy of the land lying north of the Ohio River, between the Pennsylvania Line and the Scioto River. Its purpose was to promote the sale of the tracts held by the Ohio Company and the Scioto Company. Not much was known at the time about the country west of the Alleghenies; besides repeating the popular illusions, the Cutler document also added some exaggerations. After quoting various travelers, the report outlined the wonderful opportunities for farming, mining, shipbuilding, commerce, and travel. It stated that in the future the United States Government would probably "establish itself upon the banks of the Ohio." It told of "cotton . . . in great perfection," "sugar . . . equal in flavor and whiteness to the best Muscavado," "tobacco . . . superior to that of Virginia," "grapes . . . from which a wine may be made, preferable to the many wines of Europe." Cutler went so far as to say:

. . . no part of the federal territory unites so many advantages, in point of health, fertility, variety of production, and foreign intercourse, as that which stretches from the Muskingum to the Scioto. . . .

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Steps were taken now to promote the sale of preemption rights (a common practice in those days) for Scioto land. The company appointed Joel Barlow (1754-1812) as its European agent, and in June 1788 he arrived in Paris. Barlow was an educated, ambitious man who had recently published a grandiose epic of 5,000 lines, *The Vision of Columbus*. He was not a good salesman. Months went by, and few sales were made. By summer of 1789, Barlow was ready to call the whole thing off.

At this juncture he met an engaging Englishman named William Playfair. Playfair quickly ingratiated himself into the affairs of the Scioto Company. A new land company, *Compagnie du Scioto*, was installed in a Parisian office to sell the Scioto Lands to worried middle-class Frenchmen. (The Bastille had been stormed in July by a frenzied mob, and the populace was restive.) Men like the Marquis Gouy D'Arsy, member of the National Assembly, Jean Maheas, comptroller of the royal pay office, Chevalier de Coquelin, and merchants Louis Marthe, Claude Barond, Guillaume Louis Joseph, and Antoine St. Didier all became associated with the French company. Barlow conveyed to it the Scioto lands from the American associates; and the *Compagnie du Scioto* appointed Barlow, Playfair, and Jean de Soisson as its reselling agents.

Now things really began to happen. Travel books on America by various French writers, Brissot de Warville in particular, had made many Frenchmen hanker for that far-off wild land. About this time the gathering debacle called the French Revolution took an ugly turn, and bourgeois Frenchmen, feeling that their position was precarious, yearned for a safe refuge. In their anxiety to leave France some of them were in the mood to go to any place that held out hope of security and a livelihood. The place to go, the *Compagnie du Scioto* intimated, was the Scioto Lands. In 1789 it published in Paris the *Prospectus pour l'establissement sur les rivieres d'Ohio et de Scioto en Amerique*.

Playfair is supposed to have written the prospectus. A few of Cutler's ideas are mentioned, but the Playfair prospectus is not a rehash of Cutler's work of 1787. It is, for the most part, a sober, persuasive account of how interested parties might buy and pay for Scioto tracts, the advantages they would obtain by colonizing the land, the variety of its resources, the contractual relations of the buyers to the land company, and other practical matters. It has few of Cutler's extravagances.

The prospectus came out at the right time. Frenchmen were prepared to like America; the Revolution was reason enough for going there; and the prospectus showed how this might be done. Thus prompted, Frenchmen by the scores filed into the offices of

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the company and bought preemption rights to plots of Scioto land. They were given handsomely engraved scrolls which they mistakenly thought were genuine deeds. Skilled artisans, professional men, servitors of the nobility—all went off happy in the thought that soon they would exchange the turmoil of France for the peace and freedom of America. Volney, writing of the excitement Parisians felt during those feverish times, said: "Nothing was talked of, in every social circle, but the paradise that was opened for Frenchmen in the western wilderness; the free and happy life to be led on the blissful banks of the Scioto."

In December 1789 Barlow wrote to Duer: "Everything is progressing well . . ." By the following February more than 100,000 acres of the Scioto Lands had been sold. In the same month about 600 Frenchmen boarded ships at Havre and other ports and sailed for America to claim their new homes.

The troubles of the emigres were not to begin until they had crossed the Atlantic, but for Barlow and the directors of the *Compagnie du Scioto*, troubles came fast and furious. The French public suddenly became suspicious of the Scioto enterprise. Newspapers and pamphlets openly accused the directors of swindle, and the shops of Paris flaunted caricatures of deluded crowds rushing out to buy desert spaces. Sales abruptly stopped. Angry Frenchmen invaded the offices of the company and swore roundly as they threatened mayhem to the officials. Barlow became very worried. He had promised to send Duer money so that he could meet the first payment owed to the United States Government; but for unexplained reasons he failed to do this.

The *Compagnie du Scioto* was dissolved in the spring or summer of 1790. A new corporation, the De Barth-Coquet Company took its place. Playfair was one of its principals. Without consulting Duer, a trustee for the American Scioto Associates, Barlow reconveyed to this new French company the preemption rights to the Scioto lands. This seems to have been the worst mistake made by the blundering poet. When Duer learned of this transaction he sent Colonel Benjamin Walker to Paris to straighten out the tangled affairs of the several companies. Late in the year, when Walker arrived, he saw nothing could be done. He ran advertisements in the papers warning people not to buy land from William Playfair, and sailed back to America.

The so-called Scioto Company never did buy the Scioto tract. All of its principals lost money on the venture that was expected to return a smart profit. During a panic Colonel William Duer went bankrupt and was imprisoned for debt, and three other associates also failed. Thus ended the Scioto Company in both Europe and America. It did not start out as a fraud, but it wound up as if it were one.

Chapter Three

"This

Wreached Place"



The ships sailing to America with the French emigrants were a long time in crossing the Atlantic. Storms and other setbacks kept the vessels on the ocean for several months. The 600 men, women, and children making the voyage amused themselves as best they could. They were upper middle-class people, mostly—lawyers, doctors, wood carvers, gilders, watch makers, milliners, hair dressers, shopkeepers, dancing masters. Some were skilled artisans who had been in the service of the King. Titled and rich aristocrats, too, were among them: Marquis Francois D'Hebecourt, Count Marlatie, Count de Barth, and Marquis Marnesia; they were to lend grace and distinction to their wilderness home. On one of the boats was an illiterate stowaway, Francis Valodin, who was later to become the richest man in the colony. This talented motley of educated Frenchmen included only a dozen or so common laborers.

In May 1790 the first ship tied up at a pier in Alexandria, Virginia. Eagerly its passengers trooped ashore, expecting to be greeted by an agent of the Scioto Company who would announce his plans for taking them to their Ohio lands. When no one met them, their faces fell, and they wandered off to linger in the town. Here they heard that the land they had purchased lay inside the Ohio Company tract. It was a terrific blow. Weeks went by, and some of them exhausted their money; the townspeople took pity and gave them aid. Similar scenes were repeated in other American cities as, one by one, the chartered vessels limped into port. Months slipped away, and many grew discouraged; some gave up their dreams of a wilderness paradise for the security of jobs in the coastal cities. Others held out, hoping for the best.

In the West a home-place was being prepared for the languishing Frenchmen. At the instance of Colonel Duer, Major John Burnham brought 36 young woodsmen from Massachusetts to the north side of the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Great Kanawha. There the "First Town" was to be built. But finding the low bottom land an easy mark for floods, the party moved down stream four miles to a high site in front of Chickamauga Creek. From Marietta, on June 4, 1790, Rufus Putnam, at Duer's request, sent his instructions to Burnham:

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The object is to erect four block (houses) and a number of low huts, agreeably to the plan which you will have with you, and clear the lands. . . . You will remember that I don't expect you will lay any floors . . . nor put in any sleepers or joice for the lower floor . . . as I don't expect you will obtain any stone for the backs of your chimneys, they must be made of clay first, moulded into tile, and dried.

Burnham's men toiled through the summer. A dense virgin forest covered the site, and they had to fell hundreds of trees in order to open a clearing by the Ohio. Then they set about building the log cabins that were to be used by the French. It was a hard, back-breaking job for the husky woodsmen; they earned the little liquor and 26 cents paid them for each day's work. Fall was approaching when the job was finished. The men stayed on; they were to work as hunters and guards for the settlers.

Meanwhile agents of the Scioto Company were arranging to move the French to the Ohio River. The first group left Alexandria on June 29. From other cities several other groups headed westward over various routes. They traveled in wagons that "jarred and jolted over primitive roads." After weeks of tedious travel they drew up beside the Ohio. There were further delay while flatboats were being assembled. Finally everything was ready, and the French shoved off in the big, awkward craft that floated sluggishly with the current.

They must have rejoiced to find themselves drifting down the great river that tradition said La Salle discovered. Their own countrymen had called it *La Belle Riviere*—"the beautiful river." It was very beautiful indeed. As day followed day and the wearied Frenchmen were borne farther down stream, they saw nothing but high chains of hills walling in both sides of the Ohio with forest giants ruffling their notched humps, and green willow and silvery sycamores trailing down their slopes. It was October now, and the leaves sparkled with autumn reds, yellows, and rainbow tints. Dead leaves falling upon the water bobbed up and down like toy sailboats. To some of the travelers this strong, vivid landscape must have been disturbing. But others were enchanted, and just before they reached their goal one unknown Frenchman wrote, in a letter:

To some the surrounding woods might appear

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JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

frightful deserts; to me they are paradises of nature; . . . all is quiet and the savages themselves shall soon be taught the art of cultivating the earth.

On Sunday, October 17, 1790, the vanguard drew up before the high banks of the town. The boats anchored by the bluff; anxious men, women, and children leaped ashore and dashed up the 50-foot slope to catch a glimpse of their new home. In the rude clearing they saw four rows of log cabins paralleling the river. Each row was about 300 feet long. At intervals of 100 feet there were open spaces for cross streets. Blockhouses stood at each corner of the cabined area. Nearby was a log stockade enclosing company stores and some larger, finer log houses that had been built for the wealthier members. A log breastwork stretched along the crest of the river bank. Surrounding the clearing on three sides was a deep, almost impenetrable, forest that looked mysteriously forbidding.

The people quietly entered the cabins allotted to them. The cabins stood wall to wall, and each family got a plain, earthen-floored room about 16 by 20 feet in size, with an open fireplace on one side. In their joy at finding themselves in their new homes, after so many months of fearful waiting, it is possible that these naturally gay and vivacious people let out their feelings. Tradition has it that when night fell the gentlemen and ladies donned their best finery, met in the large meeting room, and to the sweet wailings of the violins, danced the charming minuet and the lively gavotte.

The town was named Gallipolis. Other flatboats drew up under the bluff and discharged more French settlers; soon the population rose to about 500. Winter came cold and sharp. The people hugged their merry fires, or labored in their little shops, while Major Burnham's woodsmen scoured the woods and brought in wild game for their tables. The company store supplied other food staples to the settlers.

When spring finally came, the Yankee woodsmen prepared to leave; for the Scioto Company no longer could pay their wages. Some were hired by the wealthier members of the colony to aid in clearing the land. They were certainly needed. These Frenchmen, with their soft white hands, could not cope with the harsh demands of the wilderness. They could hardly cut down a tree without killing themselves; several of them, in fact, were killed. After much effort the Frenchmen cleared a few plots and planted some grain. With the aid of guide books, they set out pretty

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formal gardens and raised flowers, fruit, and grapes. For a while they could not raise vegetables, and secured these and other necessities from flatboats passing down the Ohio.

They persisted in their efforts to grow things, knowing that either they must produce much of the food they needed, or starve. Wild grapes clambered up the river banks, and they set out vines of their own; these matured successfully, and presently there were many vineyards in Gallipolis. Wine was made from the grapes; and later on, as peach trees thrived, a fine brandy was prepared. They also set out beds of artichokes, looked after their almond trees, tried their hardest to grow Yankee vegetables and started rice fields in the marshes of Chickamauga Valley.

After 1792, the settlers seem to have grown enough food to take care of themselves through the winter. During the first two years, however, they depended for their pork and vegetable upon traders coming down the river. Ice covered the Ohio during the cold winter of 1791-92 and the boats could not move; the French Five Hundred nearly starved. Some had only a few dried beans to eat. On other occasions, when the river was clear, the Indians became so menacing that traders refused to go down river. At times the people tightened their belts and wondered whether they would ever have enough to eat.

The hard life strained the spirits of the French. Many of them soon left for greener pastures. The others doggedly stuck and did their best to create a way of life in this lonely, hostile country. One or two doctors ministered to the sick and ailing and were kept pretty busy, for many of the settlers suffered from the "intermittent" (fever). In their homes or in little shops, the watch makers, goldsmiths, and other craftsmen pursued the ancient crafts, picking up orders from river traders or occasional from such remote places as New Orleans. Joseph De Vacht made fine watches and was always willing to swap three barrels of peaches taken from his orchard for a gallon and a half of decent brandy. Jean Gervais, the lawyer, cut a fine figure as he strolled about the town, twirling his silver-headed cane, paying delicate compliments to the ladies, and regaling the men with a ready fund of worldly stories.

On June 27, 1792, while journeying down the Ohio, John Heckewelder paused in Gallipolis for a day. Unlike nearly all the travelers who followed him, Heckewelder got a favorable impression of the town. It had, he estimated, about 150 dwellings and between 300 and 400 residents. A small detachment of soldiers from nearby Point Pleasant guarded it from the Indians. Boats were being made here. Used to the rough-and-ready frontiersman who could track a bear, grow corn in a log-stump clear-

ing, and pole a flatboat down the river, Heckewelder was fascinated by the kind of workmen he saw here:

The most interesting shops . . . were those of goldsmiths and watchmakers. They showed us work on watch, compasses and sun-dial finer than any I had ever beheld. Next in interest was the sculptor and stonecutter. The latter had two finished mantels, most artistically carved. General Putnam at once purchased one of them for twelve guineas, the other was intended for a Dutch gentleman who had built a two-story house here, fifty feet long . . . The worker in glass seemed to be a born artist. He made us a thermometer, a barometer, a glass tobacco pipe, a small bottle (which could contain about a thimble-full), and a most diminutive stopper. As we were on a journey, and were in daily need of light, he presented us with a glass full of dry stuff, which burns as soon as a match is applied. The stuff, he told us, was manufactured from bones.

Among the first Frenchmen to arrive at Gallipolis was Antoine Laforge. He had been unsuccessful as a haberdasher in France; and shortly after he came here he was appointed a justice of the peace. Later on he removed to New Madrid, in Spanish Louisiana. But in August 1792 he was still in Gallipolis, and wrote: "Of the 500 who came here in the beginning, we are now not more than 200; because some had not sufficient patience while others were driven far away by fear. And as to those who remain, more than half are arranging to move away at the earliest opportunity."

This sounds odd, coming right after Heckewelder's impressions. Laforge may have been wrong in his figures, but he was correct in pointing out a situation that was obvious to later visitors. The bitter winters, the difficulties of getting sufficient food, the recurrent fevers, the danger of Indian attacks, the fear of dispossession—almost from the beginning these factors tried the courage and endurance of the French settlers.

Behind the town lay pestiferous marshes. With the onset of the first spring many of the people came down with racking fevers that persisted for a long time. "To some of the victims the "intermittent" was plain hell; they suspected that it was caused by the marshes, and were ready to leave for good. One of them described his discomforts:

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The next day the doctor tried his skill upon . . . my ague . . . I drank a gallon or two of tepid water, and threw it up again, thus rinsing out the stomach as one might rinse a bottle; but the ague was not to be shaken off so easily; it still continued to visit me daily, as usual, all that winter, and part of the next spring.

The Indians at first did not molest the colonists, since French traditionally had been their friends. Under Rousseau's influence, the immigrants thought of the Indians as "noble savages" unsullied by the evils of civilization. In 1791, however, General St. Clair and a part of his army stopped here to pick up Government supplies; when he left, several Frenchmen accompanied the expedition that was later utterly defeated by the tribes.

The Indians soon became hostile, and harried settlers who strayed too far from the town. One Frenchman was killed, and a man and woman who had gone some distance to gather ashes for making soap were carried off as prisoners.

To protect themselves, the settlers organized a military company and made Francois D'Hebecourt its captain. The men marched around the environs and gave warning whenever they saw signs of Indians. Soldiers from the fort at Point Pleasant also did guard duty here, but their number varied: sometimes there were twenty soldiers on hand, at other times only 5. The fear of Indians contributed to the French settlers' rising uneasiness.

Worst of all, they did not know where they stood. The land they had purchased from the Scioto Company belonged to the Ohio Company. They worried about their uncertain status, and hoped that someone—Colonel Duer, perhaps—would iron out the sorry mess and give them clear titles to the land. Duer failed in 1792. Despair overwhelmed the poor Frenchmen and many drifted away—some to the East, others to Kentucky, still others to the French towns along the lower Ohio and the Mississippi.

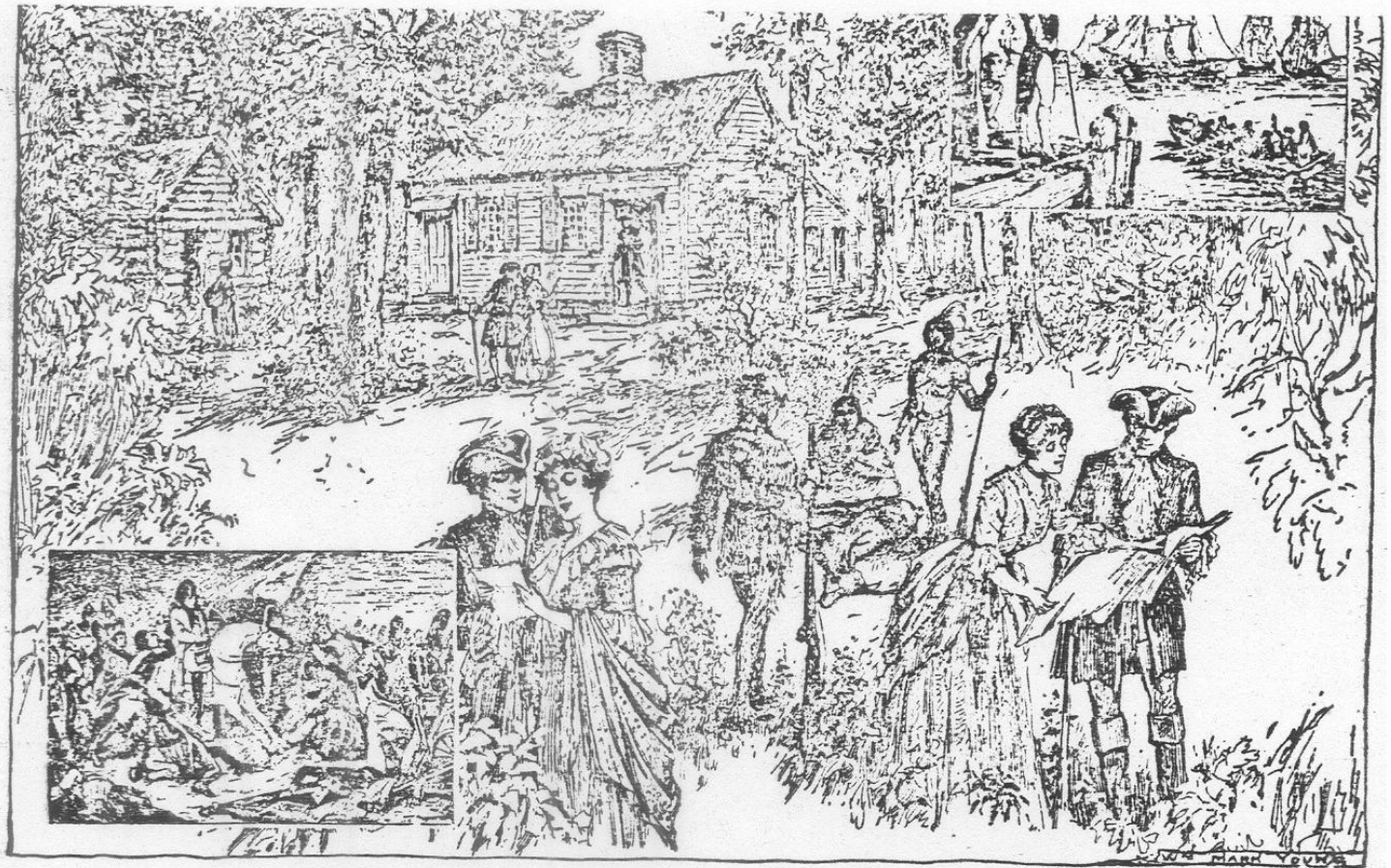
The distinguished French botanist, Andre Michaux, stopped in Gallipolis on August 23, 1793, to see how his countrymen were faring. In his *Journal* he wrote: "Out of 600 persons who came there to settle, only about 150 remain."

Those who stayed did so with a kind of unhappy desperation. Their money and clothing were about gone, the fruits of their labors seemed lost, and they were weary of their confinement to a few acres of stubborn land. Half-heartedly they tilled their soil and fussed in their shops. They became lackadaisical about keeping up their properties, and sagging roofs were not

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OLD POST OFFICE, 1794—FRANCOIS D'HEBECOURT, POSTMASTER

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paired. Twice a week they met at the community ball room, but the buoyancy of the dance could not conceal their unhappiness. Had not Monsieur Gervais submitted to Congress a petition describing their distress? And had not Congress seemingly ignored them?

So the French men and women must have felt as they went about their labors with the knife of despair driven deep into their hearts. For them there seemed to be no hope of redemption so long as they remained in Gallipolis. Perhaps they would have agreed with the observations of a traveler who stopped here for a few hours on November 10, 1795. His name was Thomas Chapman, and while his spelling was poor, his eyes were sharp. He wrote:

. . . came to at Gallipolis, a Small miserable looking village of upwards of 100 little wretched Log Cabins, all Occupied by poor starved sickly looking Frenchmen . . . The whole of the Inhabitants of this Town, the Governor not excepted, have Starvation and Sickness strongly pictured in their faces . . . We left this wretched place at 2 P. M.

In this same year, however, the lot of the French suddenly improved. "Mad" Anthony Wayne had routed the tribes at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, and the Indians no longer bothered the people of Gallipolis. In March 1795, Congress remarked their plight and awarded them 24,000 acres of land in what is now Scioto County. The French Grant, as it was called, extended for eight miles along the Ohio River; it was to be divided among all males above 18 years and all widows who were still living at Gallipolis on the 1st of November following. Monsieur Gervais was awarded 4,000 acres for his services to the colonists. The remaining 20,000 acres were allotted to 92 eligibles, each of whom got 217.4 acres. Locations were determined by the drawing of lots. When it was discovered that eight persons were overlooked, Congress granted an additional 1,200 acres to be split among them.

Spirits lifted. The town revived a bit; there were hints that it might prosper. The river brought many boats past the town, and some pulled up and stayed a spell while their masters visited the stores to buy food and such baubles as caught their fancy. The visitors were welcome, for money was scarce. Venison sold for a penny or two a pound, and bread was two or three cents a loaf. Many of the visitors directed their steps to the quarters of

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Doctor Saugrain.

Only four feet six inches tall, and a chemist, naturalist, and physician, Doctor Saugrain was the merriest man in Gallipolis. His sprightly cheerfulness never wavered as he attended to his patients and amused himself with his experiments. With a blow pipe and crucible he fashioned barometers and thermometers; and tiny phosphorus matches puzzled people who saw them burst into flame. Mystified Indians thought he was a magician, and there were white men who believed that his arts were not altogether human. The little man just laughed and snapped his eyes.

There was no laughter among the residents when they heard how their committee had fared with the agents of the Ohio Company at the meeting in Marietta. This took place in December 1795. The French asked for an outright gift of titles to their home sites. The company turned down the request and offered instead to sell them the lots at \$1.25 per acre. Having no alternative, some of them yielded. They repurchased 912 acres for \$1,140.

For many others, however, this was the crowning humiliation. They had paid their money, crossed the ocean, suffered near-starvation, ruined their health, and labored in a hostile wilderness that they might build a home for themselves and their children. Doubt and fear and shame had been their reward. It was too much for some. They packed and left. Sixteen of them went to their tracts near the Scioto. Yankee speculators got the rest of the French Grant by buying it from the disappointed owners. The French had no talent for farming on the American frontier, and by this time most of them were ready to admit it.

So they went away, and the brave little colony began to break up. When Volney, the celebrated French writer, reached Gallipolis in the summer of 1796, he was struck "with its forlorn appearance; with the thin pale faces, sickly looks, and anxious air of its inhabitants. They were shy of conversing with me. Their dwellings, though made externally cheerful by whitewash, were only log huts, patched with clay, and roofed with shingles, consequently damp, unwholesome and uncomfortable." He saw the irony of men used to the ease and luxury of Paris attempting, in this far-off place, to chop trees, plow, sow, and reap. He heaped his sharpest scorn on the writers of "that trite, idle, and inflated rhetoric, which has condemned five hundred meritorious families to hardship and misery."

One day in January 1798 there was a flurry of excitement when a boat tied up and Louis Philippe, the handsome, 25-year-old son of the Duke of Orleans, stepped ashore. He was heartily welcomed and a festive ball in his honor was planned for the fol-

lowing night. During the night the ice broke at Marietta and started down river. News of this caused Louis Philippe to embark and hasten down the Ohio, as he was anxious to reach New Orleans. Sadly the Gallipolitans put away their party dresses and silk waistcoats. Ever after they regretted that they had not been able to entertain the future King of France.

Meanwhile things went from bad to worse. The town steadily declined. The departure of the French settlers became more noticeable every year. Religious observances practically ceased. Yankee faces now mingled with the darker-featured Frenchmen. When Perrin du Lac stopped during the early months of 1802, he noted the population was about 160. In the same year F. A. Michaux came. He saw about 60 log houses, many empty and dilapidated, the rest occupied by Frenchmen "who breathe out a miserable existence."

In July 1806 the English traveler, Thomas Ashe, was unimpressed by what he saw. Of Gallipolis he wrote: "The place returning to the gloom of its primitive woods."

This was not quite true. But its occupation by French people was practically over. Only a few families remained.



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LETTER TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 12 FEBRUARY 1980

12 February 1980

General Reference and Bibliography Division
Library of Congress
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Dear Librarian:

I am interested in Compte d'Estaing's French Expedition to aid the Continental Army in the American Revolution in 1778. My local library does not have too much, except as included in histories of the war. I can obtain books through the Inter-Library Loan by title and author. Can you recommend some books, microfilm or other materials which might list the names of the French Corps who were with him?

One of my husband's ancestors was in that expedition and returned to France with Compte d'Estaing. In 1790 or 1791, he returned to America with the French Colony that settled Gallipolis, Ohio, with I believe, the De Barth-Coquet Company, successors to the land company, Compagnie du Scioto.

I would appreciate any suggestions you might have for materials that would tell me more about d'Estaing's Expedition and the above mentioned colony, especially something that might list names, where in France they came from, indexed probate court records, of the Gallipolis colony, or anything you could suggest.

Reproduction charges up to \$10 will be promptly remitted, but please do not exceed that amount without my authorization.

Thank you. I am not enclosing a stamped envelope because the last time I sent one to a government agency, it was returned, unused.

Sincerely,

Jo Ann Missey
MRS. JO ANN MISSEY
3921 Cott Street
Corpus Christi, TX 78411

FEB 20 11 43 AM '79

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LETTER FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 26 MARCH 1980



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March 26, 1980

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We have prepared the following response to your request and are returning your communication.

The Library has in its collections John J. Meng's D'Estaing's American Expedition, 1778-1779 (catalog entry and 'Bibliographical Note' enclosed). Also, there are approximately 200 entries in the Library's Main Catalog under the heading UNITED STATES--HISTORY--REVOLUTION--FRENCH PARTICIPATION or UNITED STATES--HISTORY--REVOLUTION, 1775-1783--FRENCH PARTICIPATION. While we cannot undertake to examine these numerous publications for material on the D'Estaing expedition, we can supply the names of professional researchers on request.

Les Combattants francais de la guerre americaine (catalog entries enclosed) contains lists of the personnel of D'Estaing's Squadron, with hometowns indicated. Les Combattants francais, which has been reprinted, may be in larger libraries in your area. We also suggest that you direct an inquiry concerning your husband's ancestor to the Service Historique de l'Armée, Vieux Fort, 94 Vincennes, France.

Enclosed are copies of the entries in the Library's Main Catalog under the heading GALLIPOLIS, O--HIST. We are enclosing memoranda pertaining to interlibrary loan (local histories are not as a rule available for interlibrary loan) and photocopying done by the Library.

According to Noel C. Stevenson's Search and Research, rev. ed. (Salt Lake City, 1959), Ohio probate records are in the custody of the Clerk, Probate Court, County Seat.

Enclosures

[]

Mrs. Jo Ann Missey
3921 Cott Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78411

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**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD OF D'ESTAING'S AMERICAN
EXPEDITION 1778-1779**

D'Estaing's American expedition, 1778-1779.

Meng, John Joseph, 1906—

... D'Estaing's American expedition, 1778-1779, by John J. Meng ... New York, American society of the French Legion of honor, 1936.

12 p. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. (Franco-American pamphlet series. no. 8)

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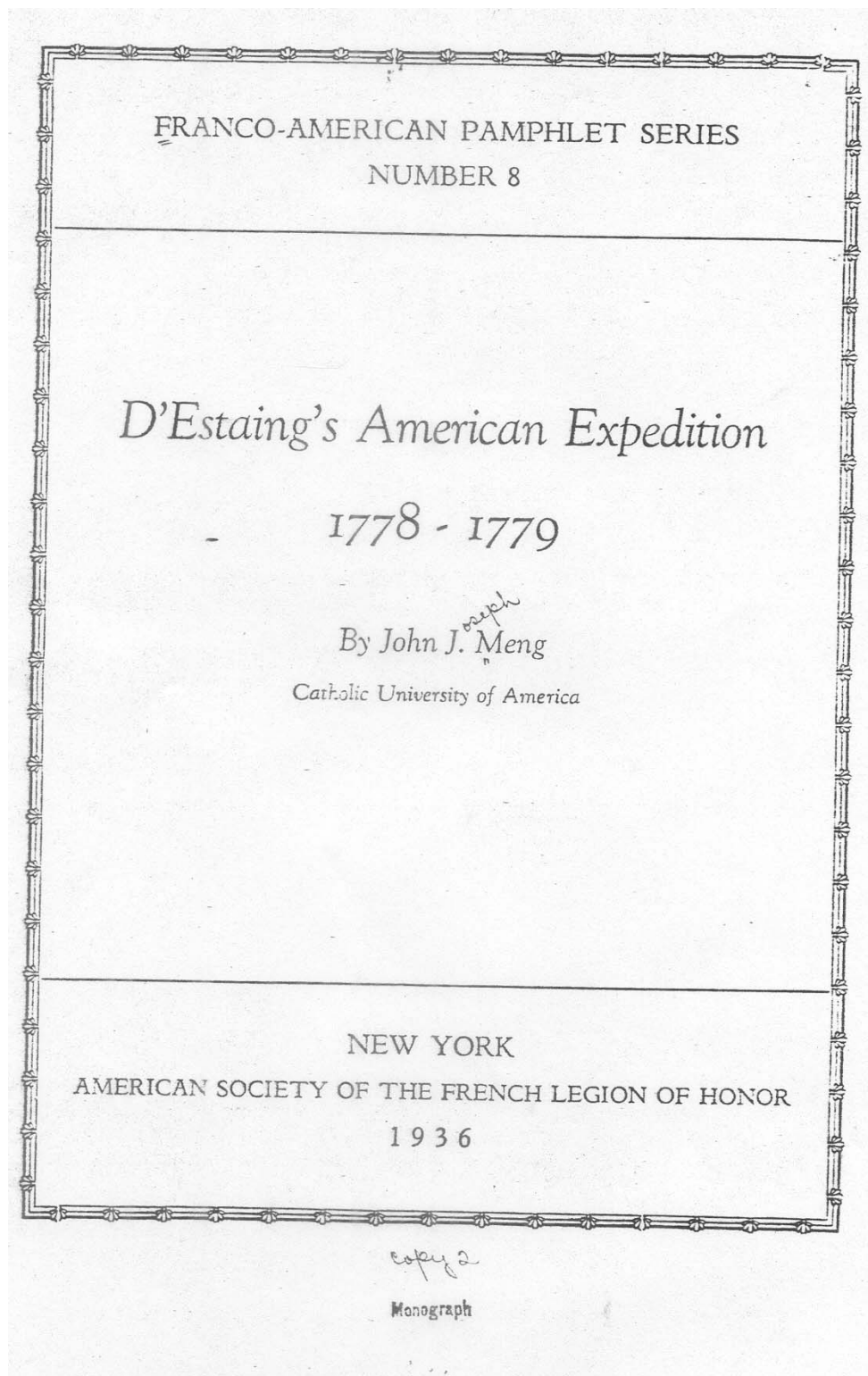
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D'ESTAING'S AMERICAN EXPEDITION 1778-1779



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[Vance, John L] 1839-

... The French settlement and settlers of Gallipolis.

(In Ohio archaeological and historical quarterly. Columbus [1891, 23]°. v. 3, p. 46-80 incl. map)

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GALLIPOLIS, O.—HIST.

Writers' program. Ohio.

Gallipolis, being an account of the French five hundred and of the town they established on La Belle riviere; compiled by workers of the Writers' program of the Work projects administration in the state of Ohio. Drawings of early Gallipolis by William Mark Young. Sponsored by the Federal commission and the local committee for the Gallipolis sesquicentennial celebration. [Gallipolis, O., Downtain printing company, '1940.

47, [1] p. incl. illus., plates. 22½".

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JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

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France. *Ministère des affaires étrangères.*

Les combattants français de la guerre américaine, 1778-1783; listes établies d'après les documents authentiques déposés aux Archives nationales et aux Archives du Ministère de la guerre. Washington, Impr. nationale, 1905.

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(Continued on next card)

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France. *Ministère des affaires étrangères.* Les combattants français de la guerre américaine ... 1905. (Card 2)

First ed., Paris, 1903.

List of members and an historical sketch of the society: p. 18, 19.

1. U. S.—Hist.—Revolution—French participation. 2. France. Armée—Registers. 3. France. Marine—Registers. 1. Mérou, Henri Antoine Joseph, 1853- ii. Sons of the American Revolution. Society in France. iii. Title. iv. Series.

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France. *Ministère des affaires étrangères.*

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LES COMBATTANTS OF FRANCAIS DE LA GUERRE AMERICAINE 1778-1783

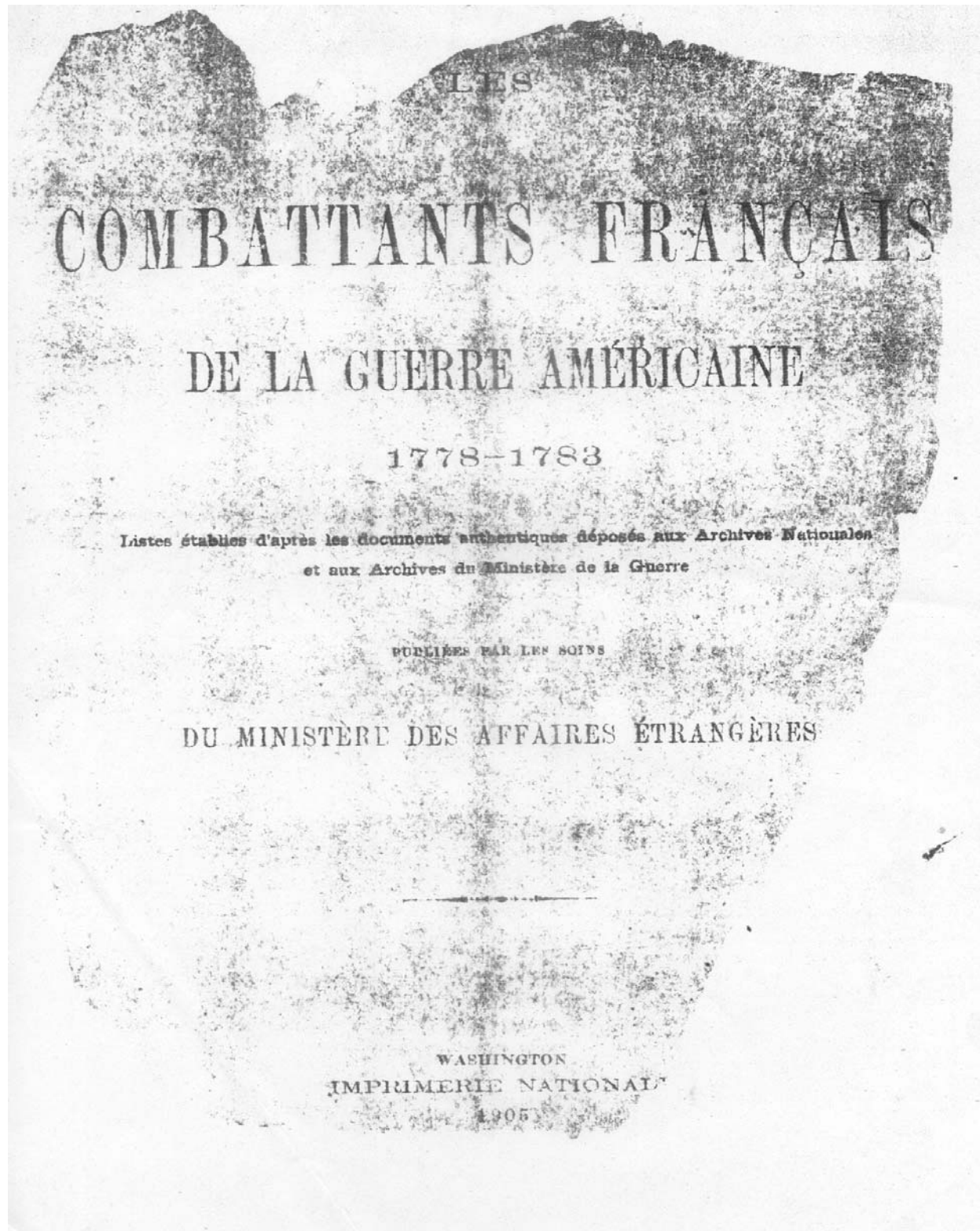


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[Translation.]

-I.

The Republic of the United States, far from having lost the souvenir of its origin as time goes on, appears at the present time to develop within her more and more the *edle* of her heroic past and a *traditionalism* which constitutes the honor and often the force of peoples. Since a quarter of a century it is apparent that America has not missed an occasion to honor the events of the war of Independence and the memory of those who participated therein.

Among the manifestations of these sentiments there should be placed in the front rank the creation of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Founded in 1889, that association has grown in importance from day to day; it is established in all the States of the Union, and counts among its members the most enlightened men of the nation. Its objects are clearly set forth in its statutes. The first article says: "The object of the society is to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, have achieved the work of independence; to unite the descendants of these men and to create between them the bonds of friendship and good-fellowship; to inspire them and the community in general with a profound sentiment of respect for the principles of government founded by our ancestors; to encourage historic researches concerning the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the souvenir of the individual services rendered by the patriots of the war, as well as documents, historic edifices, and relics; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate recitals; to celebrate anniversaries of the principal events of the war; to guard and develop a true patriotism; to maintain and spread institutions of American liberty; to put into execution the principles and ideas expressed in the statement of the motives of the Constitution of the United States; also in the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people."

Such aspirations can not fail to find a sympathetic echo in the heart of the French nation. The two Republics have the same desires in all that concerns their mutual souvenirs. They are brought together by their ardent patriotism, also by their attachment to principles of liberty and justice—principles and sentiments which the society of which we speak will contribute certainly to honor and extend.

Thus when, in 1899, a young lawyer of Chicago, Mr. Paul Wentworth Linebarger, came to see me at the French consulate in that city and proposed to me to create in France sections of the society, I welcomed favorably his suggestions, and communicated them to my hierarchic chief, M. Jules Cambon, ambassador of France at Washington, and the minister of foreign affairs at Paris. The National Society Sons of the American Revolution decided that the descendants of the French who fought for the independence of the United States could form themselves into groups and organize in France sections which would be officially recognized by the society. Gen. Horace Porter, ambassador of the United States at Paris, had already founded, with the authorization of the French Government, a section of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which comprised Americans established in France, descendants of the combatants of the Revolution of 1776. The new organization^a permitted citizens of the United States to enter at the same time as the French in the ranks of the French sections.

It was necessary, before all else, to reconstitute the lists of the French soldiers and sailors who took part in the war for American independence. A search made at the War Department at Washington disclosed the fact that that Department did not possess any document containing any special or individual indication concerning the French sailors or soldiers who had taken part in the war. Under those conditions, and at the request of General Porter, M. Delcassé, minister of foreign affairs, named a commission charged with making researches in the different depots of the archives in France, in the national archives, and in the archives of the ministry of war.

That commission, named in October, 1899, and of which I had the honor to be chairman, was composed of Messrs. Edward P. MacLean, vice-consul-general of the United States at Paris, Colonel Chaillé-Long, and Major Huntington. The commission had at its disposal from the first all authority necessary for the accomplishment of its task, and always found with the chiefs of the different archives the most amiable and sympathetic reception.

^a The society to which the author refers is the Society in France Sons of the American Revolution, founded September, 1897. General Porter was elected president. The charter members were Mr. Moses P. Handy, Edward MacLean, J. D. Stickney, Doctor Michael, Doctor Deering, Lieutenant-Commander Sears, U. S. Navy, and Colonel Chaillé-Long.—[Editor.]

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11.

I desire to offer to them here our most sincere thanks; also to the devoted secretaries whom the ministries of war and marine placed during a year at our disposal.

I took upon myself the necessary researches in the archives of the ministry of war, which served as a basis of the work of the commission.^a

Messrs. Chaillé-Long and Huntington proceeded to make the researches in the Archives Nationales, where were deposited, since many years, documents relating to the French navy at the period which interests us. They were seconded in their efforts by M. Lacour-Gayet, professor at the High School of the Marine, whom the commission added later, in January, 1902, as an auxiliary member in recognition of his competent and gracious services.

Finally M. Arthur Chuquet, member of the Institute, professor of the College of France, very kindly reviewed in its integrality the proofs of this work. I desire that he receive here the expression of our sincere gratitude.

Before presenting the work of the commission it has seemed well to retrace, in a few words, the incidents of the war for independence in which French troops have been specially engaged.

II.

The period of participation of France in the war for American independence is clearly delimited by two very important acts; on the one part the treaty of friendship of the 6th February, 1778, between France and the United States, by which our country recognized the independence of the British colonies, and on the other part the preliminaries of peace, signed at the end of 1782, between Great Britain and the United States, confirmed by the treaty of Versailles of the 3d September, 1783.

The war was continued by France both on land and sea; the rôle of the marine was the more important that French vessels had not only to maintain valiantly the shock of powerful hostile fleets, but in addition to transport every corps of troops of the army destined to fight on the American continent. It has thus appeared to us logical to give first the list of the crews and of the garrison troops embarked on the ships of the French fleet, in following the chronological order of the departure of these squadrons, and not to make known until the end of the volume the composition of the army which debarked under the orders of Count Rochambeau.

The squadron which put to sea first was that of Admiral d'Estaing: five weeks after the signature of the treaty of friendship with the United States—the 13th April, 1778—it left Toulon, composed of 12 vessels and 4 frigates, and the 8th July following arrived at the mouth of the Delaware; turning to the north it forced the passage of Newport to enter Connecticut Bay, where the English, surprised and frightened, burned 5 of their frigates, also 2 corvettes. As Admiral Howe advanced to the support of the British forces, D'Estaing prepared to fight them, when a violent tempest separated the two fleets; the French admiral was obliged to retire to Boston and the Americans evacuated Rhode Island: this first effort of the French obliged, nevertheless, the English to put themselves on the defensive at the moment when they had prepared a formidable attack.

D'Estaing having repaired his vessels and set sail for the Antilles the 4th November, 1778, would in the first place watch the English fleet commanded by Byron without being in a situation to force him to fight. But, joined by the squadron of Chevalier de la Motte-Piquet, he found himself, the 5th July, 1779, at the head of 25 vessels of the line. Then he attacked the English in Grenada waters and damaged so much of their ships that they beat a retreat. D'Estaing then anchored in the harbor of St. Georges. The 22d of July he offered anew the combat, but the English fleet having anchored broadside on in the harbor of Basse-Terre, he made sail for Georgia on the American continent.

^a In all that concerns the preliminary investigation, which served as a basis of the work of the commission, I have accomplished it on the following documents:

1°. M. Thomas Balch, *The French in America*, in two volumes—the first in French, the second in English; 2°. History of Ancient French Infantry, by Louis Susane; 3°. History of Ancient French Artillery, by the same author, who belonged to the artillery; 4°. Journal of Campaigns of Claude Bernard, published by La Chaisnais; 5°. The correspondence, still unpublished, but which I am assured will soon be published by the Count de Rochambeau, with Washington, the Count de Grasse, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the Count de Barras, the Minister of War of France, Lafayette, and others; 6°. Documents unpublished preserved in the five cartons in historical archives of the ministry of war.

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Savannah was since a year strongly occupied by the English; it is certain that the Franco-American forces did not time well their attack; notwithstanding a vigorous attack in which Americans and French rivaled each other in ardor and bravery, the allies could not take the place and were obliged to beat a retreat under a terrible artillery fire of the besieged. The Americans retired to South Carolina and the French to their ships; the first had 400 men hors de combat, the latter 700; Count d'Estaing was among the wounded.

Notwithstanding that defeat, the unexpected arrival of the naval French army stopped the proposed offensive movements of the English against the southern provinces. General Clinton caused Rhode Island to be evacuated with so much precipitation that the garrison of Newport abandoned all its heavy pieces and a large quantity of munitions of war (Oct. 27, 1779).

General Washington was obliged, nevertheless, to maintain himself upon the defensive. He had need of, and was aware of it, that he must be seconded by a naval force superior to that of Great Britain: "If we do not have money and soldiers from France," said he, "our cause is lost." He needed also vessels of war, that France alone could furnish him.

France would furnish them very soon; but already the noble enthusiasm of the French for the cause of America had decided the King of France, on the urgent persuasion of Lafayette and his friends, who had gone to America as volunteers, to send an army to the American continent. It was not an allied army; it was nearly an American corps d'armée. The chief would place himself under the orders of the American generalissimo; the French officers would yield the precedence and the commandment to American officers of the same rank.

The army assembled at Brest in April, 1780, under the command of Count Rochambeau; but of the 6 regiments of infantry which comprised it, 4 regiments only, by reason of insufficient transports, could be embarked. They were the Bourbonnais, the Soissonnais, the Saintonge, and the Royal Deux Ponts. To these were added 600 men of the Legion de Lauzun, of which 300 cavaliers, and nearly 700 artillerymen, sappers and miners of the corps of engineers. Later reinforcements taken from the regiments of Neustrie and D'Anhalt were sent forward, and the total of each regiment finally reached 1,800.

Claude Bernard, chief commissaire of this French auxiliary corps of the American Army—the army of Rochambeau—embarked on 7 vessels, 2 frigates, and 25 to 30 transports. That fleet attained American waters toward the middle of the month of July, 1780; the army debarked at Newport, having suffered severely by the long voyage and bad weather; of 5,000 men, 800 were ill.

The American Army, on the other hand, had to struggle against numerous difficulties; the enrollments of volunteers were effected with difficulty; money was needed. In order to depreciate paper money, the English counterfeited it; three boxes were captured at Newport on the *Polly* containing \$500,000.

The two armies were employed in organizing during the first months after their debarkment. From the first day it became necessary for Rochambeau to occupy himself with the financial question. All that was consumed by the army was paid cash in coin because of the depreciation of paper money and the enormous speculation undertaken in the discount of bills on France. There was, therefore, great need of funds, and hence pressing appeals of the general to the minister of war; and one may judge the joy over the gift of King Louis XVI to the United States of the sum of 6,000,000 livres, and the present of money to the commander of the French army.

At the same time Rochambeau and Washington considered together elaborate plans of campaign; they were very soon obliged to recognize that all plans were impracticable or impossible so long as the French fleet had not obtained, in the neighborhood of the American lines, a serious advantage either in attacking New York where General Clinton had an army of 15,000, or by a diversion in the South, where were to be found the considerable forces of the renegade Arnold and Lord Cornwallis.

Toward the middle of March, 1781, Admiral Hood left New York to provision the army of the South by way of the Chesapeake Bay. On learning this Destouches, who, since the death of Ternay, commanded the French fleet, made sail for the bay, with the intention of disputing the entry to the English fleet. He had eight vessels, having captured the English ship the *Romulus*. Hood's fleet was numerically equal but superior in artillery. Destouches attacked it at sea, notwithstanding the disadvantage of wind. The battle was furious; three of the enemy's ships were placed hors de combat. The advantage remained with the

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French, who could not, nevertheless, because of head winds, follow up the enemy and prevent him from entering Chesapeake Bay. The French squadron returned to Newport.

If the object of the expedition had thus failed the moral effect at all events was considerable. Washington wrote to Rochambeau the 3d of April: "I have the honor to send you the account given by the enemy of the combat of the 16th of the last month between the French and the English fleets. From his confession three of his vessels were entirely dismantled, and as they do not brag, as they are always disposed to do, to have obtained any advantage, it is evident, in their own opinion, that they have nothing about which to glorify themselves."

Congress of the United States charged its President, Huntington, to transmit to Count Rochambeau its congratulations "with particular thanks to Chevalier Destouches and to the officers and crews under his orders for the bravery, firmness, and valiant conduct which they manifested in the last enterprise against the enemy, notwithstanding that unexpected events have prevented the execution of the project, the vigorous combat of the 16th of March so courageously and advantageously maintained at Cape Chesapeake against the enemy's superior fleet, does honor to the arms of His Very Catholic Majesty and is a happy presage of decisive victories for the United States."

This combat cost, nevertheless, to France a great number of men, and the fleet was obliged to return to Newport for repairs."

At the moment that these events transpired in American waters Count de Grasse left Brest March 22, 1781. Large ships had been built at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort; in three years more than 20 vessels of the line had been constructed or put in condition to go to sea; one of these, the *Spectre*, in one hundred and five days. Some of these new ships had been placed under the command of Count D'Estaing. Grasse had under his orders 26 vessels and several frigates.

Grasse had orders to go to the Antilles, thence following the coast of the United States from the south to the north from Savannah to Rhode Island, to lend to the army of Washington and Rochambeau all assistance possible, retaining, however, the right to act in all and for all according to his judgment; he would join the fleet of Destouches, of which the Count de Barras had just taken the command. He should find, likewise, in the same waters, the squadron of Count de Guichen, who, after having taken part with the Count de Grasse in some combats against the English between la Martinique and Saint-Lucie regained the coasts of Europe in leaving to the latter ten ships. The naval forces of France had thus acquired a superiority in numbers.

Grasse profited by his stay in the Antilles to obtain from the governor 3,400 men as reinforcements for Rochambeau. He could also conclude, through the good will of the Spanish governor of Habana, a loan of 1,200,000 livres, for which he gave as security his private fortune.

Of the two points of concentration which was indicated, the French admiral chose the Chesapeake. Soon after the armies of Washington and Rochambeau left their positions in the north, and by forced marches, arrived at Whiteplains; the French traversed the 220 miles in eleven days. The two generals, in accomplishing marches of 60 miles a day, rejoined the Count de Grasse at Williamsburg. They found there Lafayette, who, at the head of an American corps d'armée, resisted the attacks of the troops of Arnold and Cornwallis, and those of Count Saint Simon, with the 3,400 men from the Antilles. Lafayette was since a long time in America; he arrived there in the spring of 1777, escorted by other French volunteers, and shortly after he became a member of the staff of Washington; his enthusiasm for the noble cause which he defended, his chivalrous bravery commanded admiration. After the battle of Brandywine, where he was wounded (September 17, 1777), Congress named him to the command of an American division.

During these operations the English squadrons of Admirals Hood and Graves joined at New York, set sail the 31st August for the Chesapeake Bay.

"There were 51 killed and 41 wounded on the *Conquérant*; 19 killed and 35 wounded on the *Ardent*; 5 killed and 1 wounded on the *Jason*; 6 killed and 5 wounded on the *Duc de Bourgogne*; 4 killed and 2 wounded on the *Neptune*; 2 killed and 1 wounded on the *Romulus*; 1 killed and 3 wounded on the *L'Ereille*; 1 killed and 7 wounded on the *Provence*.

L'Ereille, commanded by M. de la Villebrune, distinguished itself particularly.

The *London*, 98 cannon, having attempted to cut the French line between the *Romulus* and *L'Ereille*, the commander of the latter ship, which had 64 guns only, had the audacity to *tenir le vent* and to send a *bordée* to the vessel with three decks and to receive theirs, which gave them no trouble, but which, if well directed, had sent them to the bottom because of the short distance that separated them. It is due to that audacious maneuver that Admiral Hood failed to cut the line of our ships.

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The 5th September the French frigates signaled the sails of the enemy. Grasse gave the order to prepare for the combat; his orders were executed with so much celerity that, notwithstanding the absence of 1,500 men and 90 officers employed in the debarkment of troops of the army, the French naval army was under sail in less than three-quarters of an hour.

The English fleet had the advantage of a favorable wind; it was formed on the nearest line, starboard *amure*. In approaching the French, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Englishmen took the same tack as the Frenchmen. The action begun at 4 o'clock, lasted until night; the French attempted in vain to force a renewal of the combat during four days; contrary winds finally caused them to lose sight of the English fleet.

The squadron of De Grasse returned to the Chesapeake Bay; the English fleet was too disabled to attempt to renew the fight. Then the army of Cornwallis was blocked from the sea coast and this naval victory assured the success of the siege of Yorktown.

The city was already surrounded on land by American and French troops. To these were joined 400 men *garrisoned*, as they were then termed, on the vessels of De Grasse. The allied troops rivaled each other by rapidity of movement and bravery, each drove the enemy from pit to pit, and finally forced General Cornwallis to capitulate (October 19, 1781). The Americans were led by Lafayette, the French by Rochambeau, under the supreme command of Washington, the hero of the war for independence.

The precision with which the plan of campaign was arranged and executed by the allied generals and admirals excites admiration. Washington and Rochambeau coming from the north arrived at the mouth of the Elk in the Chesapeake an hour after the arrival of the messenger announcing that the Count de Grasse was at the entrance to the Chesapeake. "It is perhaps," said Rochambeau, "the most extraordinary chance that the expedition coming from the islands in the south and from the north, subject to the mercy of winds, should arrive at the rendezvous in the bay at one hour's interval." It was necessary to possess all the modesty of Rochambeau to ascribe to chance such an achievement.

The siege of Yorktown marked the end of English resistance to American independence. Thus were recompensed the combined efforts of men who had given their entire devotion to the cause of the liberty of a people.

These men were bound by an affection without limit in the midst of so many perils. Washington loved Lafayette as a father loves his son. Lafayette has been, besides, from all time and without any change, the object of the affection of the people of the United States, who do not separate him in their gratitude from Washington, the father of his country. The manifestation of admiration which the Americans have recently rendered to the French hero in erecting a statue to him in his own country is a striking proof of their affection.

The friendship which bound Washington and Rochambeau is not well enough known perhaps. That attachment, born of a long collaboration and of responsibilities supported in common, is shown several times in the correspondence between them, even after the signature of peace. Washington wrote, the 1st February, 1784, "I well recall with joy that we have been companions in arms in the labors of a war for the cause of liberty and that we have lived together as two brothers in harmony and friendship."^a

A like sympathy united the officers and men with the troops. The address of the inhabitants of Providence and the State of Rhode Island to Count Rochambeau is from that point of view characteristic:

"We have also to recognize very sincerely the generous attachment and devotion without intermission for the interests of the United States, which marks constantly the character of your excellency, since his arrival, and in a particular manner, that exact discipline and that conduct so sustained which the inhabitants have experienced from your excellency and the French army, which has rather the appearance of being composed of citizens governed by the same laws than of an army quartered with its allies at such a great distance from their country."

We may, without exaggeration, apply to the whole army that which Claude Bernard said in his campaign journal of Rochambeau.

"He caused to be respected in his person in the highest degree the French character in its most noble aspects. Americans, before his arrival, filled with English prejudices, imagined in advance the French general

^a At the moment these lines were written the monument to Rochambeau had not yet been inaugurated at the capital of the United States.

(several confessed it) as a man having little in common with their ideas and manners, and with whom it would be difficult to get on because of so many supposed contrasts. They saw, on the contrary, a type of our old France, who seemed to be hewn from the model of their grand citizens, loving justice, seeking the good, worthy, and serious."

Contact, devoted work for a good cause, sufferings, dangers confronted in common, had sufficed to dissipate the prejudices and replace them by esteem and mutual affection.

III.

It is easier to see, after this exposé, what work the Franco-American Commission was called upon to do. This work should be directed, according to chronological order, on the following points:

- 1°. The crew of Comte d'Estaing's fleet;
- 2°. The crew of the fleet successively commanded by Ternay, Destouches, and Barras;
- 3°. The crew of the fleet of Count de Grasse;
- 4°. The infantry garrisoned on the several vessels of these three fleets, for these troops were engaged in the same combats as the sailors;
- 5°. Finally, and principally, the seven regiments which took part in the siege of Yorktown, with the legion of Lauzun and companies of artillery, sappers and miners of engineers. I have given the names of four regiments placed under the command of Rochambeau. To these should be added:
 - (a) The regiment Agénois: a part of this regiment embarked on d'Estaing's fleet in 1779, took part in the siege of Savannah, then returned to the Antilles, where the regiment had its garrison. The entire regiment embarked on Count de Grasse's fleet and took part in the siege of Yorktown.
 - (b) The regiment Gatinais or Royal-Auvergne, which also made a part of the land forces of Count d'Estaing, then of those of Count de Grasse, and took part in the two sieges of Savannah and Yorktown.
 - (c) The regiment Touraine, which the Count de Grasse took on board when he visited Antilles, took part in the siege of Yorktown.
 - (d) The first battalion of the regiment Hainaut was at Savannah in 1779 with Count d'Estaing.
 - (e) Some companies of the regiment Foix, which were also at Savannah in 1779.
 - (f) The first battalion of the regiment Dillon, which was at Savannah.
 - (g) The second battalion of the regiment Walsh, which was at Savannah.
 - (h) Two companies of lancers, two companies of hussars of the legion of Lauzun, which made the entire campaign in the army of Rochambeau.
 - (i) The second battalion of the regiment d'Auxonne (artillery), which was a part of the army of Rochambeau.
 - (j) Four companies of the regiment Metz (artillery), which were a part of the army of Rochambeau. Two of these companies left France with him in 1780, the two others joined him in 1781.
 - (k) The company of Captain Savournin of the regiment Grenoble (artillery), which was a part of the army of Rochambeau.

These are the lists of the men of the crews and troops which we have undertaken to prepare.

But, before placing the work of the commission under the eyes of readers, it is not without utility to remark how incomplete is the list. In the first place, all the documents which should figure here were not found; our lists, those of the fleets, contain nearly all the sailors who had effectually taken part in that campaign, but those of the infantry comprise only about one-half of those who actually fought in the United States; the documents about the troops garrisoned on each ship notably have not been established in an absolute manner and are not included in this work, and each ship of d'Estaing's fleet, as that of de Grasse, had on board 100 to 150 infantry men; also the documents concerning the legion Lauzun, companies of artillery and engineers, and the company of the regiment Grenoble, have not been found.

These researches deal only with the direct and official participation of France in the American war. On the one side the rolls of the French ministerial departments from which the lists have been taken exclusively, and which will be found in this volume, give no indication of volunteer inscriptions, nevertheless numerous, which preceded governmental interference; on the other hand, it is not only the French fleets which have figured

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in American waters, nor only the French armies which fought on American soil, which have contributed to the enfranchisement of America, but all the French fleets and armies which struggled against England at the same time. The exploits of Suffren, for example, in the Indian Ocean, contributed, perhaps, as much as those of which the Chesapeake was the theater, to achieve the final result. Also, at the same time that d'Estaing had set sail for America the French fleet sustained on the coast of Europe against English fleets splendid combats, of which the duel of the *Belle Poule* and the *Arethuse* and the combat at Ouessant remain famous episodes, and which, in weakening Great Britain, gave great aid to the colonies in their efforts for liberty.

In our desire to include in this publication only troops which have fought either in the waters or on the soil of America, we have excluded the fleet of Count de Guichen, who fought in the Antilles and was there in constant contact with the fleets whose operations were being carried on on the other side of the Atlantic.^a The names of all the French soldiers and sailors engaged in that war would have been given here if we had not been obliged to circumscribe the limits.

That this publication may be the occasion to offer them all, soldiers and sailors of France and America, our grateful souvenirs and homages.

H. MÉROU,

Consul of France at Chicago, Chairman of the Commission.

The Commission appointed by Minister Delcassé at the suggestion of General Porter: M. H. MÉROU; M. EDWARD P. MACLEAN, Society in France, S. A. R.; Maj. HENRY A. HUNTINGTON, Society in France, S. A. R.; Col. CH. CHAILLÉ-LONG, Society in France, S. A. R.

^aThe portrait of the Count de Guichen, nevertheless, is given in this publication, because several vessels of his fleet which he gave to Count de Grasse appear in the lists. Besides, his indirect cooperation with the American enterprise can not be denied.

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The National Society Sons of the American Revolution, when informed of the favorable reception accorded in France the suggestion to organize there French sections of that society, and learned also of the work achieved in the archives with the object of establishing the lists of those who had participated in the war for American independence, it caused to be submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the text of the following resolution which had been passed at one of its meetings:

"Whereas in consequence of resolution adopted by the National Society Sons of the American Revolution at its annual congress in New York City on May 1, 1900, on the proposition made by the Illinois State society on the initiative of Judge Paul Wentworth Linebarger and M. Henri Mérou, a report has been made to the general board of managers and the executive committee of the National Society, which shows that an exceedingly advantageous and effective work has been accomplished in France in ascertaining the names and services of the many thousands of French sailors and soldiers who assisted the colonists in the war of the American Revolution. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the national executive committee of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution hereby tenders its appreciative congratulations and warm thanks for their untiring efforts in the direction stated, to

"THE MINISTRIES FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, OF WAR, OF THE NAVY, AND OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION of the French Republic;

"To His Excellency JULES CAMBON, ambassador of the French Republic at Washington;

"To His Excellency Gen. HORACE PORTER, ambassador of the United States in Paris;

"To M. LÉON BOURGEOIS, deputy, former premier minister of the French Republic;

"To the FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMISSION, Hon. HENRI MÉROU, president, honorary member of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, upon whose initiative the work was undertaken;

"Hon. EDWARD MACLEAN, United States vice-consul in Paris; Col. CHAILLÉ-LONG, and Major HUNTINGTON, appointed, on the proposition of His Excellency General Porter, by His Excellency M. Delcassé, minister for Foreign affairs of the French Republic;

"To M. BLADÉ, consul-general of France, sous-directeur at the Ministry for Foreign affairs at Paris;

"To M. F. CLÉMENT-SIMON, attaché at the Ministry for Foreign affairs at Paris;

"To Judge PAUL WENTWORTH LINEBARGER, member of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution;

"To Capt. SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, secretary-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution;

"To the members of the committee of publication, M. LACOUR-GAYET, professor of history at the Superior School of the Navy of Paris, and M. HENRI BRÉAL, advocate of the court of appeals of Paris, and to all others who have cooperated in forwarding the excellent work accomplished."

HON. WALTER SETH LOGAN,

President-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution,
and Chairman of the National S. A. R. Executive Committee.

HON. FRANKLIN MURPHY,

Governor of New Jersey,
Ex-President-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution,
and Member of the National S. A. R. Executive Committee.

FRANCIS H. APPLETON,

Ex-Vice-President-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution,
and Member of the National S. A. R. Executive Committee.

WILLIAM W. J. WARREN,

Member of the National S. A. R. Executive Committee.

Capt. SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS,

Secretary-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution,
Ex-Vice-President-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution,
and Secretary of the National S. A. R. Executive Committee.

C. W. HASKINS,

Ex-Treasurer-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution,
and Member of the National S. A. R. Executive Committee.

Gen. EDWIN S. GREELEY,

Ex-Vice-President-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution,
and Member of the National S. A. R. Executive Committee.

JOHN PAUL EARNEST,

Member of the National S. A. R. Executive Committee.

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SOCIETY IN FRANCE OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President, Gen. HORACE PORTER, Paris.

Vice-President, GASTON DE SAHUNE-DE LAFAYETTE, Paris.

Treasurer, J. D. STICKNEY.

Secretary, EDWARD P. MACLEAN, Paris.

Registrar, Col. CHARLES CHAILLÉ-LONG, Washington.

HENRY ADDISON ALEXANDER, Paris, France (10530). Son of Henry M. and Susan M. (Brown) Alexander; grandson of Matthew and Mary Williamina (Ferguson) Brown; great-grandson of *William Ferguson*, Captain Penna. Artillery.

NATHAN APPLETON, Boston, Mass. (4812). Son of Nathan and Harriet Coffin (Sumner) Appleton; grandson of *Isaac Appleton*, Member of Committee of Correspondence and Safety, private New Hampshire Militia.

LAURENCE VINCENT BENET, Paris, France (2182). Son of Stephen V. and Laura (Walker) Benet; grandson of James B. and Amanda (Helm) Walker; great-grandson of Thomas E. and Eliza (Bucke) Helm; great-grandson of *Thomas Helm*, First Lieutenant Virginia Line, and of *John Bucke*, officer Virginia Militia.

JOSEPH I. BRITTAİN, Nantes, France (13204). Son of Joseph and Belinda Brittain; grandson of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Brittain; great-grandson of *Samuel Brittain*, private, Beatty's Buck's County Penna. Associators.

GABRIEL CHARLES PATRICE BILLEBAULT, Comte de Chaffault, Paris, France (13206). Son of Pierre Charles Alphonse Billebault and Marie Felicie du Chaffault; grandson of Jacques Gabriel and Marie Chapart (de Carronge) du Chaffault; great-grandson of Sylvestre François and Françoise Renée Maron (de la Guignonardiére) du Chaffault; great-grandson of *Julian du Chaffault*, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Chevalier de St. Louis et de Cincinnati.

CHARLES CHAILLÉ-LONG, Paris, France (1045). Son of Littleton and Anne M. (Costen) Long; grandson of Levin and Comfort (Chailé) Long; great-grandson of *Peter Chailé*, Senator Conventions of Maryland, Colonel Maryland Militia, Member Maryland Association of Freemen; great-grandson of Solomon Long, Captain 3d Independent Company Maryland Line, Smallwood's Brigade; Major, Maryland Militia.

BENJAMIN TAPPAN DEERING, Paris, France (13188). Son of Stephen and Caroline Fox (Potter) Deering; grandson of John and Caroline (Fox) Potter; great-grandson of *Isaiah Potter*, Chaplain Conn. troops.

RODNEY STRONG DENNIS, Paris, France (9878). Son of Rodney and Clara (Strong) Dennis; grandson of Rodney Gove and Mary (Parker) Dennis; great-grandson of *Arthur Dennis*, Sergeant at Lexington Alarm.

MOSES PURNELL HANDY, deceased (1440). Son of Isaac William Ker and Mary J. R. (Purnell) Handy; grandson of James Henry and Maria Ann Pils (Gilliss) Handy; great-grandson of Isaac and Betsy Sale (Graham) Handy; great-grandson of *George Handy*, Captain Pulaski Legion of Dragoons.

HENRY ALONZO HUNTINGTON, Paris, France (12040). Son of Alonzo and Patience Lorain (Dyer) Huntington; grandson of Elias and Aurelia (Galusha) Huntington; great-grandson of *Amos Huntington*, Captain Vermont Militia and Member of General Assembly; grandson of Daniel and Susannah (Olin) Dyer; great-grandson of *Gideon Olin*, Major Second Vermont Militia.

FRANK E. HYDE, Paris, France (5798). Son of Alvan Pinney and Frances Elizabeth (Waldo) Hyde; grandson of Loren P. and

Frances Elizabeth (Eldridge) Waldo; great-grandson of William and Elizabeth (Avery) Eldridge; great-grandson of *Elijah Avery*, Captain Eighth Conn. Militia.

EDWARD PAYSON MACLEAN, a Paris, France (13178). Son of Charles and Anne (Waters) MacLean; grandson of John and Wealthy (Doubleday) Waters; great-grandson of *Anni Doubleday*, Corporal, Huntington's First Conn. Regt. Continental Line.

JOSEPH PORTER MICHAELS, Paris, France (13185). Son of John M. and Sarah Melissa (Durand) Michaels; grandson of *John Durand*, drummer, Captain Sanford's Conn. Regt. Continental Line, pensioned.

SAMUEL MORRILL, Paris, France (12226). Son of F. Gordon and Arria (Niles) Morrill; grandson of William Jenkins and Mary Ann (Hale) Niles; great-grandson of Jonas and Sarah (Fowler) Hale; great-grandson of William and Sarah (Richardson) Fowler; great-grandson of *Jeduthan Richardson*, Lieutenant, Brooks' Mass. Regt.

LEWIS MORRIS, Paris, France, (13203). Son of Lewis and Amarantha (Lowndes) Morris; grandson of *Lewis* (and Ann Elliott) Morris, Aide-de-camp to General Greene; great-grandson of *Lewis Morris*, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

CHARLES SPRAGUE PEARCE, Paris, France (13205). Son of Shadrack H. and Mary Anna (Sprague) Pearce; grandson of Charles and Elizabeth (Rand) Sprague; great grandson of *Samuel Sprague*, Sergeant, Gerrish's Mass. troops.

HORACE PORTER, Paris, France (4069). Son of David R. and Josephine (McDermott) Porter; grandson of *Andrew Porter*, Colonel Fourth Penna. Artillery.

WILLIAM MOORE ROBINSON, Paris, France (4265). Son of John Norris and Mary A. (Moore) Robinson; grandson of Edward and Mary Ann (Hooper) Moore; great-grandson of Enoch and Elizabeth (Harris) Moore; great-grandson of *Nathaniel Moore*, Sergeant Hunterdon County New Jersey Militia.

MILLARD FILLMORE RUST, Paris, France (13197). Son of Alban and Fanny R. (Jones) Rust; grandson of David and Rhoda (Bell) Rust; great-grandson of *Leri Rust*, private Enos Conn. Militia.

WALTER JESSE SEARS, U. S. Navy (4213). Son of Loran A. and Fanny M. (Locke) Sears; grandson of Larned B. and Hannah F. (Rockwood) Sears; great-grandson of *Stephen Sears*, private Mass. Militia; grandson of Jesse and Lury (Rexford) Locke; great-grandson of *Nathan Locke*; great-grandson of *Joseph Locke*, Major Mass. Militia; great-grandson of *William Rexford*, private Conn. Militia; great-grandson of *Elias Blanchard*, Ensign Conn. Line, pensioned.

J. DWIGHT STICKNEY, Paris, France (4327). Son of J. Dwight and Juliet A. (Warren) Stickney; grandson of Jotham and Sarah H. (Skinner) Stickney; great-grandson of *Leri Stickney*, private New Hampshire Militia; grandson of Edmond and Mary (Goodwin) Warren; great-grandson of *Josiah Warren*, Captain, Mass. Militia.

COUNT SAHUNE DE LAFAYETTE (Member of Massachusetts Society); great-grandson of General Marquis de Lafayette; Count ROCHAMBEAU (papers with the secretary in Paris).

^a Died in 1902.

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The Society in France, Sons of the American Revolution, was established under the *agide* and authority of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, of which it is a branch. It was founded in Paris September 16, 1897, by the following members: Lieut. Commander W. J. Sears, U. S. Navy (to whom is due the inspiration of the suggestion); Messrs. Moses P. Handy, United States special commissioner to the exposition at Paris in 1900; Frank E. Hyde; Doctor Michaels; Doctor Deering; J. D. Stickney, treasurer; Edward P. MacLean, United States deputy consul-general, secretary; Colonel Chaillé-Long, secretary United States special commission, exposition, 1900, registrar.

The French Government officially authorized the establishment of the society May 19, 1900. The society merits well of the national society, and of the two Republics, France and America.

The society elected as its president, immediately after organization, Gen. Horace Porter, ambassador of the United States. The ambassador in his official capacity and as president of the society has encouraged and aided the society in the following achievements, which have added prestige and honor to America. General Porter, accompanied by the members of the society, visited Vendome, in the Department of Loir et Cher, and presided at the ceremonies attending the dedication and unveiling there of the monument to Rochambeau, June 4, 1900; President Porter presided at the dedication of the equestrian statue of Washington, by French, in the Place d'Jena, Paris, presented to France by "The Association of the Women of America," July 3, 1900. Addresses were made by M. Deleassé, minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic; Mr. John K. Gowdy, United States consul-general; General Porter, and Colonel Chaillé-Long. General Porter likewise presided at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette in the Place du Carrousel, Paris, July 4, 1900, presented by the school children of America to France. Addresses were made by President Loubet, General Porter, and others. Finally, the society under the direction of its president and with the aid of the French minister, achieved a difficult work in the researches made and the compilation of the lists of the French soldiers and sailors who fought for American Independence, lists which were published in French under the title of "Les Combattants Français de la guerre américaine de 1778-1783," through the courtesy of the ministry of foreign affairs of the French Republic, and of which the Congress of the United States has authorized the republication.

General Porter, as president of the society in France, after consultation with the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of France, addressed the following communication to the several members of the society named therein and to the consul of France temporarily in France:

AMBASSADE DES ÉTATS-UNIS,
18, Avenue Kléber, Paris, October 22, 1900.

I hereby announce the appointment of a committee consisting of the following members:

Henri Méron, consul of France at Chicago; Edward P. McLean, vice-consul-general of the United States at Paris; Col. Ch. Chaillé-Long, and Maj. H. A. Huntington for the purpose of ascertaining a list of the French soldiers who took part in the American war of Independence.

Upon the receipt of a letter from me, the minister of foreign affairs has expressed his entire sympathy with this movement, and has communicated with his colleagues the minister of war and the minister of public instruction upon the subject, and they will, no doubt, give their hearty cooperation in ascertaining the names desired from the national archives and the documents in the War Department.

The list should include all Frenchmen who served in the army and the fleet.

Members of the committee are requested to meet at the embassy on Thursday morning next, the 25th of October, at 11 o'clock.

HORACE PORTER, *President Society in France, Sons of the American Revolution.*

General Porter, replying to the registrar of the society with reference to the publication of the volume, in a communication dated April 29, 1905, said: "We gave America a very valuable work in that book."

The United States ambassador to France may be pleased to attribute to his functions as president of the society the success of his researches in quest of the unknown grave of that great hero, Commodore John Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy, whose remains are to be brought to America for reinterment and which will be accorded by the nation the tribute of the highest funeral honors.

The society in France is deeply indebted to the mother society for the constant interest it has manifested in the achievements of the society. It recognizes with profound thanks and appreciation likewise the friendly care and interest shown at all times by the registrar-general of the national society, Mr. A. Howard Clark, and with special reference to urging the printing of this edition. Finally the thanks of the Society in France are due to the Secretary of War, the Hon. William Howard Taft, to the Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, and to Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. Army, retired, for their kind cooperation in procuring a complete index for this volume.

COLONEL CH. CHAILLÉ-LONG,
Member of the Commission, Registrar of the Society, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1905.

Benoist (Jean), de Fécamp.
Desmarchais (Henry), de Lannion.
Pellardy (Yves), de Brest.
Guillou (Pierre), de Landivisiau.
Brunellier (Louis), de Rennes.
Denouillers (Mathurin), de Rennes.
Boucher (Baptiste), de Rennes.
Bonnet (Charles), de Boulogne.
Dagorn (Jean), de Roscanvel.
Toudic (Louis), de Lannion.
Chatellier (Jean), de Brest.
Ollive (Joseph), de Rennes.
Le Cam (Jean), de Morlaix.
Morice (Yves), de Morlaix.

Conseil (Guillaume), de Lorient.
Le Breton (Guillaume), de Saint-Brieuc.
Trehoret (Jean), de Saint-Brieuc.
Biau de Kersalaun (Charles), de Ploudaniel.
Kermovan (François), de Vannes.
Lucas (Joseph), de Saint-Pol-de-Léon.
Michel (François), du Conquet.
Magnon (Philippe), de Tréguier.
Bihan (François), de Morlaix.
Mordellec (Guillaume), de Lannion.
Le Pivaigne (Jacques), de Tréguier.
Michel (Jean), de Lamballe.
Guérin (Guillaume), de Dinan.

Goulven (Hervé), du Conquet.
Le Vern (Hervé), de Landerneau.
Le Maître (Allain), du Faou.
Salmon (Olivier), de Saint-Brieuc.

Domestiques.

Tiffetaigne (Auguste), de Rouen.
Lefevre (Marc), de Quimper.
Mesquer (Nicolas), de Saint-Malo.
Le Moine (Gabriel), de Brest.
Guillou (Jacques), de Vannes.
Lefevre (Pierre), de Boulogne.
Lumé (Pierre), de Bourges.

LE MARSEILLAIS.

(1778 et 1779.)

M. DE LA POYTE-VERTRIEUX, Capitaine de vaisseau, Commandant.

ÉTAT-MAJOR.

Capitaines de Vaisseau.

De la POYPE-VERTRIEUX, Commandant.
De RAYMONDIS-CANAUX, Second.

Lieutenants de Vaisseau.

De ROCHE-SALEIL.
D'ARNAUD.
Le Chevalier de MEYRONET-SAINT-MARC.

Enseignes de Vaisseau.

De FORBIN la BARBEN.
De FOUDRAS.
DUCLOS.
BEAUSSIER de L'ISLE.

Chirurgien entretenu.

GIRAUD

Aumonier.

MOREL (R. P. Siméon), Récollet.

Gardes de la marine.

COLBERT de TURGIS.
MARRON de SANTIAT.
Le Chevalier de RAMATUELLE.
D'ETIENNE du BOURGUET.
De BADASSET.
De SAINT-LAURENT.
De MONBADON.
Le Chevalier de BRIZON.

Volontaires.

Audibert (Joseph-Lange), de Toulon.
Reboul (Joseph-Victor), de Toulon.
Martin (Pierre-Jean), de Toulon.

Officiers-mariniers de manœuvre.

Martin (Jean-François) premier maître, de Toulon.

Pignol (Charles), premier maître, de Toulon.
Daumas (Louis), deuxième maître, de Toulon.
Daumas (Joseph), deuxième maître, de Toulon.
Valence (Lazare), contremaitre, de Toulon.
Baude (Cyprien), contremaitre, de la Seyne.
Petit (Guillaume), contremaitre, de Toulon.
Lougne (François-Michel), bosseman, de Toulon.
Michel (Jean-Joseph), bosseman, de Toulon.
Daumas (Pierre-Antoine), bosseman, de Toulon.
Celon (Antoine), bosseman, de Toulon.
Estelle (François), quartier-maitre, de Marseille.
Eymin (Antoine), quartier-maitre, de Marseille.
Paillan (Jacques), quartier-maitre, de Marseille.
Roussel (Hubert), quartier-maitre, de Marseille, mort à bord le 26 août 1779.
Blaize (Antoine), quartier-maitre, de Marseille.
Croua (Honoré), quartier-maitre, de Marseille.
Joubert (Benoit), quartier-maitre, de Marseille.
Vitalis (Joseph), quartier-maitre, de Marseille, mort à bord le 6 octobre 1779.
Pomet (Honoré), quartier-maitre, de Toulon.
Roubaud (François), quartier-maitre, de Toulon.
Doumet (Antoine-Sauveur), quartier-maitre, de Toulon.
Meistre (Jacques), quartier-maitre, de Toulon.
Gontier (Jean-Joseph), quartier-maitre, de Cogolin.
Daumas (Honoré), quartier-maitre, de Cannes, mort à bord le 15 octobre 1779.
Blanc (Pierre), quartier-maitre, de la Ciotat.

Guigou (Antoine), quartier-maitre, de la Seyne.
Garence (André), quartier-maitre, de la Seyne.
Fabre (Jean-Joseph), quartier-maitre, de la Cadière.
Cadière (Honoré-François), quartier-maitre, de la Ciotat mort à bord le 10 décembre 1779.

Officiers-mariniers de pilotage.

Reboul (Victor), premier-pilote, de Toulon.
Clément (Bernard), deuxième pilote, de Toulon.
Cordouan (Joseph), deuxième pilote, de Toulon.
Rogerel (Jean-Baptiste), aide-pilote, du Havre.
Planteau (Jean), aide-pilote, de Bordeaux.
Aubert (François), aide-pilote, de la Seyne.
D'Aspicounete (Pierre), aide-pilote, de Hendaye, mort au Fort-Royal le 25 janvier 1779.
Caron (Jacques), aide-pilote, de Marseille.
Portel (François), aide-pilote, de Marseille.
Troquet (Jean-Louis), aide-pilote, de Dieppe.
Ouisse (Victor), aide-pilote, de Cherbourg.
Vauquelin. (François), aide-pilote, de Rouen.

Officiers-mariniers de canonage.

Clément (Jean), maître canonier, de Toulon.
Traud (Joseph), maître canonier, de Toulon.
Ventre (Jean-Baptiste), maître canonier, de Toulon, mort en mer le 19 août 1778, d'une brûlure reçue en combattant.
Valence (Joseph), deuxième canonier, de Toulon.
Fournier (Henry), deuxième canonier, de Toulon.

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Rimbaud (Laurent), deuxième canonier, de Toulon.

Arluc (Henry), deuxième canonier, de Toulon.

Laure (Etienne), deuxième canonier, de Toulon.

Pecouil (Joseph), deuxième canonier, de Six-Fours, mort à bord le 9 novembre 1779.

Vacon (Joseph), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Gay (Pierre-Jean), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Fabre (Jean-Etienne), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Denis (Honoré), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

David (Antoine), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Ginouvés (François), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Ventre (Jean-François), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Brun (Etienne), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Robert (Pierre-Joseph), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Fouquet (Joseph-Louis), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Hugues (Bonaventure), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Narbon (Antoine), aide-canonier, de Toulon.

Barcilon (Augustin-Laurent), aide-canonier, de Toulon, mort en mer le 19 novembre 1779.

Servis (Louis-Noël), aide-canonier, de Marseille.

Lafont (Jean-Joseph), aide-canonier, de Marseille.

Blanc (Louis), aide-canonier, de Marseille.

Sauteron (Joseph), aide-canonier, de Saint-Tropez.

Arnaud (Jean), aide-canonier, de Blaye.

Miraillet (Joseph), aide-canonier, de Six-Fours.

Charot (Antoine), aide-canonier, de Six-Fours.

Brémond (Joseph), aide-canonier, de Six-Fours.

Monier (François), aide-canonier, de Six-Fours.

Magnique (Honoré), aide-canonier, d'Antibes.

Martin (Joseph-Marie), aide-canonier, de la Cadière.

Bonifay (Jean-François), aide-canonier, de la Cadière.

Moutet (Joseph), aide-canonier, de la Cadière.

Touzet (Barthélémy), aide-canonier, de Narbonne.

Boyer (Jean-Pierre), aide-canonier, de Narbonne.

Soulet (Gabriel), aide-canonier, de Narbonne.

Cabard (Jean-Paul), aide-canonier, de Narbonne.

Brunel (Jean-François), aide-canonier, de Narbonne.

Lautran (Antoine), aide-canonier, de Martigues.

Granet (Laurent), aide-canonier, de Sanary, mort en mer le 12 novembre 1779.

Baillan (Jean), aide-canonier, d'Antibes.

Valentin (Philippe), aide-canonier, de la Ciotat.

Audibert (Lazare-Mathieu), aide-canonier, de la Seyne.

Gillet (Pierre), aide-canonier, de Bordeaux.

Officiers-mariniers de charpentage.

Roman (Jean-Louis), maître charpentier, de Toulon.

Teisseire (Jean-Baptiste), deuxième charpentier, de Toulon, mort au Fort-Royal le 14 mars 1779.

Boyer (Louis), aide-charpentier, de Toulon.

Petit (Joseph), aide-charpentier, de Toulon.

Gros (Mathieu), aide-charpentier, de Toulon.

Pourquier (Joseph), aide-charpentier, de la Seyne.

Bourguignon (Charles), aide-charpentier, de la Seyne.

Officiers-mariniers de calfatage.

Charbonier (Honoré), maître calfat, de Toulon.

Tasseron (Jean-Louis), maître calfat, de Toulon.

Michel (Mathieu), deuxième calfat, de Toulon.

Maunier (Silvestre), deuxième calfat, de Toulon.

Bastide (Henry), aide-calfat, de Toulon.

Deprat (Antoine), aide-calfat, de Sanary.

Roussard (Sébastien), aide-calfat, de Sanary.

Coulomb (Balthazard), aide-calfat, de la Seyne.

Officiers-mariniers de voilerie.

Véran (François), maître voilier, de Toulon.

Vian (Joseph-Marie), deuxième voilier, de Toulon.

Baron (Thomas), deuxième voilier, de Toulon.

Pascal (Joseph-Toussaint), aide-voilier, de la Seyne.

Héran (Pierre), aide-voilier, de Nîmes.

Jorat (Joseph), aide-voilier, de Montpellier.

Gabiers.

Com (Jean-Etienne), de Marseille.

Champel (Jules), de Martigues.

Cavalier (Alexandre), de Toulon.

Miffre (Joseph-Martin), de Toulon, mort en mer le 16 décembre 1779.

Timoniers.

Méric (Jean-Louis), de Saint-Tropez.

Guérin (Antoine), de Saint-Tropez.

Coulet (Louis), de Saint-Tropez.

Arenne (François-Joseph), de Saint-Tropez.

Bonnaud (Joseph), de la Ciotat.

Antoine (Jean-Baptiste), de Martigues.

mort en mer le 16 octobre 1779.

Matelots.

Blancard (Jean-Baptiste), de Toulon.

Isnard (François), de Toulon.

Petit (Jean-Baptiste), de Toulon, mort en mer le 1^{er} octobre 1779.

Jauvat (Jean-Pierre), de Toulon.

Bourgogne (Joseph), de Toulon.

Chautard (Jean-François), de Toulon.

Fournier (Esprit-Benoît), de Toulon.

Trabaud (François), de Toulon.

Pignol (Charles-François), de Toulon.

Icard (Pierre-Joseph), de Toulon.

Mattaron (Joseph), de Toulon.

Calas (Jean-Baptiste), de Toulon.

Fagot (Jean-Baptiste), de Toulon.

Colombelle (Claude), de Toulon, mort en mer le 15 décembre 1778.

Champ (Joseph), de Cuers.

Marin (Jean-François), de la Valette.

Cauvat (Gabriel), de Bornes.

Ricard (Jean-Baptiste), de Bornes, mort en mer le 22 août 1779.

Berre (Jean-Baptiste), de Bornes.

Angély (Jean), de Bornes.

Monier (Jean-Louis), de Bornes, mort à bord le 26 octobre 1779.

Chiousset (Adrien), d'Hyères.

Girard (Jean-Baptiste), d'Hyères, mort à Boston le 10 octobre 1778.

Sabatier (Joseph), de la Seyne.

Blanc (Pierre), de la Seyne.

Bourguignon (Jacques), de la Seyne.

Bonnaud (André), de la Seyne.

Gueit (Antoine), de la Seyne.

Denans (Jacques), de la Seyne.

Sicard (Jean-Joseph), de la Seyne, mort en mer le 30 novembre 1779.

Ricoux (Joseph), d'Ollioules.

Brémond (Alexandre), de Six-Fours.

Fabre (Antoine), de la Cadière.

Azan (Jean-Joseph), de la Cadière.

Thorel (Joseph), de la Cadière.

Barthélémy (André), de la Cadière.

Moutte (Jean-Marie), de la Cadière.

Olive (Jean-Baptiste), de la Cadière.

Boyge (Jean), de la Ciotat.

Garcin (Benoît), de la Ciotat.

François (Etienne), de la Ciotat.

Coursach (Charles), de la Ciotat.

Roque (Elzéard), de la Ciotat.

Allègre (François), de Bandol.

Méric (Antoine), de Bandol.

Bouffy (Joseph), de Bandol.

Gravier (François), de Bandol.

Rebuffet (Arnaud), de Saint-Tropez.

Malatesto (Lazare), de Saint-Tropez.

Coste dit Imbert (Jean-Baptiste), de Saint-Tropez.

Ricard (Justin-Tropez), de Saint-Tropez.

Cerize (Pierre), de Saint-Tropez.

Icard (Joseph), de Saint-Tropez.

Reynaud (Jean-Joseph), de Saint-Tropez.

Borri (Joseph), de Saint-Tropez.

Laugier (Jacques-Alexis), de Saint-Tropez.

Massena (Antoine), de Saint-Tropez.

Cerize (Félix-Joseph), de Saint-Tropez.

Coulomb (Maximin), de Saint-Tropez.

Parreymond (Jean-Baptiste), de Saint-Tropez.

Aumerand (Joseph), de Saint-Maxime.

blessé au combat du 6 juillet 1779.

Astour (Jean-Joseph), de Ramatuelle.

Abbé (Joseph), de Roquebrune, mort en mer le 9 octobre 1779.

Ollivier (Clément), du Plan-de-la-Tour.

mort en mer le 13 septembre 1778.

Falcou (Blaise), de Marseille.

Caste (Jean), de Marseille.

Come (Jérôme), de Marseille.

Martin (Honoré), de Marseille.

Reboul (François), de Marseille.

Borro (Etienne), de Marseille.

Anglade (Raymond), de Marseille.

Pellegrin (Joseph), de Marseille.

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- Glaudet (Bernard), de Marseille, mort en mer le 17 octobre 1779.
 Ravier (Laurent), de Cassis, mort à la mer le 28 septembre 1778.
 Clairret (Valentin), de Rouen.
 Le Page (Pierre-Marin), de Rouen.
 David (Pierre), de Saint-Malo, mort en mer le 12 décembre 1779.
 Tricon (François), de Mazargues.
 Giniès (Antoine), de Mazargues.
 Berthelot (Barthélemy), de Mazargues.
 Aymard (Pascal), de Marseille.
 Silvestre (André), de Marseille.
 Lebre (Jean-Antoine), de Marseille.
 Combes (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Gavin (Barthélemy), de Marseille.
 Icard (Pierre-François), de Marseille, mort en mer le 21 novembre 1779.
 Féraud (Augustin), de Marseille.
 Jouve (Jean-Joseph), de Marseille.
 Rampal (François-Xavier), de Marseille.
 Brun (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Simon (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Barrielle (Pierre-Noël), de Marseille.
 Aillasse (Dominique), de Marseille.
 Pétrache (Jean-Louis), de Marseille.
 Blanc dit Tonin (Germain), de Marseille, mort en mer le 2 août 1778.
 Ricard (Charles-André), de Marseille.
 Scutéry (François), de Marseille.
 Avon (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Davin (Antoine), de Marseille.
 Meffre (Mathieu), de Marseille.
 Charpanty (Sauveur), de Marseille.
 Gynmard (Jean), de Marseille.
 Jourdan (Nicolas-Henri), de Marseille.
 Bonnefoy (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Journe (Jean), de Marseille.
 Ollivier (Antoine), de Cassis.
 Ardisson (Alexandre), de Cassis.
 Julian (Louis-Etienne), de Cassis.
 Bœuf (Pierre), de Marseille.
 Dassy (Antoine), de Marseille.
 Nicolas (Balthazar), de Marseille.
 Richier (Jean-François), de Marseille.
 Giloux (Jean-Louis), de Marseille.
 Mère (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Roumieux (François), de Marseille.
 Guier (Barthélemy), de Marseille.
 Amiel (Pascal), de Marseille.
 Blanc (Jean-Baptiste), de Marseille, mort en mer le 17 août 1778.
 Cayol (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Margailan (Claude), de Marseille.
 Aymé (Jérôme), de Marseille.
 Chanard (Honoré), de Marseille.
 Tellier (Michel), de Rouen.
 Faure (Augustin), de Guerbaville.
 Langlois (Jean-Pierre), de Rouen, mort en mer le 12 septembre 1779.
 Arenne (Jean-Louis), d'Aubagne.
 Sicard (Paul), d'Aubagne.
 Antoine (François), d'Aubagne.
 Allemand (François), de Marseille.
 Gonfard (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Gonfard (Etienne), de Marseille.
 Reboul (Louis), de Marseille.
 Icard (Jean), de Marseille.
 Valentin (Jean-Antoine), de Marseille.
 Valauris (Mathieu), de Marseille.
 Guérin (André), de Marseille.
 Guérin (Pierre), de Marseille.
 Etienne (Jean-Pierre), de Marseille.
 Tardieu (François), de Marseille.
 Gily (Jean-Joseph), de Marseille.
 Robert (Honoré), de Marseille.
 Vialla (Philippe), de Marseille.
 Revoux (François), de Marseille.
 Gautier (Jean-Baptiste), de Marseille.
 Masséna (Antoine), de Marseille.
 Tréstor (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Teste (Barthélemy), de Marseille, tué le 1^{er} juillet 1779, d'un coup de tonnerre.
 Boutin (Jacques), d'Antibes.
 Rouaze (Joseph), d'Antibes.
 Carbonel (Jacques), d'Antibes.
 Bayle (Jean-Pierre), de Cète.
 Beaussan (Félix), de Martigues.
 Martin (Jean-Joseph), de Martigues.
 Decoup (Hyacinthe), de Martigues.
 Mollimier (Jacques), de Martigues.
 Vessel (Pierre), de Martigues.
 Coulet (Jacques), de Martigues.
 Piston (Joseph), de Martigues.
 Lulau (Jacques), de Martigues.
 Aubert (Joseph-François), mort au Fort-Royal le 19 février 1779.
 Gras (Jérôme), de Valauris (Golfo Juan).
 Ferrande (Jacques), de Valauris (Golfo Juan).
 Mallet (Jacques), de Valauris (Golfo Juan).
 Sicard (Jérôme), de Valauris (Golfo Juan).
 Abou (Pierre), de Valauris (Golfo Juan).
 Mathieu (Jean-Baptiste), de Valauris (Golfo Juan).
 Benoit (Pierre-Jean), de Valauris (Golfo Juan) mort à bord le 11 février 1779.
 Boucheil (Thomas), de Cagnes, mort en mer le 10 novembre 1779.
 Todou (Dominique), de Cagnes.
 Auzière (Honoré), de Cagnes.
 Aubernon (Pierre), d'Antibes.
 Latty (François), d'Antibes.
 Cotte (Antoine), d'Antibes.
 Chaniel (Pierre-Jean), d'Antibes.
 Ravaisse (Honoré), d'Antibes.
 Teisseire (Joseph), d'Antibes.
 Goulet (Jacques), d'Antibes.
 Lombard (Jean), d'Antibes.
 Allègre (Honoré), d'Antibes.
 Guirard (Jean), d'Antibes.
 Cauvy (Joseph), d'Antibes.
 Dounet (Jean), d'Antibes.
 Allègre (Jacques), d'Antibes.
 Missier (Jacques), d'Antibes. ←
 Chaniel (Antoine), d'Antibes.
 Blacas (Joseph), de Cannes.
 Ménier (Antoine), de Cannes.
 Isnard (Antoine), de Cannes.
 Brémont (Pierre), de Cannes.
 Roumiou (Joseph), de Cannes.
 Monier (Pierre), de Cannes.
 Meiffret (Joseph), de Cannes.
 Calvy (Honoré), de Canet (Hérault).
 Héraut (Jacques), de Canet (Hérault).
 Isnard (Blaise), de Canet (Hérault).
 Foucaud (François), de Canet (Hérault).
 Roustau (Honoré), de Canet (Hérault).
 Auquier (Marcelin), d'Arles.
 Gondran (Joseph), d'Arles.
 Raymond (Constantin), de Valabrigue.
 Allès (Augustin), d'Agde.
 Denis (Raymond), d'Agde.
 Carriès (Antoine), de Marseillan.
 Bringues (Charles), de Marseillan.
 Benezech (Etienne), de Marseillan.
 Mallet (Etienne), de Marseillan.
 Voisin (Jean-Baptiste), de Marseillan.
 Verche (François), de Cète.
 Mijoulet (Jean), de Bouzigues.
 Imbert (Pierre), de Bouzigues.
 Benezech (Jacques), de Bouzigues.
 Bailou (Guillaume), de Bouzigues.
 Vivards (Jean), de Bouzigues.
 Cuisinier (Jean-Baptiste), de Bouzigues.
 Grès (Jean), de Mèze.
 Mourre (Jean), de Mèze.
 Clément (Pierre), de Mèze.
 Guillot (André), de Villeneuve (Hérault).
 Vouladou (Antoine), de Villeneuve (Hérault).
 Galabert (Jean), de Villeneuve (Hérault).
 Riès (Pierre), de Manguio.
 Belan (Antoine), de Narbonne.
 Garric (Raymond), de Narbonne.
 Augé (Jean), de Bages (Aude).
 Passebon (Jean), de Bages (Aude).
 Martin (Bertrand), de Bages (Aude).
 Mourrut (Jacques), de Bages (Aude).
 Delong (Pierre), de Bages (Aude).
 Normandin (Silvestre), de Saint-Surin (Gironde).
 Reynaud (Bernard), de Saint-Surin (Gironde).
 Declair (Arnaud), de Saint-Macaire (Gironde).
 Mallet (Guillaume), de Rions.
 Thibaud (Jean), de Rions.
 Labat (Raymond), de Rions.
 Ronnagoux (Jean), de Rions, mort en mer le 19 novembre 1779.
 Rostein (Hilaire), de Bègles.
 Eyquem (Jean), de Lormont.
 Thomas (Jean), de Bassens (Gironde).
 Gondin (Daniel), d'Escoussans (Gironde).
 Chassens (Pierre), de Beautiran, mort en mer le 5 octobre 1778.
 Gautier (Georges), de Bonliac.
 Robric (Jean), de Latresne.
 Lanusse (Vincent), de Cadanjac.
 Bonnefoux (Arnaud), de Paillet (Gironde).
 Falguières (Hugues), de Loubejac.
 Poujade (Hugues), de Loubejac.
 Plantade (Jean-Pierre), de Villemade.
 Poujade (Louis), de Villemade.
 Sabatin (Bernard), de Villemade.
 Galès (Etienne), de Villemade.
 Tonnisson (Jacques), de Loubejac.
 Delcassé (Mathieu), de la Garde.
 Catur (Antoine), de la Garde.
 Delbret (Jean), de la Garde.
 Cazal (Paul), de la Garde.
 Roudier (Paul), de la Garde.
 Pape (Bertrand), de la Garde.
 Bernard (François), de la Garde.
 La Coste (Jean), de Bioule.
 La Coste dit Rougenaud (Jean), de Bionle.
 Tarasly (Blaise), de Montrieux.
 Lafont (Pierre), de Montrieux.
 Terrail (Jean), de Montrieux.

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<p>1740, (24 oct.)⁶ 2° LAPORTE, Marguerite, [JOSEPH III. b 1718; s⁷ 4 mars 1802.</p> <p>1737, (9 sept.) Terrebonne.⁸ III.—LECOMPTE (1), Jos.-SIMON, [ALPHONSE II. b 1715. 1° PARIS, Marie-Joseph, [GILLES I. b 1717; s⁸ 31 déc. 1742. Marie-Joseph, b⁸ 13 août 1738; m⁸ 8 février 1762, à Paul-Jean PETIT. — Marie-Charlotte, b⁸ 18 sept. et s⁸ 10 oct. 1739. — Marie-Catherine, b⁸ 18 sept. 1740; m⁸ 11 avril 1768, à François LAROCHÉ; s⁸ 27 nov. 1771. — Louise-Amable, b⁸ 11 août 1742; m⁸ 10 sept. 1770, à François RENAUD-LOCAT.</p> <p>1743, (4 nov.)³ 2° RENAUD-LOCAT, Marie-Chltte. [FRANÇOIS II. Marie-Charlotte, b⁸ 31 juillet 1745; m⁸ 30 avril 1764, à Augustin DESROCHERS. — Joseph- Marie, b 10 mars, à Lachenaye et s⁸ 25 juillet 1747. — Joseph-Marie, b⁸ 9 et s⁸ 15 février 1749. — Marie-Reine, b⁸ 23 août 1753; s⁸ 8 nov. 1754. — Joseph-Marie, b⁸ 23 sept. 1755; m⁸ 24 août 1778, à Marie-Louise PINOT. — Dominique, b⁸ 21 juillet 1758.</p> <p>1740, (8 mai) Cahokia. I.—LECOMPTE (2), BERNARD, fils de Pierre et de Gabrielle Laisar, d'Erigna-en-Rouergue. BILLARD, Geneviève, fille de Guillaume et de Jeanne Cadet, de St-Sulpice de Paris.</p> <p>1740, (9 juin) Montréal. II.—LECOMPTE (3), JOSEPH, [PIERRE I. b 1716. 1° CARDINAL, Marie-Anne, [PIERRE I. b 1717. 1747, (3 juillet) Pointe-Claire. 2° CHEVALIER (4), Marie-Louise. [FRANÇOIS I.</p> <p>1745, (21 juin) Terrebonne.¹ III.—LECOMPTE, JEAN-BTE, [ALPHONSE II. b 1721. 1° RENAUD, Marguerite, [FRANÇOIS II. s¹ 26 mars 1753. Marie-Reine, b¹ 13 avril 1746; m¹ 18 février 1763, à Augustin TIPAUT. — Françoise, b¹ 21 et s¹ 24 juillet 1748. — Jean-Baptiste, b¹ 16 août 1749; m 1768, à Angélique GEORGET-TRANQUILLE. — Marie-Marguerite, b¹ 7 juillet et s¹ 13 sept. 1751. — Marie-Louise, b¹ 31 août 1752.</p> <p>1756, (7 janvier).¹ 2° DUBOIS, Marie-Thérèse, [ETIENNE II. b 1737. Pierre, b¹ 28 oct. 1756. — Marie, b¹ 30 sept. 1758. — Joseph, b¹ 5 oct. 1760. — Marie-Charlotte, b 21 août 1767, à Lachenaye.</p> <p>(1) Et Lecomte dit Simon, 1749—Lacombe, 1734. (2) Dit Legascon. (3) Dit Lafleur. (4) Dit Périgord.</p>		<p>1747, (13 février) Sault-au-Récollet.² II.—LECOMPTE (1), LAURENT, [PIERRE I. b 1720. QUENNEVILLE, Marie-Joseph, [JEAN II. veuve de Pierre Parseillé. Marie-Geneviève, b² 15 avril 1747. — Marie- Catherine, b² 25 oct. 1748; s² 30 août 1749.</p> <p>1749, (14 janvier) Varennes.³ III.—LECOMPTE, PIERRE. [ALPHONSE II. TROYE, Catherine, [ANTOINE I. b 1722. Catherine, b 1749; m³ 17 oct. 1768, à Jean- Baptiste PARISEAU.</p> <p>1749, (17 février) Terrebonne.⁴ III.—LECOMPTE, FRANÇOIS. [ALPHONSE II. 1° PETITCLERC, Marguerite, [FRANÇOIS II. b 1727. Marie-Angélique, b⁴ 9 et s⁴ 17 juillet 1749. 1760, (28 janvier) Ste-Rose. 2° BEAUDOIN, Agathe. [LOUIS III. Toussaint, b 13 oct. 1767, à Lachenaye.</p> <p>LECOMPTE, JOSEPH-JACQUES. GAUTIER, Marie-Joseph. Marie, b... s 9 sept. 1750, au Bout-de-l'Île, M.⁵ —Basile, b⁵ 27 juillet 1757.</p> <p>LECOMPTE, FRANÇOIS. LEFEBVRE, Marguerite. Marie-Rosalie, b 3 et s 24 avril 1751, à Ste-Rose. — Marie-Joseph, b 1752; s⁶ 21 sept. 1753.</p> <p>1750, (6 mai) Bout-de-l'Île, M. II.—LECOMPTE (1), CHARLES, [PIERRE I. b 1722. LALONDE, Geneviève, [GUILLAUME II. b 1727. Marie-Charlotte, b 9 sept. 1753, à Soulanges.⁷ —Geneviève, b¹ 15 juin 1755; s⁷ 8 février 1758. —Marie-Françoise, b⁷ 10 et s⁷ 12 avril 1757. — Jean-Charles, b⁷ 24 juillet 1758; s⁷ 17 sept. 1760. —Albert, b⁷ 10 juin 1760.</p> <p>1751, (19 avril) Lachine.⁸ III.—LECOMPTE, PIERRE-MARIE, [PIERRE II. b 1725. BOURHIS, Geneviève. [GABRIEL II. Marie-Geneviève, b⁸ 10 nov. 1759.</p> <p>1751, (25 oct.) Montréal. III.—LECOMPTE, URBAIN-ROCH, [URBAIN II. b 1723. SARROT, Marie-Anne, [PIERRE II. b 1720.</p> <p>(1) Dit Lafleur.</p>

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mai 1734; s¹ 31 mai 1740 (noyée). — *Joseph-Charles*, b² 31 mai et s² 9 juin 1735. — *Joseph-Alphonse*, b¹ 14 juillet 1736; s² 9 juillet 1743. — *Louis-Joseph*, b¹ 8 juillet 1738.

1716, (11 mai) Québec.¹

II.—LECOMPTE, AIMÉ-JEAN-BTE, [AIMÉ I.
b 1686; s¹ 2 février 1732.
CHAMBERLAND, Angélique, [SIMON II.
b 1694.

Simon-Aimé, b¹ 8 janvier 1719. — *Marie-Louise*, b¹ 28 avril 1721; m¹ 8 janvier 1742, à Jean-Baptiste Guyon. — *Marie-Jeanne-Aimée*, b¹ 15 nov. 1723.

LECOMPTE (1), Louis.

DESCI, Jeanne.

Marie-Geneviève, b 21 mai 1722, à Montréal.

LECOMPTE, b 1720; s 18 février 1755, à Chambly.

LECOMPTE (?), PIERRE.

GOUPIL, Marie-Anne.

Marie-Charlotte, b 14 août 1722, au Bout-de-l'Île, M.

1721, (20 oct.) Bout-de-l'Île, M.¹

II.—LECOMPTE (3), PIERRE, [AIMÉ I.
b 1695.

FOURNIER, Marie-Charlotte, [ANTOINE I.
b 1698.

Marie-Charlotte, b 1722; m 23 sept. 1743, à Etienne Geoffroy, à Montréal.² — *Edmé-Marie*, b¹ 1^{er} sept. 1723. — *Pierre-Marie*, b¹ 11 février 1725; m 19 avril 1751, à Geneviève Bourhis, à Lachine. — *Marie-Madeleine*, b¹ 27 avril 1726. — *Marie-Pélagie*, b¹ 15 et s¹ 16 mars 1727. — *Marie-Pélagie*, b² 5 mars 1728; s² 27 nov. 1729. — *Jacques*, b² 3 février 1730. — *Marguerite*, b 1731; m² 6 oct. 1749, à Charles Sorel; s² 5 juillet 1755. — *Antoine-Amable*, b² 3 mai et s² 17 juillet 1734. — *Charles-Augustin*, b² 31 août 1735. — *Michel*, b² 2 février et s² 20 août 1738.

1723, (1^{er} déc.) Montréal.¹

II.—LECOMPTE, URBAIN, [AIMÉ I.
b 1692; cuisinier.

LEREAU (4), Marie-Martine, [PIERRE I.
b 1696.

Pierre, b⁴ 27 déc. 1723; s⁴ 2 déc. 1725. — *Urbain-Roch*, b⁴ 27 déc. 1723; m⁴ 25 oct. 1751, à Marie-Anne SAUROT. — *Ignace*, b⁴ 14 février 1725. — *Geneviève*, b⁴ 13 avril 1727; s⁴ 15 janvier 1730. — *Charlotte-Geneviève*, b⁴ 21 janvier 1729; s⁴ 11 février 1730. — *Louise-Elisabeth*, b⁴ 8 juillet 1730. — *Marguerite*, b⁴ 16 février 1735. — *Marie-Joseph*, b⁴ 19 mars 1739; m⁴ 24 août 1761, à Louis-Michel Danours. — *Louis-Augustin*, b⁴ 23 déc. 1741; s⁴ 23 déc. 1742.

(1) Dit Dupré.

(2) Et Comte.

(3) Bedeau de Montréal.

(4) Et Levraud.

1727, (12 janvier) Montréal.¹

II.—LECOMPTE, ETIENNE, [JEAN I.
b 1700; s¹ 22 sept. 1746.

COUTURIER, Jeanne-Charlotte, [PIERRE II.
b 1701; s¹ 7 sept. 1739.

Marie-Charlotte, b¹ 5 janvier et s¹ 6 juin 1728. — *Pierre-Etienne*, b¹ 31 mars 1729; s¹ 7 février 1730. — *Marie-Elisabeth*, b¹ 7 mai 1730.

1727, (20 janvier) Montréal.¹

II.—LECOMPTE (1), JEAN, [LOUIS I.
b 1689; marchand.

HERVIEUX, Marie-Anne, [LÉONARD II.
b 1714; s¹ 18 août 1789.

Marie-Catherine, b¹ 18 février 1728; s¹ 1^{er} avril 1730. — *Marie-Louise*, b¹ 14 avril 1729; m¹ 24 nov. 1743, à Pierre COURAULT-LACOSTE. — *Jean-Baptiste*, b... m 13 juillet 1758, à Catherine MARTEL, à Québec. — *Antoine*, b¹ 19 août 1735; s¹ 26 janvier 1746. — *Anne-Michelle*, b¹ 28 avril et s¹ 26 août 1737, à la Longue-Pointe. — *Georges-Hypolite*, b¹ 24 mars 1738; m¹ 9 janvier 1764, à Marie-Charlotte LIÉNARD. — *Marie-Luce*, b¹ 13 et s¹ 21 déc. 1739. — *Marie-Anne*, b¹ 14 déc. 1740. — *Jacques*, b¹ 24 janvier 1742. — *Marie-Joseph*, b¹ 17 août 1744. — *François*, b¹ 2 déc. 1745. — *Antoine*, b¹ 24 sept. 1747. — *François-Josué*, b¹ 3 déc. 1750.

1730, (20 février) Charlesbourg.⁶

II.—LECOMPTE (2), JOSEPH, [SAMUEL I.
b 1707; s 24 août 1756, à St-Antoine-de-Chambly.⁷

JACQUES, Madeleine, [LOUIS I.
b 1708.

Marie-Joseph, b⁶ 27 nov. 1730; m 18 janvier 1751, à François DAUNAY, à Boucherville. — *Joseph*, b⁶ 21 juillet 1732; m⁶ 25 février 1754, à Marie-Félicité POULIN. — *Anne*, b⁶ 14 juin 1734. — *Marie-Madeleine*, b⁶ 8 mars 1737; m 17 janvier 1757, à Gabriel GIARS, à Contrecoeur. — *Pierre*, b⁶ 13 juin 1740; m⁶ 21 mai 1764, à Marie CHEF-DEVERGUE.

I.—LECOMPTE (3), PIERRE.

VENNE, Marie-Joseph.

Marie-Joseph, b 22 nov. 1727, à Montréal¹; m¹ 23 février 1756, à Jean BOUGUILLON.

1733, (17 août) Montréal.⁶

I.—LECOMPTE (4), FRANÇOIS, b 1707, soldat; fils d'Etienne et de Françoise BRAZEAU, de St-Pierre-de-Brantôme, diocèse de Périgueux, Périgord; s 12 mars 1788, à l'Hôpital-Général, M.⁷

1^o BLUTEAU, Marie-Jos.-Marguerite, [LOUIS II.
b 1706; s⁶ 27 mai 1740.

Marie-Joseph, b⁶ 27 mai 1734; m⁶ 11 janvier 1752, à Jean DELUCY. — *Elisabeth*, b⁶ 27 nov. 1736; m⁶ 24 nov. 1755, à Blie CHEVALIER. — *Marie-Françoise*, b⁶ 10 sept. 1738; s⁶ 3 janvier 1739.

(1) Et Lecomte dit Dupré.

(2) Et Lecomte, sieur de la Vimaudière.

(3) Dit Larose.

(4) De Bellegarde.

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Françoise, b 19 juin 1684, à Lachine; m 1718, à Vincent BEAUMONT; s 24 nov. 1760, à Ste-Rose. — *Alphonse*, b 11 mai 1688, à Montréal³; m³ 18 nov. 1714, à Marie-Catherine DEVAUTOUR. — *Marie-Elisabeth*, b 1691; m³ 13 juin 1722, à Ambroise CAZAL; s 10 sept. 1748, au Sault-au-Récollet. — *Urbain*, b³ 18 oct. 1692; m³ 1^{er} déc. 1723, à Marie-Martine LEREAU. — *Pierre*, b³ 17 nov. 1695; m 20 oct. 1721, à Marie-Charlotte FOURNIER, au Bout-de-l'Île, M. — *Marguerite*, b³ 22 sept. 1697; m³ 8 nov. 1723, à Pierre DES-LANDES.

1683.

I.—LECOMPTE (1), Louis, b 1654; marchand; s 13 juillet 1715, à Montréal.³

St. Georges, Catherine, b 1662; s³ 3 avril 1738.

Jean-Baptiste-Louis, b³ 1^{er} juillet 1686; s³ 11 juillet 1722. — *Jean*, b³ 4 avril 1689; m³ 20 janvier 1727, à Marie-Anne HENVIEUX. — *Marie-Catherine*, b³ 5 août 1692; s³ 11 nov. 1737. — *Marie-Louise*, b³ 29 mai 1697; m³ 19 mars 1718, à Antoine MAIGNAN. — *Thérèse*, b³ 15 oct. 1699; m³ 9 juin 1721, à Raymond BABY. — *Jean-Baptiste*, b³ 3 avril 1702; s³ 20 mai 1720.

1695, (11 avril) Château-Richer.⁶

I.—LECOMPTE (2), SAMUEL, b 1667; marchand; s 30 juin 1715, à St-Pierre, I. O.⁷

1^o BIDON, Anne, [Louis I. b 1669; veuve de Jean Boette; s⁶ 19 février 1703.

Marie, b⁷ 16 mars 1696; m 8 oct. 1714, à Joseph LEMAY, à Montréal.⁸ — *Anne*, b⁶ 5 mars 1701; m⁸ 31 janvier 1718, à Ignace LEMAY; s¹⁰ août 1739, au Sault-au-Récollet.

1705, (28 juillet) St-Nicolas.

2^o JÉRÉMIE (3), Marie-Jeanne. [NOEL I.

Joseph, b⁶ 21 mai 1707; m 20 février 1730, à Madeleine JACQUES, à Charlesbourg; s 24 août 1746, à St-Antoine-de-Chambly. — *Catherine-Gratude*, b⁸ 7 sept. 1708; m⁸ 8 janvier 1731, à Pierre HAUSTIN. — *Jean-Baptiste*, b⁸ 8 août 1710. — *Marguerite*, b⁸ 29 mai et s⁸ 2 juin 1712. — *Marie-Anne*, b... m 1755, à François CHATEL.

1698, (2 sept.) Québec.⁴

I.—LECOMPTE (4), ANTOINE, s⁴ 21 avril 1709.

1^o POIRÉ, Marie, [LAURENT I. b 1674; s⁴ 25 déc. 1702.

Madeleine-Françoise, b⁴ 30 août 1699; m 26 août 1719, à Augustin DUPILÉ, à St-Pierre, I. O. — *Marie-Charlotte*, b⁴ 3 sept. 1701; m 21 janvier 1726, à Augustin BUSSIÈRE, à Beaumont.

(1) Dit Dupré; voy. vol. I, p. 362.

(2) De la Gimaudière, 1714—De la Vimaudière, 1695—De la Villemaudière; voy. vol. I, p. 362.

(3) Elle épouse, le 19 février 1719, Pierre Levasseur, à Québec.

(4) Voy. vol. I, p. 362.

1703, (20 mars).⁴

2^o LEFEBVRE (1), Claire-Françoise, [THOMAS I. b 1679.

1698, (29 sept.) Québec.³

I.—LECOMPTE (2), JEAN, b 1670; garde-port; s³ 29 nov. 1745.

1^o VUILLIS, Madeleine, s³ 1^{er} février 1703.

Etienne, b³ 23 nov. 1700; m 12 janvier 1727, à Jeanne-Charlotte COUTURIER, à Montréal; s³ 22 sept. 1746.

1703, (1^{er} mai).³

2^o HÉDOUIN, Marguerite, [JACQUES I. b 1684; s³ 27 nov. 1753.

Madeleine, b 1704. — *Urbain*, b 1716. — *Angélique*, b 1717. — *Albert*, b 1731.

I.—LECOMPTE, PIERRE, b 1656; s 18 mai 1759, à Soulanges.

1708, (3 sept.) Montréal.⁵

I.—LECOMPTE (3), PIERRE, b 1680; fils de Pierre et de Marguerite LePrince, de St-Malo, Bretagne.

CAPELLE (4), Suzanne, [JEAN I. b 1687; s 18 février 1750, à Lachine.⁹

Jeanne-Louise, b⁵ 4 et s⁵ 8 février 1713. — *Angélique-Françoise*, b⁵ 17 mai 1714; m⁵ 26 nov. 1731, à Pierre LAFLEUR. — *Joseph*, b⁵ 31 janvier 1716; 1^o m⁵ 9 juin 1740, à Marie-Anne CARDINAL; 2^o m 3 juillet 1747, à Marie-Louise CHEVALIER, à la Pointe-Claire. — *Pierre*, b⁵ 2 mars 1718; m⁵ 5 nov. 1753, à Catherine-Angélique MASSIA. — *Laurent*, b 21 oct. 1720, à St-Laurent, M.; m 13 février 1747, à Marie-Joseph QUENNEVILLE, au Sault-au-Récollet. — *Charles*, b⁵ 4 août 1722; m 6 mai 1750, à Geneviève LALONDE, au Bout-de-l'Île, M.⁸ — *Catherine*, b⁵ 20 janvier 1725. — *Marie-Louise*, b 1726; m 30 avril 1753, à Pierre-Augustin GOSSELIN, à Lachenaye⁷; s⁷ 29 mai 1756.

1714, (18 nov.) Montréal.¹

II.—LECOMPTE (5), ALPHONSE, [AIMÉ I. b 1688.

DE VAUTOUR, Marie-Catherine, [ANDRÉ I. b 1691; s 14 janvier 1774, à Terrebonne.²

Joseph-Simon, b¹ 31 août 1715; 1^o m² 9 sept. 1737, à Marie-Joseph PARIS; 2^o m² 4 nov. 1743, à Charlotte RENAUD. — *Marie-Catherine*, b¹ 23 janvier 1717; s¹ 12 nov. 1719. — *Laurent*, b¹ 3 oct. 1718. — *Louis*, b¹ 6 déc. 1719; s¹ 3 avril 1720. — *Jean-Baptiste*, b 30 sept. 1721, à St-Laurent, M.; 1^o m² 21 juin 1745, à Marguerite RENAUD; 2^o m² 7 janvier 1756, à Marie-Thérèse DUBOIS. — *Pierre*, b... m 14 janvier 1749, à Catherine TROVE, à Varennes. — *François*, b... 1^o m² 17 février 1749, à Marguerite PETITOLENC; 2^o m 28 janvier 1760, à Agathe BARDOIN, à Ste-Rose. — *Louis*, b¹ 2 avril 1730. — *Marie-Catherine*, b¹ 11

(1) Elle épouse, le 10 nov. 1710, Pierre Marchand, à Québec.

(2) Voy. vol. I, p. 362.

(3) Dit Lafleur; fermier des MM. de St-Sulpice.

(4) Dit Desjardins.

(5) Fermier de M. Lepage, dans les Plaines.

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<p>1753, (6 février) Montréal.</p> <p>I.—LECOMPTTE, JACQUES, b 1719; fils de Guillaume et de Marie-Anne Leveziel, de Gourbeville, diocèse de Coutances, Normandie.</p> <p>THOMPSON, Hélène, b 1728; fille de Guillaume et de Marguerite Laver, de Canaguet, Edimbourg, Ecosse.</p>		
<p>1753, (5 nov.) Lachine. ⁹</p> <p>II.—LECOMPTTE (1), PIERRE, [PIERRE I. b 1718.</p> <p>MASSIA, Catherine-Angélique. [PAUL I. Guillaume-Henri, b ⁹ 4 août 1754. — Marie-Anne, b 1756; s ⁹ 28 mars 1758. — Joseph, b 30 mai 1760, à Soulanges.</p>		
<p>1751, (25 février) St-Antoine-de-Chambly. ¹</p> <p>III.—LECOMPTTE (2), JOSEPH, [JOSEPH II. b 1732.</p> <p>POULIN-ALAIRE, Félicité, [LOUIS III. b 1735.</p> <p>Marie-Louise-Félicité, b ¹ 6 déc. 1754. — Joseph, b ¹ 5 et s ¹ 8 nov. 1756. — Marie-Joseph, b ¹ 28 oct. 1758; s ¹ 29 oct. 1759.</p>		
<p>LECOMPTTE, JEAN-BTE.</p> <p>..... Marie-Clotilde.</p> <p>Marie, b 1755; s 19 janvier 1759, à Lachenaye.</p>		
<p>1757, (24 janvier) Québec.</p> <p>I.—LECOMPTTE (3), VITAL, veuf de Françoise Aubergé; fils d'Antoine et de Claudine Frison, de St-Pierre, ville de Lyon, Lyonnais.</p> <p>VERGEAT, Marie-Madeleine, [JEAN-BTE I. b 1706; veuve de Simon Cluseau.</p>		
<p>1757, (1^{er} février) Québec. ³</p> <p>I.—LECOMPTTE (4), JULIEN, fils d'Antoine-René et de Françoise Cusson, de Beaumont, diocèse du Mans, Maine.</p> <p>GREGUIN, Angélique, [FRANÇOIS I. b 1739.</p> <p>Julien, b ³ 21 mai 1756; s ³ 26 janvier 1758. — Philippe-Julien, b ³ 5 déc. 1757; s ³ 29 janvier 1758.</p>		
<p>1758, (13 juillet) Québec. ⁶</p> <p>III.—LECOMPTTE (5), JEAN-BTE, [JEAN II. marchand.</p> <p>MARTEL (6), Catherine, [FRANÇOIS II. b 1742.</p> <p>Marie-Louise, b 1763; s ⁶ 23 déc. 1777. — Jean-Baptiste, b... s 3 juin 1767, à Ste-Foye. ⁷ — Antoine, b 1770; s ⁷ 13 mars 1771. — Marie-Charlotte, b 1772; s ⁶ 13 mars 1832. — Angélique, b... m ⁶ 23 mai 1791, à Jacques-François GUGNET.</p>		
<p>(1) Et Lecomte dit Lafleur.</p> <p>(2) Dit Lavimaudière.</p> <p>(3) Soldat bombardier.</p> <p>(4) Tambour-major de la compagnie de LeVerrier.</p> <p>(5) Dupré — Seigneur de St-François d'Argentanay — Lieut.-Colonel des milices.</p> <p>(6) De Brousque.</p>		
<p>LECOMPTTE, SIMON, b... s 18 oct. 1766, à St-Thomas (noyé).</p>		
<p>1760, (4 nov.) Pte-aux-Trembles, M.</p> <p>I.—LECOMPTTE, PIERRE-FRANÇOIS, b 1739; fils de Pierre et de Marie-Claire Lesage, de Ste-Magdeleine, ville d'Arras, en Artois.</p> <p>LAFON, Marie-Anne, [SIMON I. b 1738.</p>		
<p>LECOMPTTE, FRANÇOIS.</p> <p>LABELLE, Marie-Charlotte.</p> <p>Marie-Charlotte, b 16 juillet 1761, à Lachenaye.</p>		
<p>I.—LECOMPTTE (1), JACQUES, b 1732; de Caën.</p>		
<p>1761, (9 janvier) Montréal.</p> <p>III.—LECOMPTTE (2), GEO.-HYPOLITE, [JEAN II. b 1738.</p> <p>LIÉNARD DE BEAUJEU, Marie-Chltte, [DANIEL II. b 1742.</p>		
<p>1761, (21 mai) St-Antoine-de-Chambly.</p> <p>III.—LECOMPTTE (3), PIERRE, [JOSEPH II. b 1740.</p> <p>CHEFDEVERGUE, Marie, [LOUIS II. b 1744.</p>		
<p>1768.</p> <p>IV.—LECOMPTTE, JEAN-BTE, [JEAN-BTE III. b 1749.</p> <p>GEORGET-TRANQUILLE, Angélique, [FRANÇOIS II. b 1747; s 24 juin 1786, à Lachenaye. ⁷</p> <p>Angélique, b ⁷ 12 nov. 1769; s 10 janvier 1770, à Repentigny. — Marie-Angélique, b ⁷ 3 nov. 1782; s ⁷ 7 février 1783.</p>		
<p>1778, (24 août) Terrebonne.</p> <p>IV.—LECOMPTTE, JOS.-MARIE, [JOS.-SIMON III. b 1755.</p> <p>PINOT, Marie-Louise, [JOSEPH IV. b 1758.</p>		
<p>LECOMTE.—Voy. LECOMPTTE.</p>		
<p>1756, (30 août) St-Thomas.</p> <p>I.—LECONELIER (4), JEAN.</p> <p>FOURNIER, Elisabeth, [JOSEPH III. b 1724; veuve d'Alexis Boulet.</p> <p>Elisabeth, b 22 juin 1758, à St-Pierre-du-Sud.</p>		
<p>LECOQ.—Surnoms: FOUBERT — LAJEUNESSE — ST. ONGE.</p>		
<p>(1) Dit St. Jacques; soldat de Languedoc, compagnie de Blanchard. (Registre des procès-verbaux, 1761, évêché.)</p> <p>(2) Dit Dupré.</p> <p>(3) Dit Lavimaudière; marié sous ce nom.</p> <p>(4) Pour Lacavelier.—Voy. Cavellier vol. II, p. 588.</p>		

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<p>1775, (20 février) St-François, I. O. 2° PEPIN, Marie-Joseph. [JOSEPH IV.]</p> <p>1772, (9 nov.) Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière. III.—LECLERC, JEAN-BERNARD, [ETIENNE II.] b 1751. HUDON, Geneviève, [LOUIS-CHARLES II.] b 1748.</p> <p>1774, (10 janvier) St-Henri-de-Mascouche. V.—LECLERC, FRANÇOIS, [FRANÇOIS IV.] b 1752. VILLENEUVE, Marie-Geneviève, [PIERRE III.] b 1753. Joseph-Marie, b 17 août 1784, à Lachenaye.</p> <p>1776. LECLERC, THOMAS. HÉBERT, Elisabeth. Thomas, b 9 mars 1777, à Lachenaye.</p> <p>1777, (10 février) Rivière-Ouelle. III.—LECLERC, JOACHIM. [ETIENNE II.] LÉVÊQUE, Marie-Joseph, [LOUIS III.] b 1750.</p> <p>1779, (15 février) Terrebonne. LECLERC (1), PAUL. [LOUIS.] BOUVRET, Thérèse, [ETIENNE I.] b 1750.</p> <p>1780, (16 oct.) Kamouraska. LECLERC (2), PIERRE, [JEAN-BTE.] GUICHARD (3), Théotiste. [BENOIT.] Rosalie, b 7 juillet 1787, à l'Île-Verte.</p> <p>1781, (8 janvier) Ile-aux-Coudres. IV.—LECLERC, LOUIS, [JOSEPH III.] b 1757. TREMBLAY, Elisabeth, [JOSEPH III.] b 1759. François, b 31 déc. 1792, aux Trois-Pistoles³; s³ 18 août 1793.—François, b³ 30 nov. 1794.— Marie-Elisabeth, b... s³ 16 sept. 1798.</p> <p>1782. IV.—LECLERC, JACQUES, [PIERRE-PRISQUE III.] b 1750. MATHIEU, Geneviève-Françoise, [NICOLAS III.] b 1759. Jean-Baptiste, b 30 mars 1783, à Lachenaye.⁴ —Jacques, b⁴ 5 et s⁴ 8 janvier 1785.—Jean, b⁴ 5 et s⁴ 14 janvier 1785.—Marie-Marguerite, b⁴ 21 janvier 1786.—Marie-Barbe, b⁴ 3 sept. 1787.— Marie-Charlotte, b... s⁴ 15 août 1789.</p> <p>1785, (26 sept.) Lachenaye. V.—LECLERC, JEAN-MARIE, [JEAN-BTE IV.] b 1761. LAUZON, Marie-Françoise. [FRANÇOIS II.]</p> <p>(1) Et Leclair. (2) Et Leclair dit Francœur. (3) Dit Bourguignon.</p>		<p>1785. LECLERC, HENRI. DELAUNAY, Marie. Etienne, b 28 mai 1786, à l'Île-Perrot.</p> <p>1791, (16 mai) Détroit. II.—LECLERC (1), JEAN-BTE. [PIERRE I.] CATIN, Thérèse, [ANTOINE.] b 1775.</p> <p>1819, (16 janvier) Sioux, Mo.⁷ V.—LECLERC (1), ANTOINE. [ALEXIS IV.] 1° LOISE, Félicité, b 1791; veuve de Louis Gaud; fille d'Alexis et d'Elisabeth Beauge- noux, de St-Louis, Mo. 1821, (3 sept.)⁷ 2° BOUCHER, Joséphine, [FRANÇOIS.] veuve de Jean-Louis St. Germain.</p> <p>LECOINTE.—Surnom : LAVIOLETTE.</p> <p>1759, (29 janvier) Montréal. I.—LECOINTE (2), GUY, b 1727, soldat; fils de Jacques et d'Anne Barry, de Rouane-en- forêt, diocèse de Lyon, Lyonnais. GAILLARD, Marguerite, [HYPOLITE I.] b 1741.</p> <p>LECOLLEN.—Surnom : ZACHARIE.</p> <p>1756, (22 juin) Baie-St-Paul.⁹ I.—LECOLLEN (3), JEAN-BTE, fils de Pengent et de Julienne Corbin, de Plancha, diocèse de St-Brieux, Bretagne. RINGUET (4), Catherine, [JEAN I.] b 1741; veuve d'Ambroise Boivin. Marie-Julienne, b⁹ 17 août 1757.</p> <p>LECOMBLE, RAYMOND. LAVERGNE, Jeanne. Jean-François, b 21 nov. 1760, à Chambly.</p> <p>LECOMPTE.—Variations et surnoms : COMTE— LACOMBE—LECOMTE—CASSIN—DEBELLEGARDE — DE CHAMIRÉ — DE LA GIMAUDIÈRE — DE LA RAGOTTERIE — DE LA VILLEMAUDIÈRE — DE LA VIMAUDIÈRE — DUBOIS — DUPRÉ — HÉBERT — LA- FLEUR — LAROSE — LAVIMAUDIÈRE — LEGROS — SIMON — ST. JACQUES.</p> <p>I.—LECOMPTE (5), AIMÉ,) b 1644; maître-tailleur. 1° SAUNOIS, Thérèse, - veuve de Pierre Vacher. 1679. 2° GOUPIL (6), Anne, [NICOLAS I.] b 1653; veuve de Pierre Brébant-Lamotte.</p> <p>(1) Et Leclair. (2) Dit Lavolette. (3) Dit Zacharie; fait prisonnier de guerre et conduit en Angleterre. (Registre de la Baie-St-Paul, 11 avril 1762). (4) Elle épouse, en 1773, François Imbaut. (5) Voy. vol. I, p. 361. (6) Et Gouyon; elle épouse, le 6 février 1701, Simon Mongineau, à Montréal.</p>

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

"Les Combattants Français de La Guerre Américaine, 1778-1783" Serial 4595, a list of French soldiers who fought in the American Revolution, based on documents found in the Archives Nationales and the French Ministry of War. Published 1905 by the Government Printing Office.

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Glaudet (Bernard), de Marseille, mort en mer le 17 octobre 1779.
Ravier (Laurent), de Cassis, mort à la mer le 28 septembre 1778.
Clairret (Valentin), de Rouen.
Le Page (Pierre-Martin), de Rouen.
David (Pierre), de Saint-Malo, mort en mer le 12 décembre 1779.
Tricon (François), de Mazargues.
Giniès (Antoine), de Mazargues.
Berthelot (Barthélemy), de Mazargues.
Aymard (Pascal), de Marseille.
Silvestre (André), de Marseille.
Lebre (Jean-Antoine), de Marseille.
Combes (Joseph), de Marseille.
Gavin (Barthélemy), de Marseille.
Icard (Pierre-François), de Marseille, mort en mer le 21 novembre 1779.
Féraud (Augustin), de Marseille.
Jouve (Jean-Joseph), de Marseille.
Rampal (François-Nicolas), de Marseille.
Brun (Joseph), de Marseille.
Simon (Joseph), de Marseille.
Barrielle (Pierre-Noël), de Marseille.
Aillasse (Dominique), de Marseille.
Pétrache (Jean-Louis), de Marseille.
Blanc dit Tonin (Gervais), de Marseille, mort en mer le 2 août 1778.
Ricard (Charles-André), de Marseille.
Scutéry (François), de Marseille.
Avon (Joseph), de Marseille.
Davin (Antoine), de Marseille.
Meffre (Mathieu), de Marseille.
Charpanty (Sauveur), de Marseille.
Gaynard (Jean), de Marseille.
Jourdan (Nicolas-Henri), de Marseille.
Bonnetoy (Joseph), de Marseille.
Journe (Jean), de Marseille.
Olivier (Antoine), de Cassis.
Ardisson (Alexandre), de Cassis.
Julian (Louis-Etienne), de Cassis.
Boeuf (Pierre), de Marseille.
Dassy (Antoine), de Marseille.
Nicolas (Balthazard), de Marseille.
Richier (Jean-François), de Marseille.
Giloux (Jean-Louis), de Marseille.
Mère (Joseph), de Marseille.
Roumieux (François), de Marseille.
Guier (Barthélemy), de Marseille.
Amiel (Pascal), de Marseille.
Blanc (Jean-Baptiste), de Marseille, mort en mer le 1^{er} août 1778.
Cayol (Joseph), de Marseille.
Margaillan (Claude), de Marseille.
Aymé (Jérôme), de Marseille. →
Chanard (Honoré), de Marseille.
Tellier (Michel), de Rouen.
Faure (Augustin), de Guerbaville.
Langlois (Jean-Pierre), de Rouen, mort en mer le 12 septembre 1779.
Arenne (Jean-Louis), d'Aubagne.
Sicard (Paul), d'Aubagne.
Antoine (François), d'Aubagne.
Allemand (François), de Marseille.
Gonfard (Joseph), de Marseille.
Gonfard (Etienne), de Marseille.
Reboul (Louis), de Marseille.
Icard (Jean), de Marseille.
Valentin (Jean-Antoine), de Marseille.
Valauris (Mathieu), de Marseille.

Guérin (André), de Marseille.
Guérin (Pierre), de Marseille.
Etienne (Jean-Pierre), de Marseille.
Tardieu (François), de Marseille.
Gily (Jean-Joseph), de Marseille.
Robert (Honoré), de Marseille.
Violla (Philippe), de Marseille.
Revoux (François), de Marseille.
Gautier (Jean-Baptiste), de Marseille.
Masséna (Antoine), de Marseille.
Trestour (Joseph), de Marseille.
Toste (Barthélemy), de Marseille, tué le 1^{er} juillet 1779, d'un coup de tonnerre.
Boutin (Jacques), d'Antibes.
Rouaze (Joseph), d'Antibes.
Carbonel (Jacques), d'Antibes.
Bayle (Jean-Pierre), de Cote.
Beaussan (Elix), de Martigues.
Martin (Jean-Joseph), de Martigues.
Decoup (Hyacinthe), de Martigues.
Mollimier (Jacques), de Martigues.
Vassel (Pierre), de Martigues.
Coulet (Jacques), de Martigues.
Piston (Joseph), de Martigues.
Lulau (Jacques), de Martigues.
Aubert (Joseph-François), mort au Fort Royal le 19 février 1779.
Gras (Jérôme), de Valauris (Golfe Juan).
Ferrande (Jacques), de Valauris (Golfe Juan).
Mallet (Jacques), de Valauris (Golfe Juan).
Sicard (Jérôme), de Valauris (Golfe Juan).
Abou (Pierre), de Valauris (Golfe Juan).
Mathieu (Jean-Baptiste), de Valauris (Golfe Juan).
Benoît (Pierre-Jean), de Valauris (Golfe Juan) mort à bord le 11 février 1779.
Boucheil (Thomas), de Cagnes, mort en mer le 10 novembre 1779.
Todou (Dominique), de Cagnes.
Auzière (Honoré), de Cagnes.
Auberson (Pierre), d'Antibes.
Latty (François), d'Antibes.
Cotte (Antoine), d'Antibes.
Chaniel (Pierre-Jean), d'Antibes.
Ravaisse (Honoré), d'Antibes.
Teisseire (Joseph), d'Antibes.
Goulet (Jacques), d'Antibes.
Lombard (Jean), d'Antibes.
Allègre (Honoré), d'Antibes.
Guirard (Jean), d'Antibes.
Cauvy (Joseph), d'Antibes.
Dounet (Jean), d'Antibes.
Allègre (Jacques), d'Antibes.
Missier (Jacques), d'Antibes.
Chaniel (Antoine), d'Antibes.
Blacas (Joseph), de Cannes.
Ménier (Antoine), de Cannes.
Isnard (Antoine), de Cannes.
Brémond (Pierre), de Cannes.
Roumiou (Joseph), de Cannes.
Monier (Pierre), de Cannes.
Meiffret (Joseph), de Cannes.
Calvy (Honoré), de Canet (Hérault).
Hérait (Jacques), de Canet (Hérault).
Isnard (Blaise), de Canet (Hérault).
Foucaud (François), de Canet (Hérault).
Roustan (Honoré), de Canet (Hérault).
Auquier (Marcelin), d'Arles.
Gondran (Joseph), d'Arles.

Raymond (Constantin), de Valabrigue.
Allès (Augustin), d'Agde.
Denis (Raymond), d'Agde.
Carriès (Antoine), de Marseillan.
Bringues (Charles), de Marseillan.
Benezech (Etienne), de Marseillan.
Mallet (Etienne), de Marseillan.
Voisin (Jean-Baptiste), de Marseillan.
Verche (François), de Cote.
Mijoulet (Jean), de Bonzignes.
Imbert (Pierre), de Bonzignes.
Benezech (Jacques), de Bonzignes.
Bailou (Guillaume), de Bonzignes.
Vivarès (Jean), de Bonzignes.
Cuisinier (Jean-Baptiste), de Bonzignes.
Grès (Jean), de Mèze.
Mourre (Jean), de Mèze.
Clément (Pierre), de Mèze.
Guillet (André), de Villeneuve (Hérault).
Vouladen (Antoine), de Villeneuve (Hérault).
Galabert (Jean), de Villeneuve (Hérault).
Riès (Pierre), de Mangin.
Belan (Antoine), de Narbonne.
Garrie (Raymond), de Narbonne.
Augé (Jean), de Bages (Aude).
Passebon (Jean), de Bages (Aude).
Martin (Bertrand), de Bages (Aude).
Mourrut (Jacques), de Bages (Aude).
Delong (Pierre), de Bages (Aude).
Normandin (Silvestre), de Saint-Surin (Gironde).
Reynaud (Bernard), de Saint-Surin (Gironde).
Declair (Arnaud), de Saint-Macaire (Gironde).
Mallet (Guillaume), de Rions.
Thibaud (Jean), de Rions.
Labat (Raymond), de Rions.
Ronmagoux (Jean), de Rions, mort en mer le 19 novembre 1779.
Rostein (Hilaire), de Rions.
Eyquem (Jean), de Lormont.
Thomas (Jean), de Bassens (Gironde).
Gondin (Daniel), d'Escoussans (Gironde).
Chassanès (Pierre), de Beautiran, mort en mer le 5 octobre 1778.
Gautier (Georges), de Boudiac.
Robrie (Jean), de Latresne.
Lanusse (Vincent), de Belaujac.
Bonnefoux (Arnaud), de Paillet (Gironde).
Falguières (Hugues), de Loubejac.
Poujade (Hugues), de Loubejac.
Plantade (Jean-Pierre), de Villemade.
Poujade (Louis), de Villemade.
Sabatin (Bernard), de Villemade.
Galès (Etienne), de Villemade.
Tonniesson (Jacques), de Loubejac.
Delcassé (Mathieu), de la Garde.
Catur (Antoine), de la Garde.
Delbret (Jean), de la Garde.
Cazal (Paul), de la Garde.
Roudier (Paul), de la Garde.
Pape (Bertrand), de la Garde.
Bernard (François), de la Garde.
La Coste (Jean), de Bionle.
La Coste dit Rougeaud (Jean), de Bionle.
Tarasly (Blaise), de Montrieux.
Lafont (Pierre), de Montrieux.
Terrail (Jean), de Montrieux.

S. Doc. 77, 58-2—5

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

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Guerneque (Etienne), de Nantes.
 Le Duc (Jean), du Croisie.
 Giraud (Pierre), de Lorient.
 Laurent (Antoine), de Lorient.
 Le Bailif (Andrien), de Granville, mort le 10 août 1781.
 Molley (Jacques), de Granville.
 Dupont (Jean), de Granville.
 Fleury (Pierre), de Granville.
 Réfait (Charles), de Granville.
 Rouault (Nicolas), de Granville.
 Dauleau (André), de Granville.
 Le Petit (Jean), de Cherbourg.
 Cizeaux (Valentin), de Bordeaux.
 Sarazin (Pierre), de Bordeaux.
 Bonnet (Jean), de Bordeaux, mort le 20 octobre 1781.
 → Missie (Martin), de Bordeaux.
 Sarazin (Louis), d'Argentan.
 Boireau (Jean), de Bordeaux.
 La Maisen (Antoine), de Bordeaux.
 Françon (Jean), de Coze.
 Chateau (Vincent), de Bordeaux, mort le 13 septembre 1781.
 Guiraut (Pierre), de Paris.
 L'Alloimagne (Pierre), de Bordeaux.
 Roux (Jean), de Bordeaux.
 Fromant (Pierre), de Bordeaux.
 Bonnat (Louis), de Bordeaux.
 Grasque (Jean), de Bordeaux.
 Gaillard (Gérard), de la Grotte.
 Sicaud (Jean), de la Seine.
 Gaillard (Paul), de Marseille.
 Vidal (Augustin), de Martigne.
 Lozet (Jacques), de la Seine.
 Garon (François), de Marseille.
 Eylié (Pierre), de Marseille.
 Azibert (Joseph), de Narbonne, blessé au combat du 25 janvier 1782, mort à la suite de ses blessures le 2 février 1782.
 Gauzin (François), de Toulon.
 Guimier (Jean), de Narbonne.
 Coste (Joseph), de Toulon.
 Premet (Antoine), de Marseille.
 Coigneau (François), de Bayonne.
 Delasse (Antoine), de Cardillac.
 Costre (Etienne), d'Aurillac.
 Medine (François), de la Tremblade.
 Fleury (Augustin), de Marseille.
 Serafin (Pierre), de Marseille.
 Limouzin (Antoine), de Bordeaux.
 Lubet (Jean), de Marmande.
 Roubaud (François), de Bordeaux.
 Testaud (Christophe), de Bordeaux.
 Martin (Antoine), de Toulouse.
 Robin (François), de Toulouse.
 Labat (Pierre), de Bordeaux.
 Larieux (Pierre), de Bordeaux.
 Perrot (Jean), de Bordeaux.
 Dieu (Bertrand), de Bordeaux.
 Plejat (Pierre), de Cotte.
 Querro (Jean), de Saint-Brieuc, tué au combat du 5 septembre 1781.
 Larieux (Joseph), de Caen.
 Durand (François), d'Arles.
 Ballat (Louis), de Bordeaux.
 Galleren (Mathurin), de Nantes.
 Carpentier (Armand), de Bordeaux.
 Bogaud (Jean), de Libourne.
 Clavery (François), de Bordeaux.

Menon (Jean), de Bordeaux.
 Roux (Jacques), de Rochefort.
 Morin (François), de Royan.
 Pascal (Jean), de Royan.
 Genost (Paul), de Marennes.
 Baudry (Jean), de Marennes.
 De Lorival (Guillaume), de Bordeaux.
 Laporte (Baptiste), de Bordeaux.
 Guillet (André), de Bordeaux.
 Hardouin (Pierre), de Bordeaux.
 Mauguay (François), de Bayonne.
 Marzelé (Jean), de Bayonne.
 Pujot (Etienne), de Bayonne.
 Chardeh (Jacques), de Bayonne.
 Roux (Jean), de Bayonne.
 Souef (Etienne), de Marseille.
 Méchen (Alexis), de Rochefort.
 Vincent (Joseph), de Marseille.
 Pujot (Paul), de Bordeaux.
 Mariot (Jean), de Marmande.
 Jafé (Joseph), de Toulon, mort à l'hôpital de Fort-Royal le 7 février 1782.
 Enault (Jean), de Saint-Brieuc.
 Lorin (Jacques), de Honfleur.
 Dupré (Pierre), de Bordeaux.
 Michel (Joseph), de Bordeaux.
 Sitoura (Pierre), de Saint-Jean-de-Luz.
 Casso (Jean), de Saint-Jean-de-Luz.
 Berteaud (Jean), de Bordeaux.
 Leepinasse (Antoine), de Châlons.
 Bernard (Jacques), de Caen.
 Savay (Maurice), de Morlaix.
 Julien (Jean), de Marseille.
 Costa (Antoine), de Marmande.
 Goguet (Jacques), de Bordeaux.
 Dupuy (Jean), de Bordeaux.
 Bignereau (Antoine), de Bordeaux.
 Robert (Jean), de Bordeaux, mort des suites de blessures le 16 avril 1782.
 Jacob (Pierre), de Dunkerque.
 Martin (Grégoire), de Lorient.
 Lautrel (Antoine), de Dijon.
 Lelièvre (Bernard), du Mans.
 Vautron (Louis), de Dijon.
 Fierville (François), de Caen.
 Reque (Jean), de la Corse.
 Prevost (Jean), de Fécamp.
 Huguet (Louis), de Toulon.
 Derin (René), de la Rochelle.
 Mamain (Charles), de Bordeaux.
 Anneau (Toussaint), de Toulon.
 Janau (Jean), de Lorient.
 Marel (Pierre), de Paris.
 Cocherie (Pierre), de Dinan.

Novices.

Le Cacheur (Charles), de Caen.
 Greffine (Charles), de Caen.
 Fouché (Martin), de Caen.
 Le Glinec (Robert), de Caen.
 Gournay (Jean), de Caen, mort le 5 septembre 1780.
 Le Breton (Jean), de Caen.
 Le Coite (Jean), de Caen.
 Dewès (Pierre), de Caen.
 Hamon (François), de Caen.
 Littard (Etienne), de Caen.
 Pesqueret (François), de Caen.
 Lamarre (Louis), de Caen.

Marquant (Louis), de Caen.
 Toulon (Pierre), de Calais.
 Camps (François), de Bayonne, mort le 20 janvier 1782.
 Lavergne (Jacques), de Bordeaux.
 Jugleau (Guillaume), de Lorient.
 Fromentin (François), de Rochefort, mort le 10 mars 1781.
 Bertin (Michel), de Saintes.
 Tesson (Jacques), de Saintes.
 Clochard (Pierre), de Saintes.
 Gaillard (François), de Saintes.
 Bourdighal (Pierre), d'Oléron, mort le 9 septembre 1780.
 Grelet (Pierre), de l'Île de Ré.
 Massé (Sébastien), de l'Île de Ré.
 Rault (Etienne), de l'Île de Ré, mort le 16 février 1781.
 Jamon (Nicolas), de l'Île de Ré.
 Genusson (Etienne), de l'Île de Ré.
 Bernard (Jacques), de l'Île de Ré.
 Papon (Louis), de l'Île de Ré.
 Martineau (Jean), de l'Île de Ré, mort le 1^{er} mars 1781.
 Bernard (Nicolas), de l'Île de Ré.
 Portin (Jean), de l'Île de Ré.
 Bergeron (Louis), de l'Île de Ré.
 Péché (Pierre), de l'Île de Ré.
 Chaigne (Etienne), de l'Île de Ré.
 Bernard (Pierre), de l'Île de Ré.
 Dirat (François), de Blaye.
 Alain (Jean), de Blaye.
 Rossignol (Jacques), de Blaye.
 Faure (Antoine), de Libourne.
 Commerle (Joseph), de Marmande, mort le 29 août 1781.
 Castagnol (Giraud), de Marmande.
 Laserre (Jean), de Toulouse.
 Boyer (Alexandre), de Toulouse.
 Marat (Baptiste), de Bayonne.
 Barbazan (Jean), de Bayonne.
 Prot (Louis), de la Rochelle.
 Maître (Joseph), d'Oléron.
 Nadeau (Louis), d'Oléron.
 Seguin (Jacques), de Marennes.
 Geros (Marie), de Paris.
 Thomas (Philippe), de Morlaix.
 Le Cam (Guillaume), de Morlaix.
 Garet (Alexis), de Nantes.
 Tessier (Pierre), de Marseille.
 Latreille (Jean), de Bordeaux.
 Lenay (Jean), de Vannes.
 Mareville (Jean), de Rouen.
 Hanguel (Guillaume), du Havre, mort le 3 mars 1781.
 Denis (Charlet), du Havre.
 Nard (Thomas), du Havre.
 Vimont (Pierre), du Havre.
 Beaumont (Marin), de Granville.
 Jeanno (Marc), de Vannes.
 Conort (Jean), de Saint-Brieuc.
 Bihel (Jean), de Cherbourg.
 Paris (Charles), de Cherbourg.
 Paris (Bon), de Cherbourg.
 Canu (Pierre), de Cherbourg.
 Lautour (Louis), de Cherbourg.
 Durand (Guillaume), de Morlaix.
 Le Prêtre (Guillaume), de Lorient.
 Le Gal (Jacques), de Saint-Brieuc.
 Jean (Bazille), de Saint-Brieuc.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015



JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

AFFIDAVIT OF JACQUES MISSE 5 DECEMBER 1832

Affidavit of Jacques Misse from the loose papers of the Ste. Genevieve Archive material, formerly held by Mo. Hist. Soc., now returned to Ste. Gen. Taken from the microfilm at Mo. Hist. Soc. These papers are in English.

State of Missouri)
County of Ste. Genevieve) SS In the County Court of Ste. Genevieve County

On this fifth day of December A.D. 1832, personally appeared in open Court before the Judges thereof now sitting, Jacques Misse, a resident of the County aforesaid, aged 86 years, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of an Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

That he came to America from France, with General Comte d'Estaing in (he thinks) the year 1779 - was in the ship of the Comte when he captured the British ship Experiment (this word not clear - could be Experience) of fifty guns, Captain Wallace; was in the service at the siege of Savanna in 1779, when Count Pulaski was killed and Count d'Estaing was wounded - soon after this I went to Santo Domingo and thence to France - I then served in the cause of America (as a private) six or seven months - the Colonel of my regiment was _____ Randuift (erased and marked up, not sure) - my captain was named Le Chevalier Cornielleur (not sure of last few letters).

This deponent says he was born in France in the (year omitted) 1746.
That he has no record of his age.

That he came into the service in the expedition of Comte d'Estaing as above stated, that he went from the United States to St. Domingo and thence to France, as above set forth - in 1791 came to Gallipolis in the State of Ohio with a Colony - remained there two years and ever since has resided at what is now the County of Ste. Genevieve, State of Missouri, that he had a discharge from General Belcomb (?) (a General in the French Service) but has lost it.

John Charles Halo can testify as to my service as above stated and also as to my character for veracity, also to my character for veracity I can and do refer to the Revd. Francois X. Dahmen and John McArthur, Esq., a justice of the peace in and for Ste. Genevieve County, and to the citizens of said County generally.

And I do hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except the present and declare that my name is not on the pension roll of any state.

Sworn and subscribed the
day aforesaid (s) Jacque Misse

Francis X. Dahmen, a clergyman residing at the County aforesaid and John Charles Halo and John McArthur residing in the same County hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Jacques Misse who has subscribed and sworn this above declaration; that we believe him to be 86 years of age and that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have fought in the war of the Revolution as in his declaration set forth and that we concur in that opinion.

And the said John Charles Halo further says, that he knows that the services set forth in said declaration were performed by the said Jacques Misse.

(s) Fr. Xav. Dahmen
John McArthur

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

And the said Court do hereby certify and declare their opinion after the investigation of the matter and after putting the interrogatories prescribed by the War Department (the answers to which are embraced in the declaration of the said Misse, that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier, and served as he states - and the Court further certifies that it appears to them that Francis Xavier Dahmen, who signed the preceeding certificate is a clergyman residing in the County of Ste. Genevieve aforesaid and that the other certifying witnesses (to wit John C. Halo and John McArthur) are creditable persons and their statement is entitled to credit.

/s/ J. B. Bossier
William J. P. _____ (?)
Philip Cainter (?)

Judges of the
Ste. Genevieve
County Court

state

Jacque Misse!

sig. something like above

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Affidavit of Jaques Misse from the loose papers of the Ste. Genevieve Archive material, formerly held by Mo. Hist. Soc., now returned to Ste. Gen. Taken from the microfilm at Mo. Hist. Soc. These papers are in English.

(JO ANN MISSEY HAS A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL)

State of Missouri }
County of Ste. Genevieve } SS

In the County Court of Ste. Genevieve Count

On this fifth day of December A.D. 1832, personally appeared in open Court before the Judges thereof now sitting, Jaques Misse, a resident of the County aforesaid, aged 86 years, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of an Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

That he came to America from France, with General Compte d'Estaing in (he thinks) the year 1779 - was in the ship of the Compte when he captured the British ship Experiment (this word not clear - could be Experience) of fifty guns, Captain Wallace; was in the service at the siege of Savanna in 1779, when Count Pulaski was killed and Count d'Estaing was wounded - soon after this I went to Santo Domingo and thence to France - I then served in the cause of America (as a private) six or seven months - the Colonel of my regiment was _____ Randuift (erased and marked up, not sure) - my captain was named Le Chevalier Cornielleur (not sure of last few letters).

This deponent says he was born in France in the (year"omitted) 1746.

That he has no record of his age.

That he came into the service in the expedition of Compte d'Estaing as above stated, that he went from the United States to St. Domingo and thence to France, as above set forth - in 1791 came to Gallipolis in the State of Ohio with a Colony - remained there two years and ever since has resided at what is now the County of Ste. Genevieve, State of Missouri, that he had a discharge from General Belcomb (?) (a General in the French Service) but has lost it.

John Charles Halo can testify as to my service as above stated and also as to my character for veracity, also to my character for veracity I can and do refer to the Revd. Francois X. Dahmen and John McArthur, Esq., a justice of the peace in and for Ste. Genevieve County, and to the citizens of said County generally.

And I do hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except the present and declare that my name is not on the pension roll of any state.

Sworn and subscribed the day aforesaid

(s) Jacque Misse

Francis X. Dahmen, a clergyman residing at the County aforesaid and John Charles Halo and John McArthur residing in the same County hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Jaques Misse who has subscribed and sworn this above declaration; that we believe him to be 86 years of age and that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have fought in the war of the Revolution as in his declaration set forth and that we concur in that opinion.

And the said John Charles Halo further says, that he knows that the services set forth in said declaration were performed by the said Jaques Misse.

#HMS Experience is correct.

(s) Fr. Xav. Dahmen
John McArthur

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM GSA NATIONAL ARCHIVES TO JOANN MISSEY 1 FEBRUARY 1980



General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

February 1, 1980

Mrs. Jo Ann Missey
3921 Cott Street
Corpus Christi, TX 78411

Dear Mrs. Missey:

Your letter of January 15, 1980, to Mr. Bill Linder has been referred to me for reply.

We have searched the compiled military service records for the Revolutionary War Pension records but have been unable to find the name Jacques Misse listed among them. Also we find that Jacques Misse's name does not appear in the List of Private Claims...Presented to the House of Representatives from the First to the Thirty-First Congress (Serials 653-55).

Your letter requests information concerning the Act of June 7, 1832, which provided for pensions for U.S. soldiers and their widows. A photocopy of the page in the U.S. Statutes at Large (vol. 5, p. 128) referring to these provisions is enclosed.

In 1905, the Government Printing Office issued Les Combattants Francais de la Guerre Americaine, 1778-1783 (Serial 4595), a list of French soldiers who fought in the American Revolution, based on documents found in the Archives Nationales and the French Ministry of War. Though the name Jacques Misse does not appear in this list, names of similar spelling and pronunciation, such as Missie (Martin), de Bordeaux in the Escadnes des Comtes de Guichen et de Grasse (p. 194) and Missier (Jacques), d'Antibes in Le Marseillais, 1778 et 1779, (p. 63) can be found here. Information concerning Jacques Misse might also be obtained by writing to the Archives Nationales, 60, rue des Franco-Bourgeois, Paris 3^e, France. *Wrote 2-11-80, + SASE.*

Concerning records pertaining to Gallipolis, Marietta College has materials, 1760-1865, relating to the Northwest Territory, Ohio, the Ohio Company of Associates and the history of Marietta, we recommend that you contact:

Marietta College
Dawes Memorial Library
Marietta, OH 45750

The Ohio Historical Society
Campus Martius Museum
Marietta, OH 45750

*Wrote 2-11-80 + SASE
also asked about Verdier's*

Wrote 2-12-80 + SASE

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

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Archives - Manuscript Division
Ohio Historical Society
Interstate 71 & 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211

*Wrote + SASE
asked about Jordan too
2-12-80*

We have enclosed a photocopy, taken from Hamer's Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States, which provides a brief description of records available at Marietta College and the Campus Martius Museum.

Regarding the expedition of the Compte d'Estaing, we recommend that you contact:

General Reference and Bibliography
Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540

*Wrote
2-12-80
asked about
d'Estaing
+ Gallipolis*

Sincerely,

James B. Byers
JAMES B. BYERS
Chief
Research Rooms Branch

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

PROPERTY TRANSACTION OF JACQUES MISSIER AND MARIE LOUISE MISSE 6 SEPTEMBER 1798

STE. GENEVIEVE ARCHIVES. N. H. S.

2871

Exchange of landed property by Mr. Jque.
Misse and his wife Marie Louise Leconte
with Jean Price. 9-6-1798.

Before Us, Don Fois. Valle, Captain of Militia, Civil and Military Commandant at the Post of Ste. Genevieve in Illinois, were present Mr. Jque. Misse, headle of this parish, and Miss Marie Louise Le Conte, his wife, by him duly authorized for these presents, who recognized to have ceded, transferred, conveyed and relinquished, now and forever, promising to warrant against any trouble, debts, donations, dower, mortgages and generally any other impediments, to Mr. Jan Price, merchant, residing in this village, here also present and accepting for himself, his heirs and assigns, a parcel of land, two arpents long, by about one arpent wide, situated in this village, bounded South by the land of the cemetery, East by a street belonging to the first appearer, who acquired it from Mr. Benard; said first appearer reserving the right to remove, within three months, the house built on the now ceded, transferred, conveyed and relinquished/^{property} to the second appearer; another parcel of land, not enclosed, adjoining the enclosed field of Mr. Elias. Roussin, as specified in their petition, and for which they promised to remit the titles, in good order, as soon as they will receive same; all of which, as it generally exists, said last [second] appearer declared to have seen, know and to be satisfied with, and to dispose of as a thing belonging to him, to enjoy from this day on, in and for the consideration of a parcel of land, one arpent square, with a log house thereon, covered with shingles, floored above and below, with door and shutters, all belonging to said last [second] appearer, who acquired it from Mr. N. P. Winn } bounded South by land of Mr. Fois. Champagne, West by land of Mr. Fois. More, and on the

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Deeds. # 287½

P. 2

two sides by streets. The said last [second] appearer reserves for himself the present poles forming the enclosure of said parcel of land, and will remove same by the first 1 of November next, thus divesting himself and relinquishing said land and house, promising to warrant against all troubles, debts, donations, dower and generally all other impediments; to be enjoyed by the first appearer, his heirs and assigns, as a thing belonging to him from now on; and for the execution of these presents, the said parties have elected their domiciles as above stated, promising, etc. waiving etc.-obliging, etc. Done and delivered at Ste. Genevieve in Illinois, the sixth of September, thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the parties have signed, in the presence of Messrs. Jphe Pratte and Fremon Delauriere, our attending witnesses, who have also signed, with us, Commandant above named.

Jaquet Missoe

Fremon Delauriere

Jh. Pratte

Marie Louise le conte

Jean Price

Fcois. Valle.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM LOIS STANLEY TO JOANN MISSEY 15 AUGUST 1979

8740 Nashville Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63117
August 15, 1979

Mrs. Jo Ann Missey
3921 Cott Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78411

Dear Mrs. Missey:

Thank you for your interest in my genealogical services. I am enclosing a copy of the 1850 census of Washington County, showing John and Mary Missey with their children Adeline, Columbus and Josephine. John Missey is also in Washington County census of 1840; page 196, 1 male under 5, 1 male 20-30; 1 female 15-20. He does not show in 1830, and his father, Louis, does not show in the Ste. Genevieve census index for that year, but should be there unless he has died before that date.

You are incorrect in the statements that Mary Frances Picquett was born in Canada; she was born in Washington County. John Missey was born in Ste. Genevieve or Washington County; both baptisms are in the church records. It is true that the families had originally come from Canada, France, etc., but it had been some years before. I will give you the highlights of the church records:

From St. Joachim's Catholic Church, at Richwoods, Washington County (earliest records from 1820):

March 2, 1840 were married Jean Baptiste Missé, son of Louis Missé and Barbe Beauchamp to Marie Francoise Piquette, daughter of Francois Piquette and Margaret Lagrave.

September 23, 1827 was baptized Marie Francoise Piquette, conditionally (means may have been previously baptised), born January 4, 1826, daughter of Francois Piquette and Marguerite Lagrave. F.X. Dahmen, priest. Godparents: Jacques Bone and Francoise Delcour.

Mary Adeline Missé b. March 8, bapt. April 25, 1841, dau. of Jean Bte. and Marie Francoise Missé.

John Louis Theophile Missé b. Jan. 25, bapt. April 22, 18⁴², son of John Missé and Frances his wife.

The baptisms as transcribed end in the middle 1840s; we do not have Columbus and ~~Adeline~~ *Adeline*.

From the records of the church at Ste. Genevieve (some of these people may have actually lived in Washington Co., the priests served the remote areas on a monthly or less often basis):

Jean Baptiste Missé b. 28 May, bapt. June 23, 1821, son of Louise Misse and Barbe Beauchamp. Godparents Francois Beauchamp and Marie Beauchamp.

Jean Louis Missé, son of Jacques Missé and Louise Lacontes, native of Paris, living in Ste. Genevieve, married Barbe Beauchamp (dau. of Jean Baptiste Beauchamp and Barbe Laplante), native of Ste. Genevieve, 5 October 1814.

There is lots more on the Missés, Beauchamps, etc. The Beauchamps came from Canada in the late 1700s; Missés must have come ~~after 1800~~, if native of Paris; etc.

ca 1800

*Lois Stanley's Research
Genealogist, St Louis, Mo*

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

You will note there are slight differences in dates; the priest may have made an error or the transcriber may have made an error, as the records are in old Latin and French, and very hard to read.

There are records for Ste. Genevieve from ca 1760 and before that some of the families lived on the Illinois side.

I am sorry I can't do the 1860 and 1870 census at the same rate; they aren't indexed. I charge \$4 per county per census year for unindexed census reading.

If you would like that done, or further research into the Catholic records, please let me know. My rates for that are \$5 per hour; St. Joachim's (Richwoods) and Ste. Genevieve are not indexed; the Illinois records (Kaskaskia, etc.) mostly are. Your John Missey had at least a brother Pierre (Peter), a brother Louis, etc. Also there was ~~another family~~, children of Jacques and Louise, who would have been brothers and sisters of John's father. Some of them also intermarried with the Beauchamps.

Good luck on your research.

Sincerely,

Louis Stanley

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM LOIS STANLEY TO JOANN MISSEY 6 SEPTEMBER 1979

8740 Nashville Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63117
September 6, 1979

Mrs. Jo Ann Missey
3921 Cott Street
Corpus Christi, TX 78411

Dear Mrs. Missey:

Thank you for your letter of August 31 and the check for \$50.00. I am glad you were pleased with the previous information. (I will start on your work some time next week) I will do most of it at the Missouri Historical Society - but wanted to answer some of your questions now, and raise some others which you might want to consider.

To start with, burial records in the cemetery at Ste. Genevieve (town) itself are complete and indexed (roughly), but none of these people are buried there. There are some other death records which apparently the various priests entered, but I do not know where these people are buried. Considering the areas of the parishes I suppose most of the people were buried at or near home; there was no way to preserve a body and probably the services were said at the church on the priest's next visit. In addition to Ste. Genevieve, there were settlements in that county at what was called the "Establishment" and one called "Petit Canada" or French Village, in St. Francois Co. The Petit Canada church, called St. Anne, dates from 1845; St. Philomena, at Etablissement (now called St. Agnes at Bloomsdale) was organized as a parish in 1858. However, years before the priests identified some of the parishioners as living at those places, but they are in the records at Ste. Gen. So it is somewhat difficult to know exactly where they were, and probably accounts for the long intervals between birth and baptism in many cases. Ste. Genevieve parish (which at that time of course covered all the area) dates from 1759. It is possible that some of your people may be buried at the church at Richwoods or Old Mines, but I haven't sufficient records to know. The priests at Old Mines were uncooperative for a number of years, I don't know how they are now. The Mo. Hist. Soc. has microfilm of the records up to about the 1850s, very difficult, but not impossible, to read.

I will send you a copy of the 1840 census for the Missés; also, there is a Benj. Talbot in Washington Co., 1850, b. 1810 Kentucky, which I imagine to be yours. Do you want me to make any further check on Talbots? Not Catholic, I am sure, but possibly can find something.

The Beauchamps were here by 1795, as the oldest record I have in my files is the baptism of Barbe in that year. Her birth is also given as that year, so there is another discrepancy between church records and your family records. She is either the oldest child, or the first one baptised at Ste. Gen. I am not aware of any earlier record on Beauchamp, but will check. The earliest I have found so far on the Missés is the early 1820s, but will look into that further. I have not researched them before, but I have done some on the Beauchamps. I have the parents of Jean Bte., Sr., grandfather of Barbe and his wife, listed from Canada. More on this when I send you details.

I do not think there were any naturalizations in that area that early; most of those French had been here longer than the area had belonged to the U.S., and probably automatically became citizens when the Louisiana Purchase was finalized. The Missés of course probably came after the Purchase, but I doubt the old people bothered to be naturalized; that was very French down there, clannish and French speaking; still speaking French in some areas into this century.

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BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

9/6/79

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I sometimes do some research in Kentucky and Tennessee and Virginia; however, not much, as it is too difficult for me to get unpublished records. I do try to determine where the families who came to Missouri came from (what county) if at all possible, to give my clients a good start on going on back.

In answer to the questions written on the xerox of my previous letter: I can't get copies of any microfilm records for you, as they are the property of the Missouri Historical Society and they don't have the machine to do this; they also have all the transcriptions, and I can get copies of them if you wish; they are typed literal translations of the priest's entry, and contain witness names, godparents, etc.

If you are also interested in other branches of the family, not just the French, I would suggest you try to get a death certificate on William Alfred Stroupe, as he died after the state law was in effect. To do this, write to the Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division, Jefferson City, Missouri, enclosing a check (don't send cash) for \$1, and request this death certificate, giving as much information as possible, such as: William Alfred Stroupe, born 1862 Franklin County, Missouri; white male, died January 4, 1917, widower(?), where buried if known (probably Crawford pr Franklin Co., etc.). They may send you a certificate based on your letter, or they may keep your money and return a form to be completed and sent back, but if there is such a certificate, it may have his parents' names, which I judge you don't know at this time. There would not be any for Sarah Elizabeth, as the law took effect in 1910. However, she might be found on the 1880 census.

I am not sure where the Piquettes came from, I think probably they had lived in Illinois before coming to Missouri, or at least previous generations. There is one indication of Lagrave in Ste. Gen. cemetery, but no first name given. I will check into this further next week.

Thank you again for calling on me. If you have any other questions, please let me know. When I send other material, I may include copies from pages of county history as they contain some interesting general material on the early days.

Sincerely,

Lois Stanley

Lois Stanley

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM LOIS STANLEY TO JOANN MISSEY 8 SEPTEMBER 1979

September 8, 1979

Dear Mrs. Missey:

I enclose with this letter three pages from the History of Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Crawford and Gasconade Counties (1888), pp. 500 and 529-530. You will note the reference on p. 500 to Benjamin Talbot, and information on the Catholic parish on pp. 529-530. I will send you later information on the parish at Ste. Genevieve, as my time was limited today.

The information below required two hours of research, plus I estimate it will take an hour to summarize it and compose this letter. It is all based on the records from the parish of Ste. Genevieve, and runs through approximately 1835. I started to make you family sheets, but there is no place on them for the additional information, so will simply summarize it and you can add it as you choose. Also, you should probably note somehow (I used different colored ink on my worksheets) what comes from Ste. Gen. records, what comes from the Old Mines (Washington Co.) records, and what comes from the Kaskaskia, etc. records. Your letter and worksheets were well organized, and I know you will be able to work out some system.

This material will deal primarily with the Misse (various spellings were used) and Beauchamps families, with a little on LaPlante, and we will work backward.

MISSE

Jean Louis Missé, native of Paris living in Ste. Genevieve parish, birth date not known but probably 1785-1790, married on 5 October 1814 to Barbe Beauchamp, born 18 September 1795, baptised 19 October same year, native of Ste. Gen.

He was the son of Jacques Misse and Louise Laconte (Leconte, etc.).

Their children (Jean Louis and Barbe) as shown in the baptismal records, are:

Witnesses: Nicholas LaPlante, Pierre Levrard, Francois Leclerc, Jacques Misse,*

1. Pierre b. 19 July, bapt. 21 July 1815, godparents Raphael Misse (uncle) and Amable Auge.

2. Marie Barbe, b. 7, bapt. 19 March 1817, gp Bte. Beauchamp and Susanna Misse

3. Louis Joseph, b. 19 bapt. 20 March 1819, gp Michel Beauchamp and Marie Louise Misse.

4. Jean Baptiste b. 28 May bapt. 23 June 1821, gp Francois Beauchamp and Marie Beauchamp.

5. Francois Isaac b. 24 July bapt. 9 Sept. 1823, gp Luc Auge and Marie Pratte

6. Elizabeth Melanie b. 22 Sept. bapt 11 Nov. 1825, gp Philip Misse and Cecile Beauchamp.

I have not yet checked for marriages of these children.

*Louis Buyat, P. Levrard. D. Olivier, cure of the Illinois, performed the marriage.

MISSE

Jacques Misse and Louise Laconte's first appearance in St. Gen. records is on 9 October 1796 when their son Raphael is baptised. Since Jean Louis is given as native of Paris, and their daughter Marie Gabriella Francoise is given as a native of Gallipolis when she marries in 1808, we must assume that they left France in the late 1780s, settled briefly at Gallipolis in Ohio (which received its French settlers in 1790, although I do not know if they all arrived at the same time _ if you haven't studied up on Gallipolis you might want to, the

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BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

2

poor French settlers found out upon arrival or shortly after that the man who started the colony didn't even have title to the land), and moved on down to Ste. Genevieve, as shown by the various children's baptisms, etc. Children that I could find are (possibly others not known)

1. Jean Louise, b. Paris, probably 1785-1790, married 5 October 1814 to Barbe Beauchamp. See his listing above.
2. Marie Gabriella Francois, listed as native of Gallipolis but birth date not known and not baptised at St. Gen., married 3 May 1808 to Pierre Govreau and married (2) on 27 Dec. 1814 to Etienne Grenon.
3. Raphael, b. 29 Sept., bapt. 9 Oct. 1796, St. Gen.
4. Marie Louise, b. date not given, bapt. 3 Oct. 1798, married 21 Nov. 1820 to Joseph Bi(s)choff, a German.
5. Philippe, b. 1 Jan. bapt. 10 Jan 1801, married 15 Jan. 1828 to Adele Troquet.
6. Nicholas, who appears to be a twin to Philippe, (unless error in transcription), b. 1 Jan. bapt. 10 Jan. 1801. They have different sets of godparents, so do appear to be twins.
7. Ortense Arsene (female) b. 10, bapt. 13 Feb., 1803. She had an illegitimate daughter, Marie Louise Elizabeth Barbe, b. 28 Feb., bapt. 29 Feb. 1824.
8. Charlotte, b. 17 Feb., bapt. 3 March 1805.
9. Eugenie, also b. 17 Feb., bapt. 3 March, 1805. She married on 17 May 1825 Jean Baptiste Beauchamp, brother to Barbe who md. Jean Louis Misse. See Beauchamp listing.
10. Elizabeth, b. and bapt. 30 Nov. 1806.
11. Susanne, whose b. and bapt. I did not find, but who married on 13 Nov. 1824 Joseph Butler. It is possible she is the same as one of the others listed above, but she is given in later records as Susanne.

BEAUCHAMP

Jean Baptiste Beauchamp, (son of Jean Beauchamp (prob. Jean Baptiste) and Marie Gibault) native of Pointe A Tremble, Isle of Montreal, Canada, married at Ste. Gen. on 19 October, 1795, Barbe LaPlante, native of Ste. Gen., dau. of Alexis LaPlante and Therese Verroneau. Witnesses: Antoine Aubuchon, P. Levrard, Andre Lalande, Francois Valle, Francois Valle fils (Jr.), Fr. Corset, Charles Valle. Their children so far as St. Gen records go, were: Cure: St. Pierre

1. Barbe, b. 8 Sept., bapt. 19 Oct. 1795, godparents Catherine LaPlante, wife of Francois Bernier, and _____. Md. 5 Oct. 1814 to Jean Louis Misse.
2. Jean Baptiste, b. not given, bapt. 16 Jan. 1798, gp Pierre Denis and Catishe Morreau. Married 17 May 1825 Eugenie Misse, dau. of Jacques and Louise.
3. Michel, 12 Aug., 13 Aug. 1801. Gp J.B. LaPlante, Marie Courtois. Md. 26 April 1825 Marie Reine Tangué or Tanquier.
4. Francois, 13 Aug. - 7 Oct. 1804. Drowned 1 Feb. 1826 in Miss. R., age 21.
5. Marie, 25 Sept. 28 Dec. 1807. Michael Fortin, Helene LaPlante.
6. Pierre, 15 June - 11 Nov. 1810, Pierre Levrard, Agnes Courtoise. Also drowned 1 Feb. 1826 in Mississippi, age 16. (These deaths recorded in St.G. records.)
7. Odille, 9 Dec. 1812, 7 Feb. 1813. gp Baptiste Auge, Barbe Beauchamp. I believe this daughter is actually Cecille and that the transcription is incorrect, as a Cecille Beauchamp md. 9 Sept. 1834 Lewis Politte, and I cannot otherwise account for her.

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LaPlante (also Plant)

Alexias Laplante, of Kaskaskia, Illinois had married prior to 1768 Therese Verroneau, also of Kaskaskia. I have not so far found this marriage in the Kaskaskia marriages, although the Verroneaus were there by ca 1700. It may be that the marriage was actually at one of the other parishes, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, etc. In any case, they were in Ste. Gen. by 1768, as follows:

1. Alexis, b. 23 January, bapt. 7 March 1768. Recorded in Ste. Gen, having been baptised privately at birth at Kaskaskia.
2. ^{BARBE} Helene, b. 9 Feb., bapt. 28 June, 1779.
3. Jean (male) b. 6 Apr. bapt. 15 May 1781
4. Alexis (apparently first one died, probably reason for private baptism at birth, possibly didn't seem likely to live), b. 7 June, bapt. same day, 1783. Died June 13, 1783, aged 6 days. St. Gen. records.
5. Cecile, b. 21 June, bapt. 1 July, 1784. The father was apparently dead by this time, as it notes that this child was posthumous.

This does not give us the birth of Barbe, probably ca 1775-1777, or of Catherine, wife of Fcs. Bernier who was godparent to Barbe Beauchamp. These records may show up when I get to Kaskaskia records, although the marriage record for Beauchamp-LaPlante indicates Barbe a native of St. Gen. I believe baptisms are missing for a few years in the records of St. Gen in the 1700s, as the parish was established 1759 but did not have a regular priest until later. There is also a Nicholas LaPlante around St. Gen. at this time who may also be a son.

This is all so far. I will get to Washington Co. records and what there are transcribed of the Illinois records next week. Please let me know if something isn't clear as we go along, so I can try to clear up any discrepancy.

I note that it is about a year's difference in the family records you sent me in each case, and think perhaps, done from memory, they counted back and were off a year each time. Many of these French could not read or write, either in French or English.

NOTE: You will note that Barbe Beauchamp was baptised on her parents' wedding day; do not be upset. When a priest was not available they were married by civil contract and when the priest got there next time, were married by Catholic rites. Children of these civil marriages were considered legitimate by Catholics if church marriages were performed later.

More, probably late next week, but at least as soon as I can get to the records.

Sincerely,

Lois Stanley

P.S. St. Gen death have a Marie Louise Misse d. 3 Sept. 1831, aged 72. If age correct, cannot account for her unless she is Louise LaPlante Misse. This would indicate age 28 at Louis' birth, and possibly

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BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM LOIS STANLEY TO JOANN MISSEY 11 SEPTEMBER 1979

8740 Nashville Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63117
September 11, 1979

Dear Mrs. Missey:

I am sending with this letter the following xerox copies of census:

1. The copy of the 1840 census of Washington Co., with John Missie being on the first line. Please note that the large numbers under the females do not refer to his listing, but are corrections of the carry-forward totals from the top of the page. I wonder whether they didn't just give the baby's name as Frances, and the census taker assumed it was a male? They did, after all, speak French, and he probably only spoke English. The names on this page are hard to read, and the French names are completely butchered so far as spelling is concerned.

2. Page 134 of the 1850 Washington Co. census, showing Benjamin Talbot and family. You didn't ask for this, but it is about as easy to get several copies at once, and I thought you possibly would want it eventually.

3. Page 150 of the 1850 Washington Co. census. Note Frank Pickett. This is Mary Frances' brother, and the Margaret shown as Osia (which originally was spelled Auge, and later Oge) is their mother, although I have not so far found the marriage record. You will note she was born in Canada. More on this later.

4. Page 170B and 171A of the 1900 census of St. Francois Co., showing William Stroupe and his children, along with three other Stroupes who are probably his brothers, and what is apparently Henry Stroupe's wife and children. The same explanation as No. 2 applies here.

The records I will list below all come from the records of St. Joachim's at Old Mines, whose records start in 1820, unless I indicate in a case or two that I went back to Ste. Gen. to pick up something. I am not enclosing anything on LaPlante today, although I also worked on it, because at the moment the family (possibly two different families with this name) is not clear to me. I also have at least two and possibly three Francois Oges, so have to work that out also, as Margaret had at least six children by him.

Now.

MISSE, family of Jacques, continued

✓ Raphael, married 12 July 1826, Adelaide Ogé, daughter of Francois Ogé and Therese LaPlante (this is part of the LaPlante and Ogé confusion) *check this out*

✓ Charlotte Caroline md. 17 May 1827, Michel LaChapelle.

Both of these couples had had civil marriages before the Catholic ones; it refers to penances on the first couple, and to that fact that this marriage ratified the civil one, in the second case. Both had children born within the next year, so doubt they had a civil ceremony much before the Catholic one.

Ortense (Hortense) Arsene married (much later) Luc Ogé, on 2 Feb. 1836. I think this was his second marriage, but found no earlier one for her, nor is she referred to as a widow. *(Luc son of Francois Ogé and Therese LaPlante)*

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

9-11-79

Jean Louis was buried at Old Mines (St. Joachim) cemetery on 23 February 1838, aged about 50 years. ✓ If he has a tombstone, it was unreadable in the 191-s, when a listing of the stones was made and included in this book of records.

Pierre married ^{21 January} ~~before November~~ 1835, Marguerite Prudhomme.

Marie Barbe married 21 July 1835, Nicolas Delcour, who was the son of another Nicolas Delcour and Francoise Lagrave.

Louis Joseph md. 10 March 1844 Marie Beaychamp, who was the daughter of Batiste Beauchamp and Eugenie Misse. (first cousin - South - church shouldn't have permitted it too close)

Francois Isaac was confirmed at the church on 18 October 1837, aged about 13.

Augustus Nicholas Bernard (referred to as Bernard) ~~married~~ was born 6, baptised 14 Oct. 1827. He married on 11 Feb. 1851. (Godparents were Pierre Billot and Barbe Beauchamp) Marie Louise Duclos.

Marie Therese Marcelite was b. 15 May, bapt. 18 July 1830. GP Pierre Misse and Marie Misse (probably her brother and sister)

Jacques was born 4 Oct. bapt. 2 Dec. 1832, qp Pierre Boyer and Cecile Laplante.

Marie Louise was b. 1 July bapt. 17 July 1836, gp Nicholas Delcour and Margaret Prudhomme.

Piquette, Francois had possibly married Marguerite Lagrave before coming to Washington Co. No marriage record found so far. He apparently died between 1829 and about 1833. No record found. She then apparently married Francois Oge, about twice her age. No marriage found on this so far either, in civil or church records. See census of 1850.

Marie Françoise Piquette - you have.

✓ Francois Joseph - b. 26 Nov. 1827, bapt. 26 July 1828, gp Joseph Liberte and Victoire Cabassie. (see 1850 census)

Alexis Louis, b. 12 Aug. 1829, bapt. 27 Jan. 1830. Gp Sigefroid (Godefroi?) Roussin and Pelagie Roussin.

No further information on Alexis Louis; possibly died young, or left the area.

Marie md. 3 Feb. 1829 Pierre Boyer.
 ✓ Odile or Cecile md. 9 Sept. 1834 Louis Robert. *P. D. LITE*
~~RxxxxxxMxxxxxxRxxxxxx1825. I'm wrong on this xxxRxxxxMxxx.~~
~~Rxxxxxxbothxxxwillxxxxxx.~~

Children of Francois Oge and Marie Marguerite Lagrave, from church records:
 ✓ Marie Marguerite, b. 11 July, bapt. 3 Aug. 1834; gp Nicholas Delcour and Marie Courtois
 ✓ Jean Baptiste, b. 28 Jan., bapt. 2 April 1837; gp Jean Bte. Misse and Marie Delcour.

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OGE

9-11-79

Adelaide, b. 24 March, bapt. 21 April 1839; gp Baptiste Robert and Adelaide Henrietta Delcour

Philibert Andrew Isidore, b. 11 Nov., bapt. 11 Dec. 1842; gp Carpentier Roussin and Marie Teresa San Soucie

M

Marie Cecile Teresa, b. 20 June, bapt. 20 July 1845, gp Francois Piquet and Teresa Courtois.

And, as I believe I mentioned in connection with John and Mary Frances Misseys children, the baptisms end in the mid-1840s so far as the record we have is concerned. They apparently had at least one more child, Augustus, per the census. I believe there was a German priest about this time, which may explain Adelaide/Adeline and Philibert/Philippe, etc.

It is at this point, on going further back, that I ran into confusion on the Francois Oges. The Luc Oge who md. Hortense Arsene Misse was the son of Francois Oge and Therese LaPlante, who may or may not be the same Francois who married Margaret Lagrave. And these LaPlantes may or may not be the same family as Barbe LaPlante who md. Jn. Bte. Beauchamp. So we will stop there on the Oge/LaPlantes, etc., until I can work on it some more.

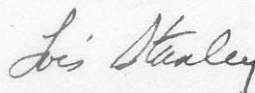
I am also working on Nicholas Delcour (Sr.) who married Francoise Lagrave, to try to determine if she is a sister to Marguerite Lagrave Piquette Oge.

You can see how they are intermarried, and use the same given names; if you want me to stop digging on this, let me know. There will not be too many more hours on it, as the records become too scanty and several of these families seem to have only been in Ste. Gen. and not on the Illinois side.

Work today represents a total of 3 hours. Copies total 80 cents. Postage I estimate about 40 cents.

If you have any questions so far, please let me know. I will probably do about three more hours this week on these French families.

Sincerely,



Lois Stanley

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM LOIS STANLEY TO JOANN MISSEY 14 SEPTEMBER 1979

September 14, 1979

Dear Mrs. Missey:

On Wednesday (the 12th) I spent between 2 1/2 and 3 hours at the Missouri Historical Society following up on the various French families, and have done just about all, I believe, that can be achieved with the records which are available in this area, up to about the year 1840 (more or less). There may be more marriages recorded in Washington Co. civil records on some of the connections, or in the Catholic churches, but they have not been published. You may want to visit those churches if you come to Missouri; I understand Mrs. Lucille Basler at Ste. Genevieve is working on a complete index up through 1900, but as your families moved into Washington County ca 1820 (or came directly there), I am not sure if there will be much more there which is helpful. It is also too bad that they were, in general, rather poor, as otherwise estate records might have been helpful.

I will outline below the remaining information I have found, and add some odds and ends that do not seem to fit but may eventually tie in somewhere.

LAPLANTE

Alexis LaPlante of Canada, son of Jacques LaPlante and Marie Lavigne or Texier or Tessier (the early Frenchmen quite often had one surname but used another, that is, they would be Tessier dit Lavigne, so sometimes one surname shows and sometimes another) of Trois Rivières (here again, the record is not clear if both parents are from Three Rivers, which I think is Canada, or if that is some location in Illinois - I think it means he was from *there in Three Rivers* Canada), married at Kaskaskia, Illinois on 18 May 1767 Therese Deny or Dennis Verroneau (this is another surname which appears both ways), daughter of Jean Bte. Deny Verroneau and Martha Hubert (possibly Hebert) or Duplessis. A notation on the child of Alexis and Teresa indicates in 1784 that the child is posthumous, which would indicate he died by that time. However, there are three more children indicated in their marriage records as being children of this pair, so I don't know when he died. She did, apparently, marry 2nd Pierre Alexander Levrard, but I don't have a date for that marriage.

Anyway, sometime between 1768 and 1779 Alexis and Teresa moved *from Kaskaskia* across the Mississippi to Ste. Genevieve. Children I have been able to identify are:

- ✓ 1. Alexis, who was born 23 Jan, bapt. 7 March 1768, but later recorded at Ste. Gen. as having been baptised at birth at Kaskaskia. There is some error here, however, as they subsequently have another child named Alexis bapt. and buried at Ste. Gen.
- ✓ 2. Barbe, birthdate not known, probably around 1775, but identified at her marriage to Jean Bte. Beauchamps as their daughter.
3. Therese, birthdate not known, probably older than Barbe, identified at her marriage to Francois Oge on 12 April 1790, Ste. Gen.
4. Helene, b. 9 Feb. bapt. 28 June 1779. Md. (1) Pierre Chabot 1798, (2) Pierre Billion 1815.
5. Jean (male), b. 6 April, bapt. 15 May 1781.
6. Alexis, b. 7 June, bapt. same day, 1783, died June 13, 1783.
7. Cecile, b. 21 June, bapt. 1 July, 1784 - this is the one noted "posthumous"
8. Celeste - this one apparently b. after LaPlante's death if above is correct, but identified at marriage as dau. of Alexis and Theresa. 8-13 June, 1787, *md 17 Feb. 1806. Joseph Boyer.*

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

Joseph (I seem to have omitted writing down ⁹⁻¹⁴⁻⁷⁹ names on him)

9. ~~xxxxxx~~ (who also may be Levrard - same explanation as above), no dates noted.
10. Pierre, married 26 April 1815 to Josette Chabot, widow of Pierre Misplay. no birth or baptism dates for him, but if he is Levrard, I would not have noted that. I think perhaps these last three actually are Levrard children, and that the translator noted that Theresa had been the widow of LaPlante, and thus resulted in an error in translation.

OGE, Francois, Sr.

Francois Oge (Auge, Auger, etc.) b. probably 1762 (there were two of the same name) at St. Jean Lechayon (should be Deschaillon) Canada, son of Francois Auge and Francoise Mayote, married on 12 April 1790 at Ste. Gen. Therese LaPlante, daughter of Alexis LaPlante and Therese Denis Veronneau (thus sister to Barbe who md. Jean Bte. Beauchamp). He is probably the man who died at Old Mines on 6 Feb. 1842, listed as age 96 - he actually would have been about 80). Therese is probably the woman who died 1 Jan., b. 2 Jan. 1842 at Old Mines. The translator has listed her as age 42, but says the records are very hard to read. She should have been about 72. It is possible that the Therese b. at Old Mines is someone else, but I can't identify who she would be otherwise.

1. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Francois, b. 1791, 25 Feb., bapt. 13 March, gp Pierre Levrard and Martha Moreau. I think this is the Francois who married Margaret Lagrave Piquette. He would be about 60 in 1850, not about 80, but note the discrepancy in age on his father, above.

- ✓ 2. Logue b. 3 Aug., bapt. 30 Sept. 1792, gp Nicholas Daumier? and Barbe LaPlante. For lack of any other identification, I think this is Luc Oge who later married Hortense Arsene Missey.

- ✓ 3. Alexis and Jean Baptiste, twins, b. 11 bapt. 18 Dec. 1794. GP for Alexis are J. Bte Beauchamp and Pierre Levrard and for Jean Bte. are Celeste Levrard and Helen LaPlante. (that is wrong, it should be J. Bte and Celeste, for Alexis, and Pierre and Helen for Jean Bte.) Found nothing more on Alexis, but Baptiste md. on 25 Jan. 1820 Cecile Degagne b. Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

- ✓ 6. Francoise, b. 27 Apr. bapt. 2 May 1799, gp Francois Bernier and Anice LaBruyere.

- ✓ 7. Adelaide, b. 1, bapt. 2 Feb. 1801, gp J. Bte Laplante and Adelaide Thomure

- ✓ 8. Therese, b. 19, bapt. 20 March 1803, gp Pierre Robert and Cecile LaPlante

- ✓ 10. Cecile, b. 18 bapt. 20 June 1809, gp Basile Obuchon and Adelaide Ricard, md. 14 Feb. 1831, Antoine Courtois.

- ✓ 9. Angelique, b. 15 June 1806, bapt. 11 Feb. 1807, gp Joseph Levrard and Constance

- ✓ 10. Celeste, b. 30 Dec. 1810, bapt. 20 Jan. 1811, gp Francoise Auget and Therese Bequet. md. 28 April 1828, Jean Bte. Robert.

- ✓ 12. Antoine, b. 27 bapt. 29 April 1815, gp Luc Auge and Madeleine Degagnier.

- ✓ 13. Amable, b. 2 July, bapt. same, 1797, gp Fcs. Courtoise and Therese Pelletier. md. 21 Nov. 1815, Barthelme Courtois.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

MISCELLANEOUS

9-14-79

*Sounder
like may have
come about
same time
as Piquette*

Delcour: There is a Nicholas Delcour whose wife was Francoise Lagrave. She may have been sister to Margaret, but there is very little information on this family. They were at Old Mines, and had a daughter Adelaide Henriette who md. on 21 July 1835, Louis Charbonneau, no b. or bapt. found. There was also Nicholas Jr., who married on 21 July 1835, Marie Missie. I suppose it is barely possible that Francoise Lagrave is an aunt to Margaret, rather than sister, as her children are older; there may be more information on this family, but this is all I picked up, having noted the mother's name in the 1825 marriages. Note: They also had Marie b. 4 Feb. 1824, bapt. 5 Jan. 5 gp Toussaint Charbonneau and Marie LaViolette; also dau. Therese, 10 May-21 Sept. 1826, gp Michel Duclos and Therese Duclos. *Condo ally*

LaPlante: There is a Nicholas LaPlante of St. Michel, Quebec, son of George LaPlante decd. by 1783 and Magdaline Morriset, also decd. by 1783, who married at Ste. Gen on 17 Feb. 1783 Hypolite Fortin from Ft. Chartres, Ill. They had children Louis, possibly Nicholas Jr., and Clarisse Audile. I do not find any connection between this family and Alexis LaPlante family; no godparents the same, etc. There is also a Catherine LaPlante identified as of Vincennes whom I cannot identify.

Lagrave: There is an Antoine Lagrave son of deceased Auguste Lagrave and Cecile Labadie, native of Hurone, province of Upper Canada, who married Marie Valle at Ste. Gen on 14 January 1834. I don't think he is in your family, either, as the Valles were a wealthy, prominent family, but it is possible he belongs somewhere. Lagrave seems to be a relatively common name in Canada.

I checked out the various names in Tanguay's Genealogy of French Families (in French - 7 volumes), but couldn't join these families to any he mentions, most of which are no later than ca 1750. Some probably do join, but we have missing generations. I also checked what we have on Kaskaskia records, but they are in the 1700s, and except for Denis-Veronneau, etc., cannot be sure who is who (even the authorities aren't sure).

To recapitulate your Ancestry chart, now, the Misses had come from Paris between 1787 and ca 1790, probably via Gallipolis, and no other earlier records are available on Jacques and Marie (Laconte) Misse. (Nos. 8 and 9 on chart 2) 20 and 21 on same chart are Jean Bte. Beauchamp and Marie Gibault of Canada. 22 and 23 are Alexis LaPlante of Canada and Therese Deny Verroneau of Kaskaskia, and I have given you her parents, Jean Bte. Deny Verroneau and Marie Hubert or Hebert or Duplessis. (If your library has a copy of Kaskaskia under the French Regime, by Natalie Belding, you would find it very interesting). *Book*
Francois Piquette I was unsuccessful; Marge Lagrave b. ca 1809 in Canada md. 2 Francois Oge, and was still living with several children in 1850 census.

I have spent approximately 9 hours in actual research and/or writing letters; have used approximately \$3 in copies and postage. I am sure you will have questions when you get this material organized; you will note the intermarrying, godparenting, etc., among LaPlante, Beauchamp, Missey, etc., which indicates they must have lived close together, and probably fairly near Old Mines in the early years, as some baptisms took place within a day or two. They had to start marrying outside the French community by 1850; they were so interrelated there must not have been anyone left.

If I can be of further help, let me know.

Sincerely,

F.T.P.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM LOIS STANLEY TO JOANN MISSEY 24 SEPTEMBER 1979

September 24, 1979

Dear Mrs. Missey:

I am sorry I did not reply to your letters of 11 and 13 September earlier, but I did not have time before going out of town for several days last week. While away I spent a few hours at the State Archives in Jefferson City and picked up the fact that there were a couple of deeds to and from Benjamin Talbott in Washington Co., but they contained no genealogical information. One was from Francis Robert alias Polite (the Politte-Roberts descend from Hypolite Robert, some of the descendants calling themselves Politte and some Robert) and wife Cecile, 400 arpents of land in Old Mines Concesston, to Benj. Talbott on 13 Nov. 1852. Arpents varied in size, being usually somewhat less than an acre, but they are also linear measurement and this may have been a lot of some sort. Book H, p. 206. Book H, p. 372, Jerome and Elizabeth Oliver to James C. Talbott, \$150, 40 acres in Sec. 1 of township 38-1. I am not at all sure that James C. is a relative of Benjamin. Book M, p. 340, 30 Jan. 1851, Benjamin and ~~xxxx~~ Laura Talbott sold to Thomas and Wm. Murphy for \$150 the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 1 twp. 38-2, and the SW frac. 1/4 of Section 2, twp. 38-2, amounting to 40 acres in the first piece and 28 acres in the second. On p. 182 of same book there is a deed involving Ben Talbott and John Silvey, but it was not clear. 13 Aug. 1857.

I checked what I could of the circuit court records but found nothing about a trial - it may be that the case had never actually got to trial before Benj. Talbott escaped. There is also a Joel Talbott in Washington Co. about the same time, and here again I am not sure it is the same family.

To try to reply to some of the points you raised in your letters:

I do not believe it very feasible, after working on them, to get transcriptions copies of the records of Old Mines from Mo. Hist. You see, they are on so many different pages, as they are chronological, and not alphabetical. If you want certain ones, you can let me know, such as marriages, etc. They charge 25 cents a page.

You have by now the 1850 Washington Co. census showing the Talbots. The chances of the Archives having a Confederate record on Benj. Talbott are slim, but possible. We do not have many Confederate records. It also seems likely that since he left because of the murder, he may have served from Arkansas, Kentucky, etc., as I doubt he would have stayed around Missouri if indicted for murder. I too wonder whether it wasn't friends of his victim who killed him, rather than bushwhackers, but don't know any way to find out as of now. If any newspapers survive from that county, there may be something on the murder, but I haven't had time to check this yet.

I am not sure how the Beauchamps pronounced their name, but I imagine something like Bōsham, with a long o. The English Beauchamps call theirs Beecham.

I have the complete set of Missouri Pioneers and use it a great deal; I also have the 8 volumes published so far of Missouri Miscellany, by the same people, and dealing mostly with slightly later records. MG in the marriages means Minister of the Gospel.

Re your 13 Sept. letter and the mention of Therese LaPlante; no, she (Therese LaPlante wouldn't be Alexis; widow remarried; the French women used their maiden names when witnesses, godparents, etc., and sometimes also mentioned as the wife or widow of some man). Godparents were almost always close relatives or near neighbors.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

2

9-24-79

I don't know which spelling you should use on the records; you will notice I am varying them in what I send you. I think I would take the spellings now used, and note on the history the other spellings. The only one where it will make much difference is Oge, where the first letter changes from Auge.

Yes, I do think the church records are more apt to be correct than the journal. The earlier people were mostly illiterate, and memory can be very tricky on dates, etc. And, too, the church records were contemporary, while your family records were two or three generations later. The census ages may not be correct, but I think the church ones should be the most reliable.

I checked two books on Gallipolis and neither had lists of the people who came, just mentioned about 500 altogether, from Paris and other areas, and then did give some information on the families who stayed. I am sure there ought to be information somewhere; I suggest you might write to the Ohio State Library or Ohio State Historical Society to inquire.

Canadian records are said to be found in the parish records; re Point Aux Tremble, suppose it still exists.

There were no newspapers in Missouri as early as 1804 - the earliest was 1808, so don't think the drowning would be found.

I have just learned that in the Ste. Gen. archives material at Missouri Hist. Soc. there is something about settling the estate of Alexis LaPlante, and I will see if I can find it. (It will of course be in French, but maybe I can make it out. The index was dated, I believe, 1786) There is also something about Rev. soldiers, with a note of J. Misse being one of the witnesses or something, I want to look at that also, as it may state how long he has been at Ste. Gen., or something.

That is about it for now. You should have received everything I have sent previously, and I am afraid that I have used up all the time you paid for, but I will look at the archives material mentioned above.

Sincerely,

Lois Stanley

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM LOIS STANLEY TO JOANN MISSEY 4 OCTOBER 1979

8740 Nashville Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63117
October 4, 1979

Dear Mrs. Missey:

Thank you for your letter, check for \$15 and the little article about deeds. I laughed, too. It is so typical of some lawyers.

I will get to the Ste. Gen. Archive material probably next week. In the meantime, however, the Tri-State Trader published the enclosed article in this week's issue (I do not think I am supposed to xerox from it, so please don't refer to where the article came from), and as you have Canadian ancestors in the period indexed by Loiselle, you may want to contact him, or work through an LDS Genealogical Library. Personally, I think I would contact him direct.

I also want to give you the address of a woman in Ft. Smith, Arkansas who descends also from the Beauchamp family; through the youngest daughter Ceceile (Odille?) who married a Politte. I am not sending her your name; the reason I hesitate about telling you about her is that she is enthusiastic but indiscriminating; she jumps to unwarranted conclusions, apparently, and seems unable to read the handwriting at all (I admit some is bad). She also is insatiable - wants everything this minute. I had at one time 5 letters from her before I could answer back. I think she is probably a very nice person, but she just lets her enthusiasm run away with her. Unless she has got further information since this Spring, she won't have any more than you do, since I sent her the same information I sent you back from Jean Bte. Beauchamps and Barbe LaPlante. So you can use your own judgment about whether you want to contact her. All her lines are in Ste. Gen, Washington and St. Francois Co., but so far as I can tell, hers only touch yours at this one point, which probably means that after about 1800, the families lived in different areas. Her name is Mrs. John (Missy) Carroll, 811 No. 46th, Ft. Smith, Arkansas 72903. I am also working on another woman's ancestry in the same general area, and even further back in Illinois, but apparently her lines never intermarried with yours, although all were Catholic, French, etc.

Anyway, back to the copy; Tanguay is the authority (with some errors) on the early Canadian French, but he doesn't bridge the gap up to your Picquette, Lagrave, etc., and you probably will want to try Loiselle.

I have not yet heard from your cousin. I think Moses Missey descends from another of Jacques' sons; I didn't send you all the family, only your line in each generation. If you want, I will look it up. Also I don't have a copy of the census right now, to tell you who did it, but will check. Also I will have to look up again the books I checked on Gallipolis - the postman is coming and I want to get this in the mail. More later.

Sincerely,

Lois Stanley

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OTHER
ARTICLE

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

LETTER FROM LOIS STANLEY TO JOANN MISSEY 6 OCTOBER 1979

October 6, 1979

Dear Mrs. Missey:

I am enclosing the deposition on Jaques Misse as a Revolutionary soldier. It is the best thing I have been able to send you, since it gives a capsule of his life. I could not get you a copy of the microfilm today, but will send you one later so you will have his signature. The Mo. Hist. Soc. used to have the originals of these papers - had them for 50 years, the Archivist said - but some time in the past few years the State has made them return them to Ste. Genevieve. The Mo. Hist. does have microfilm, and they have a new printing reader, but they don't have the paper for it yet. So when they do, I will send you a copy.

I am also enclosing a copy of a deed by which J. Misse exchanges houses. You probably would like to have this in case you go to Ste. Gen; perhaps you can figure out where the house was. They have these in both the French original on microfilm, I believe, and in the translation.

estate

I looked at the Alexis LaPlante ~~deed~~; I could pretty well make out the first part,

It was headed estate of Alexis LaPlante, husband of Therese Veroneau, and listed the children: Therese, Catherine, Elizabeth, Jn. Baptiste, Cecile. This was like the outside of the folder. Then it started out (translated) On the 9th of February, 1786, Don Antonio Des One, Lt. of Grenadiers, Capt. Guards Regiment of Louisiana, Civil and Military commandant for the post of Ste. Genevieve of the Illinois, ...Messieurs Antoine Cubon(?), Francois Moraux, Chevalier Valle, Francois Valle, all (couldn't make out) guardians of Therese, aged 14 years, Catherine 12 years, Elizabeth 10 years, Jean Baptiste 6 years, Cecile 2 years, minor infants of Therese Veroneau and the deceased Sr. Alexis LaPlante, something about laying off her dower, etc. Some I couldn't translate. Then followed the inventory, none of the items I could recognize, mostly worth 25 or 30 livres, with a total of 552-10.

LaPlante

There is also a marriage contract of 1790 between Francois Oge and Therese ~~Veroneau~~, but I didn't see it. The above does settle the children, though. It looks like the girls used their middle names or something, since I would suppose that the Therese is 14 in 1786, since she married in 1790; Barbe is apparently Catherine, aged 12 and Helen must be Elizabeth, aged 10 who married in 1798. The older Alexis, if living, would probably not have been considered a minor (aged 18), the second Alexis died, so possibly the first one had also died, as why would they have named two Alexis? Well, that is part of the problems with the old records; the Germans are even worse about using one name for legal purposes but being called another one in the family.

I am so pleased about Jaques Misse and his service; I imagine you will want to send to National Archives to see if he "obtained the benefit". I didn't use all the time you paid for this time, so will continue to see what can be found.

Oh, yes, I looked at the Gallipolis ^{book} listings, although it doesn't seem so important now, and I am reasonably sure I looked previously at Edward Naret's "History of the French Settlers at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1790" (published by Keating & Co., probably at Cincinnati, prob. in 1890. - card seems unsure of place and date). The other was probably John L. Vance's "The French settlement and Settlers of Gallipolis" in Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, V. 3- pp. 46-80, Columbus, 1891, although I do not recall it as being in a quarterly it may have been; I had remembered it as a thin book. Perhaps they had removed and bound it. That's all for now. Sincerely,

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM JOANN MISSEY TO MRS. JIMMIE PICQUET 22 JANUARY 1981

22 Jan 1981

Mrs Jimmie Picquet
Director, John E. Conner Museum
Texas A&I University
Kingsville, TX 78363

Dear Mrs. Picquet:

I have seen your name in the newspapers several times and would like to ask about your surname, Picquet. My husband's Great Grandmother was Marie Francoise Piquette or Picquet, born in Washington County, Missouri, 4 Jan 1826. Her father, Francois, may have been born in Quebec, or perhaps Kaskaskia, Illinois, as members of other branches of the family were. I am enclosing a couple family charts to see if you might be related by marriage to that family.

You may know of the French Admiral La Motte Picquet, who in Quiberon Bay, France, on 14 February 1778, is credited with first recognition of the Stars and Stripes. John Paul Jones was commanding the Continental ship, Ranger, and rendered a 13 gun salute, as was customary in recognition of a monarchy. Admiral Picquet answered with 11 guns, the number accorded to republics. And Capt Jones lost no time in recording this historic event, entered it in his log and diary, and promptly reported it to the Marine Committee. He is quoted, "I am happy in having it in my power to congratulate you on my having seen the American flag for the first time recognized in the fullest and completest manner by the flag of France.....it was in fact an acknowledgement of American Independence." Perhaps you may be related to this line.

Of course, other than Francois' children, all of whom lived in Missouri, we know of no other Picquets. It does not seem to be a very common name. Some of the descendents' names were Americanized to Pickett by the Census taker or County Clerk, as time went by.

If you are interested, or have any thoughts on the family name, we would love

*Museum director
to talk about grant*

KINGSVILLE — Jimmie Picquet, director of the John E. Conner Museum at Texas A&I University, will speak on the museum's future at a free "Brown Bag Lunch" lecture at noon Monday at the museum.
Mrs. Picquet said she will provide an overview of what the recent \$700,000 grant from the Caesar Kleberg Foundation will mean to the museum. Acting President Richard C. Meyer announced Jan. 9 that the university had received a gift of nearly \$2 million from the foundation. The grant to the museum was part of this gift.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jo Ann Missey
3921 Cott St
Corpus Christi, TX 78411

(512) 854-0382

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

REPLY TO LETTER 22 JANUARY 1981 BY JOANN MISSEY 26 JANUARY 1981

26 Jan 1981

Phone Call from Mrs. Jimmie Picquet, Director John E. Conner Museum,
A&I University, Kingsville:

In answer to my letter of 22 Jan 81, concerning the Picquet family name and the French Admiral La Motte Picquet. He was her husband's great grandfather's uncle! The family has the Croix de Guerre he was awarded by the French Emperor.

In 1839, her husband (Gene Picquet)'s grandfather's younger brother, Jacques Picquet, came from Hagnow, near Strausburg, Alsace Lorraine, France, to America to locate land for a French settlement. He came to Pittsburg, down the Ohio River to the Wabash, up the Wabash to the Embarrass (pronounced AMBRA, in French), where he located 50,000 unclaimed acres, and staked a claim for the new settlement. He returned to France and emigrated with 21 French families from the Hagnow area to the acreage, and when they landed, the French immigrants knelt, had Mass and thanked God for his mercy, with a number of curious Indians looking on as they planted the French flag. They named the settlement Ste. Marie, which is still a town in Illinois today. The old French cemetery at Ste Marie is in remarkably good shape and quite interesting to visit.

Her husband's sister, Martha Ruth (Picquet) Logan is the librarian at the Ste Marie school and quite knowledgeable about the family history. Jimmie is sending her the family group sheets I sent and my letter, in the hope that Martha Ruth can make a connection between the families.

Her husband has a brother in St Louis, relatives in Minneapolis area, Memphis, an aunt in New Orleans.

Her husband's grandfather who came to Ste Marie, Ill was Jacques Xavier Picquet.

Jimmie got in touch with a young priest who wrote an article for the Journal of the NY Hist Soc on Abbe Francoise Picquette and his diary, now in the French Archives in Washington. The abbe was in Canada in the 1740s and active in pacification of the Indians in the French and Indian wars, especially around Lake Ontario. His diary seems to reveal he was a somewhat earthy man, with many adventures. The priest furnished a copy of some of the translated pages to Jimmie.

The Embarrass River got its name when the French settlers asked an Indian its name and he was so embarrassed because he didn't know, so they called it the "Ambra".

A family story is that when Jacques X. Picquette was about to emigrate, he ordered and paid for a large number of fancy carved doors and windows with leaded glass in France to be shipped to Vincennes, Illinois for his new home, in Ste Marie. When they arrived, the Bishop saw them, and since he was building Ste Marie's of the Woods at Terre Haute, he had those magnificent doors and windows shipped on up there and installed in the new cathedral! Before old Jacques X. even knew they'd arrived, he received a warm letter of thanks from his Bishop!

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM MARTHA LOGAN TO JOANN MISSEY 23 FEBRUARY 1981

P. O. Box 146
Sainte Marie, Illinois 62459
February 23, 1981

Mrs. Jo Ann Missey
3921 Cott Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78411

Dear Mrs. Missey:

My sister-in-law, Jimmie Ruth Picquet of Bishop, Texas, sent your letter on to me, along with copies of the ancestry charts. She thought I might recognize some of the names, but none are familiar to me.

However, I did find very interesting what you wrote about Admiral La Motte Picquet. When I was in my teens, my grandmother, Elizabeth Picquet, had a National Geographic magazine with a photograph of a painting of Admiral Picquet's ship. I don't remember what it said under the picture, but my grandmother said he was one of our ancestors. I have wished many times since then that I had taken more interest in family history, but at that time it didn't hold much importance to me. I don't know what happened to the magazine nor do I know the month and year it was published. Due to a set of very unfortunate circumstances, whatever family records and papers there may have been passed out of the hands of the immediate family. I didn't come to value my "roots" until many years later, when the older relatives had passed on, and I regret this very much.

Sainte Marie was settled in 1837 by my great-uncle Joseph Picquet who, with his brothers and other hearty souls came here from France. Jacques Picquet was the patriarch of the group and was my great-grandfather. When we obtained an abstract for our property here, I was delighted to find it a source of family names, connections, and addresses where they lived in France before coming to this country. I have also found some material in a couple of history books and know of at least three distant cousins who are trying to write a family history. Did you know that Ste. Genevieve, Missouri and Ste. Marie, Illinois are the only towns in the country that spell sainte the French way?

Our abstract is in our safety deposit box at the bank, but the next time I have occasion to open it, I will look at the abstract to see if any of the names on your chart appear on the abstract. If they do, I will let you know. I'm sorry not to be of any help to you, but I would imagine that it is entirely possible that our two families are in some way related --- unless Picquet happens to be a very common name in France!

Best wishes, and good luck with your search.

Martha R. Logan
Mrs. Walter J. Logan

Walter J. Logan
Bx 146
Sainte Marie, Ill.
62459

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM JOANN MISSEY TO MARTHA LOGAN 30 MARCH 1981

30 March 1981

Dear Martha:

Thank you for your letter of 23 Feb 1981, telling us about your Picquet ancestors, Sainte Marie, and Admiral La Motte Picquet. I have been unable to get at my genealogical mail for a month, and hardly a day has gone by that I haven't wanted to get into it again.

I am sure the National Geographic Magazine will furnish the date and number of their issue that published a picture of the painting of Admiral Picquet's ship. There may have been more than one painting, however, the one hanging on my wall is, "First Recognition of the Stars and Stripes, 14 February 1778", an oil painting by Edward Moran, copyright 1898. The original hangs in the U.S. Naval Academy Museum, Annapolis, MD, and I am sure if you write to them, they will furnish copies of any correspondence, log entries, etc., concerning ADM Picquet and CAPT John Paul Jones, for the cost of xeroxing. A copy of the picture may be obtained from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. It comes in a set of "Naval Actions in the American Revolution, color prints". Cost of the set is \$6.40, stock number of the set is 6846-00071. I have no idea if you can buy just that one. They are all quite beautiful, suitable for framing in 16x20", or smaller frames if you cut off the writing, which explains the action, with all the details in a few sentences. Please let me know what you decide. I may be able to get that one picture out of a set, if our Supply reorders at some time.

Also, I believe the National Archives and Library of Congress would be able to furnish valuable information on ADM Picquet, and possibly know if anyone has done the Picquet family history. I will wait to see what you learn from these sources before I write anyone. In addition, the University of Illinois has been helpful when I have contacted them.

Thank you for telling me about Sainte Marie and Sainte Genevieve being the only two towns using the French spelling. We went to Sainte Genevieve last October and on to Kaskaskia, Ill, where my husband's people came from.

As you can see from the papers I sent earlier, the only thing we know about Great Great Grandfather Francois Picquet was that he was married to Marie Marguerite LaGrave, and that they were in Washington Co., Mo, on 4 Jan 1826 when Marie Françoise was born, and they had at least two more sons, Francois Joseph (Frank Pickett) and Alexis Louis, before GrGrGrandfather died. Marie remarried a Francois Oge (Auge/Osia) who was much, much older than she, and they had six children between 1834 and 1848. Francois Picquet may have been related to your Picquet family, and possibly came over before yours did. Ours may have come by way of Canada, since Marie was born there, but he may have married her in Kaskaskai, as a number of the families came that route.

I would love to see a copy of the abstract on your property, when you have the opportunity to xerox it. We have a copy of Jacques Misse's exchange of land in Ste Genevieve in 1798, and that is certainly exciting to us. Also a copy of where he filed for a pension or land grant in 1832 for his service in the American Revolution as a part of Count d'Estaing's Expeditionary Forces from France. No record has turned up showing what ever happened to his claim, but we are still looking! He is Lawrence's earliest Missey ancestor, so far.

Also, Naval History Division, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20390, may have some information available about ADM Picquet. Please keep in touch and let me know what you find out! Sincerely,

JO ANN MISSEY

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

JOANN MISSEY'S RESEARCH NOTES 7 OCTOBER 1981

10-~~7~~-81
Potosi - Wash Co - mvr

Wash Co created 1813 (from St. Geo Co) Potosi

✓ Co clk B + D rec from 1883 to 1898

clk Cir Ct Dir, cir ct + land acc. from 1815

→ Probate judge has probate records ^{from} 1813 -

Deaths

5 March 1875 Amos A. Missey 84 yrs
(reported 31 May 1875 - no other info shown)

14 July 1874 Lora E. Missey 65 yrs ^{reported} AUG

27 June 1876 Sarah E. Missey 76 yrs ^{reported} 7/27/7

19 Nov 1877 Herman J. Missey 65 yrs ^{reported} 22 Dec 7

10 Jan 1881 Henry J. Missey 66 yrs ^{reported} 27 Feb

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Deaths

5 March 1975 Amos A. Missey 84 yrs
(reported 31 May 1975 - no other info shown)

14 July 1974 Lora E. Missey 65 yrs <sup>Reported
AUG</sup>

27 June 1976 Sarah E. Missey 76 yrs <sup>reported
7/27/76</sup>

19 Nov 1977 Herman J. Missey 65 yrs <sup>reported
22 Dec 77</sup>

10 Jan 1981 Henry J. Missey 66 yrs <sup>reported
27 Feb 81</sup>

Births

16 Apr 1884 Henry Missey Born Kingdon TWP / Father's name
Mother Rozile Missey Ste. Ben
born Kingdon TWP age 38 45 yrs old
~~Cotoia~~ Kingdon TWP Anthony Missey
Maiden name - Cotoia Miner

attendant - Mary Courtis, Cruise Dr

Returned by - Mrs Mary Courtis

~~July~~ Mary Maryan Missey born Blackwell
4 Sept 1884 Father = Eugene Missey, Miner, born Blackwell age 27
Mother Clementine Missey - maiden name Cortis age 22
Medical attendant - Mary Cortis, Blackwell Sta

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

burials cont

4 Feb 1886 Mezie, Felix, born Wash Co

Mother = Looney (Loooney) Mezie, ^{of Wash Co} sister Sansucie

Father = Thomas Mezie, farmer, born Wash Co.

Attendant = } E.J. Rhynes of Richwoods Mo
+ person making return

16 Apr 1889 (^{first name} not given) Jaulbert, Male, 1st child Wash Co

Mother Emma Jaulbert, Wash Co, 23 yrs old

Father (not shown)

attended + reported by C.E. Jackson, Potosi

Probate Court Records = Wills probated:

Missie Nicholas, deceased # 719 Book C ^{pg} 194

Jalbot = none

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

16 Apr 1889 (^{first name}
^{not given}) Jaulbert, Male, 1st child Wash Co
Mother Emma Jaulbert, Wash Co, 23 years old
Father (not shown)
attended + reported by C E Jackson, Potomac

Probate Court Records = Wills - probated:

Missie Nicholas, deceased # 719 Book C ^{PG} 194

Jalbot = none

Missey, Thomas deceased # 2335 Book E ^{PG} 133

① ~~Missey~~ Meesey, Sarah deceased ¹⁹¹⁷ # 1340 Book E ^{PG} 987

Missey, Jureal Earl # 2666 Book F ^{PG} 291.

Missey, Martha Louella # — F ^{PG} 287.

~~Missey, Thomas # 2335 Book E ^{PG} 133~~

Missey, Lloyd ex/k/a Lloyd W Missey # 3947 ^{Book} R 239

Missey, Evert W deceased # 3947 R ~~23~~ 227

① Sarah's children

Frank

Adrian (son)

Mary Missey Iron

Peter

Helia Missey ~~Evans~~ Evans

Bessie Pratt, grandaun.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM BILL AND MARY DELCOUR TO FLOYD PRATT 4 NOVEMBER 1981

3739 Oakes Drive
Hayward, CA 94542
September 9, 1991

Mr & Mrs Tom Pratt
Pratt Insurance Agency
3551 South Service Road
St Charles, MO 63303

Dear Tom & Bonnie:

Thank you for your order. The book is being mailed tomorrow via book rate parcel post. If you don't receive it within a reasonable time, please let us know.

Because of your MISSEY lineage, we're wondering if you've been in touch with Barbara Klingelsmith-Geisert who is also a Missee descendant (via Jacques' son Raphael) as well as a Delcour descendant. She's a professional genealogist, operates a genealogy lending library, and is very generous in sharing information with relatives who share their data with her. Her address is 190 Birchfield Drive, Marietta, GA 30067.

One other bit of MISSEY information we've received since our book was printed. Re Valentine Sansouci, ID 7051, page 344 of The Delcour Road: The mother of his second wife Martha DeClue (Duclos) was Susan Missey. See attached sheet for her lineage.

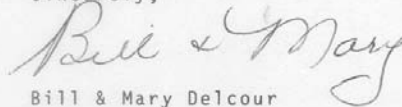
Your ancestor Marie Marguerite LAGRAVE was the natural daughter of Marie Francoise LAGRAVE, wife of Nicolas B Delcour, and thus the half-sister of Bill's great-grandfather Louis "Huitt" Delcour. Marie Marguerite had a rough life. Married first to Charles MARTIN - he died, second to Francois PIQUETTE - he died, and third on or about 9 Nov 1828 to Francois AUGÉ (also spelled Oge, Ogie, Oshia, etc.) Spouse #3 died 19 Nov 1853. She applied for and received a mother's Civil War pension based on the death in service of her son Philip "OGIE". According to the pension record, she died on 4 May 1894.

No, we're not members of the LDS Church. However, Mary spends a lot of time at their Regional Family History Center in Oakland, CA. In appreciation of all the help we've received there, a copy of our book was donated to them and also a copy to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City with permission to microfilm.

After Bill retired in 1978 we sought an activity to keep our brains from "rusting out" and settled on genealogy.

Will certainly let you know if we come across any bits of information that might interest you.

Sincerely,


Bill & Mary Delcour

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

PEDIGREE CHART FROM BILL AND MARY DELCOUR 4 NOVEMBER 1981

COMMSOFT ROOTS/M V1.04.01 PEDIGREE CHART Chart 5
31 Aug 1990

Jacques Missee (Misset)

4 BORN 1746
WHERE D'Antibe, France
DIED 20 Aug 1834
WHERE St Genevieve, MO
MARRIED

8 CONTINUED ON CHART

9 CONTINUED ON CHART

Raphael Missee (Misset)

2 BORN 29 Sep 1796
WHERE Ste Genevieve, MO
DIED
WHERE
MARRIED 12 Jul 1826

Marie Louise Laconte LeCompte

10 CONTINUED ON CHART

5 BORN 1759
WHERE France
DIED 3 Sep 1831
WHERE Ste Genevieve, MO

11 CONTINUED ON CHART

Susan Missee

1 BORN 1842 (?)
WHERE Washington Co, MO
DIED
WHERE
MARRIED 30 May 1858

Alexander Duclos

NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE

Francois Auge (2)

12 CONTINUED ON CHART 14

Marie Francoise Maillot

13 CONTINUED ON CHART 15

Francois Auge (3)

6 BORN 29 Nov 1762
WHERE Canada
DIED 19 Nov 1853
WHERE Washington Co, MO
MARRIED 12 Apr 1790

Adelaide Auge

3 BORN 1801 (?)
WHERE Ste Genevieve, MO
DIED
WHERE

Elaxis LaPlante

14 CONTINUED ON CHART 16

Therese LaPlante

7 BORN
WHERE
DIED - before 1853
WHERE

Therese Danis

15 CONTINUED ON CHART 17

No. 1 on this chart is the same person as no. 11 on chart no. 1

THE DELCOURS
8739 OAKES DR.
MAYWOOD, CALIF. 94543

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG TO JOANN MISSEY 25 JANUARY 1982

—
2-8-82
1-25-82

Hi,

Forgive the lack of "form" - I am
over my head in projects this week.

Enclosed are a few of my charts - you
can see how I fit into the "Washington
Co., Mo." gang.

Noted your husband's chart comes
off of Alexis LaPlante & Therese
Denis Veroneau, as do mine - hope
this is new to you. I have several
dates for Ancestor Chart 24-17 -
will send. I have some books on
order - should be able to extend a few
more of these lines.

I talked with someone at the
Federal Archives in East Point, Ga.
who was working on the Barnwell/
Barnhill line. Was it you??

-2-

If not, I shall try my best to locate them for you.

Diane Dieterle, Gene. Lib. Center, told me you were members - I can't recall ever seeing your name. Are you members? Are you LDS? I do a lot of volunteer work at the library or I did - thru Dec. of 1981.

We have lived here since my husband retired from the A.F. in 1973. I lived in Rosemont, Ill.

until 1946-7 - moved to N.J. - married there - traveled from 1955 thru 1973 - glad to have my own home and "roots"!

- 3 -

I have many records for the area
in and around Washington Co. -
If you need any other help just
let me know.

The (Piquette &) La graves have
me up a wall - I am not a
Piquette but have looked
into them a little because of
the Oge' - Missiee lines.

Do you have Rev. War paper
on Jacques Missiee?

I must run - let me know
if it was you I met at the
archives!

Cousin, (of sorts)

BTg

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM JOANN MISSEY TO BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG 3 FEBRUARY 1982

3 Feb 1982

Dear BKG:

What a thrill your letter and package of goodies was, and is! I still haven't worked through it all completely, but time is passing, and I do want to let you know how good it is to have found someone off the same "tree" who is not only interested in Larry's French ancestors but knows so darn much about it, too!

You have cleared up the great Francoise Oge mystery and added a complete generation to the La Plant/Tessier and Veronneau/Duplessis! Many thanks. I have enclosed the sheets I copied from the LDS Microfiche. No, I'm not LDS, but sure do have a warm affection for them. I tried to sort out the Veronneaus from these entries, as you will see from the enclosed sheets, but did not do so well. I think since they and the others who came from Canada have been there so long, that's why the records are quite good. We first pick up Jacques and Marie Louise at the baptism of your Raphael, on 9 Oct 1796 at Ste. Genevieve. Then from Jacques' deposition in court in 1832, we can see a recap of his life. I am enclosing something on Gallipolis, Ohio, and haven't been able to ascertain if they were in the original 500 settlers, or came later to that troubled colony. Do you know? Also enclosing a copy of a property transfer in 1798. When we were in Ste. Gen., a lady in the Pioneer Title Company (or something like that, main street around the square, with a very old Boston fern in the window!) was very helpful. She is something of a local history expert and historical society member. She told us how to find the very lot, across from the cemetery, and there's a garage and car dealer there now. At the Library of Congress, I copied a few pages from "Combattants Francais De La Guerre Americaine 1778-1783" and think I have found Jacques listed on page 63, which is the last one I copied. The research assistant helping me there said that very likely was he, as the "r" in Missier is silent. What do you think? And does this match well with his court deposition? Of course, in 1832, he was well along in years. The Nat'l Archives has no record of his application being filed for benefits, pension or land grant, and I have not checked with the State of Missouri to see if they have some record of his deposition and what he filed for, what happened, etc.

I had seen a reference to "Arbre Genealogique de la Famille Missir" (1671-1969) by Livio Amedeo Missir of Smyrna, Turkey, and found it at the Library of Congress. It was a most magnificently produced and bound volume, quite large on lovely stock. My French is almost non-existent and I could make out very little of it, except these do indeed seem to be French and Catholic, and very well to do, from the first generation he writes of until the present. The similarity of the surnames picqued my curiosity, but I did a poor job on trying to xerox enough to read. As you can see, it was larger than the machine, and several others were trying to crowd me out, quite successfully, too! If you think worthwhile, I have the Lib Congress card number and they will copy specific pages for a fee, when requested.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

You have probably seen this article on research in Quebec, but pass it on perhaps, if you don't need it. When we were in Quebec in October, I didn't try to do any research, other than wildly hunting through the French dictionary and phrase book. Almost no one spoke English! We'd practiced a "Living French" course for about three months, or would have been up a creek! Everyone was so very nice and helpful, they in turn would take the dictionary or phrase book and find what they wanted to say in English! And we'd laugh all around, and made out fine. We did at least visit all the towns mentioned in the various families records, and had a thoroughly wonderful time. When we checked phone books, etc., and ran across people of these same last names, they would all act so delighted, and assure us, of course, we must be related.

This is all for now, as it's late and my husband is "pulling my plug", haha! Oh yes, I'm enclosing a copy of Columbus Francis Missey's family, my husband's grandfather. Why, I don't know, just thought you might enjoy it, too. We have no Missey pictures older than this one, and none of any of the other family names, do you?

Bye for now, and I have lots more to ask you, but must save it for another time.

Cousinly yours,

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG TO JOANN MISSEY 3 FEBRUARY 1982

3 Feb. 1982

Hi,

Just a note. Last week while at the Federal Archives, here in Atlanta, I had my friend go thru the researchers records for the past few years. I think he found a couple of Barnhill/Barnwell researchers for you.

Eliz. C. & James E. Barnhill
2357 Kingsgate Court
Dunwoody, Ga. 30338

H.C.&A.M. Barnwell
Rt5 25 Carriage Trace
Stockbridge, Ga. 30281

At least you know they are interested in genealogy!

Jacques Missee' bur. Ste. Genevieve, Mo. 20 Aug 1834
per, Ida Schaaf p.41--p.162 of the ch. rec.
aged 89, buried by the Vicar General of the Diocese.
Sounds like he got a royal send off!

I think the Missee family was among the hundred that the Spanish government brought from Gallipolis to New Bourbon, ca. 1793. Were they giving the needle to the French?????

Susanne Missee' sp. Francois Girvard & Suzanne Barbeau
St. Joseph's Ch.--Prairie du Rocher, Ill.
bp.1795 --I do not read much french--
I don't try the dates other than year--
unless it is my direct line--I believe
it said "out of this parish" which they
were- living in Ste. Genevieve at the
time.

Cobb Co. Gene. Soc., P.O. Box 1413, Marietta, Ga. 30061

If the above researchers know the locate of the Barnwell farm, let me know, I'll get you a photo etc. If they don't know where it is, I'll see what I can find for you.

Book sale tomorrow--must get to bed!!

Bkg

we live on the property that belonged to the Bishop's family cemetery still in subdivisions - line into in down-left side of map without scale.

Great map!

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG TO JOANN MISSEY 13 FEBRUARY 1982

5 Feb. 1982
Talked with a friend of mine
yesterday, member of Cobb Co. G.S.,
they are in process of charting
all "cemeteries" in county - she
will check on Barnwell Fam. Cem.

Ans 2/11/82
sent info to JoAnn
about Cobb Co. G.S.
all the info about the
schools - slave etc.
Barnwell Fam. Cem.
Bkg

Dear Jo Ann,

2-13-82

Thanks for all the goodies, give me a little time to
digest it!

I have a set of "Tanguay", the French/Canadian reference
set, due here any day -- will add better dates etc. to
the charts.

The latest "Genealogy Helper" has an ad for research in
France, I shall send in our Missee for an estimate -- it
is worth the try.

Fondly,

Barbara

Ans
2-18-82
and sent
"Chicken + egg"
cartoon.

Washington Co., Mo. Marriage Rec. Page 139 date 1868
STATEMENT in records: Md. 9 Nov. 1828 by Priest at
Richwoods, that would be St. Stephens-Priest will not
check records for you-they have not been copied-do you
have anyone to check? Priest very nice, if you a call
for an appointment he will give you the rec. to look
things up for yourself. Wit.: John Parthey & James N.
Delcour (Francoise Delcour was a Lagrave) we had sons
Augustus & Philip both now dead, ref. Francois Oge &
Marie Margaret Lagrave. I thought at the time she
had that written into the rec. to claim a C.W. pension
on either Augustus or Philip. That pension file may
tell a lot! My Marie (Delcour) Sansouci claimed, & got
a pension from her son Francis.
I don't know if Francois Oge h/o Therese LaPlant md.
M.Mgt. Lagrave--bur. of Terese LaPlant Auge, 1843,
lists h/Francois. Perhaps their s/Francois b.1791,
who 1st md. Marie Milhomme. There is one other Mgt.
Lagrave--h/Charles Martin-s/bp.1824 Chas.-same????
Ab.

Ans
2-20-82

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

20 Feb 1982

Dear Barbara:

Got your card of the 16th yesterday. Yes, we do have relatives who can go to St. Stephens Church at Richwoods to check the records, however, since they aren't into genealogical research, we will need to furnish them with some clear directions of what they will be looking for and what to copy. Larry has two brothers and two sisters and their children, grandchildren, etc. in Bourbon and Potosi. Two nieces are especially nice, and will be glad to do it. They both work as nurses aides, and that gives them one day of the weekend and one day during the week off, and as they are very interested in the family history, I know they will be glad to do it. In fact, there's any number of them we could ask. These two are sisters and love to do things together, and their children are all grown. The winter has been so bad, they will love an outing soon as the weather is a little better. So I'll wait until you write back the details of what you want them to look for. Also, better spell out all names and words, as they have had no experience in records research. They do like tramping about old cemeteries, and finding old house-places. Larry's grandfather, Columbus Francis Missey, was born at Richwoods. I have his Civil War records. Are you checking the pension file for Augustus or Philip Oge to see if their mother, Marie Margret LaGrave Oge drew a Civil War pension?

I am a bit confused about the Francois Oge's

I thought Marie Margaret LaGrave, B. 1809 Canada, was first married to Francois Piquette, and their children were: (They are numbers 6 & 7 on my chart)

Marie Francoise, b. 4 Jan 1826, who married Jean Bte Missey on 2 Mar 1840, and they were known in later years as John and Mary Missey, thanks to a handy census taker.

Francois Joseph Piquette, b. 26 Nov 1827, later known as Frank Pickett - 1850 census, Wash.Co, Richwoods Twp, Pg 150, #865.

Alexis Louis Piquette, b. 12 Aug 1829 - don't know what happened to him.

And I thought after he died, she married Francois Oge. The 1850 census cited above shows the name spelled Osa, lists him as 80 yrs old, and a miner, and their children are shown as John (Jean), Adeline, Phillipe, Margaret, and Augustus, who was two. And Frank Pickett, aged 22, in the same household, her son by her marriage to Francois Piquette. Note, too, that Francois Piquet was shown as godfather to Margaret (whose full name seems to be Marie Margaret Cecile Teresa) when she was baptised 20 Jul 1845 at St Joachim's, Old Mines, or at least it was recorded there. Incidentally, we found a Frank Pickett's grave at the old Catholic cemetery at Richwoods, and thought it was his, but right this minute, I cannot locate the record I made of it.

The OTHER Francois Oge (Auge, Auger), Sr. married Therese LaPlante at Ste. Gen on 12 Apr 1790, shown on your Chart 17 as numbers 2 and 3. Therese was a sister to Barbe LaPlante, shown as number 11 on my chart,

What do you think? One thing for sure, I am going to "convert" to the type ancestor

*sent
top of
historic
ste. Gen
w/ Jeyne
Misse
place
marked.*

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

charts you use, so we are taking the same "numbers" or at least the same system!

There are an awful lot of "Bequet" families around Richwoods and Old Mines. Could that be the same name as Piquet? One of Francois Oge? Therese LaPlante's children, Celeste, at baptism 20 Jan 1811, godparents are shown as Francoise Auget and Therese Bequet.

Have you met Jan Fraumann in Marietta? I met her when she was ~~here at the time~~ 79. She was doing research on her ~~grandfather's~~ family when they lived here on an off shore island, and kept the lighthouse. She's writing a book, or was, on the family, and how this traveling revival came through the country, and set up a tent at Rockport. The young people in the family started going over to the mainland to the revival, and went the revival packed up and left, her grandfather joined them, married into the group and traveled with them for years and years. She said her mother left the group to go to college, and met and married her father there, and settled down. It was an absolutely fascinating story, and I am sure the book will really be something, as Jan was sort of dramatic, too! She asked me to look into some things and I did, and found some of the Currys who are left here, and got them in touch. Her address was 3246 Marlanta Drive, Marietta, GA 30062, phone 993-1818 or 993-1717. Can't recall what type business her husband was in. I sure would like to know how she's doing on the book. And I know you'd enjoy her.

Did you know that for 15¢ each you can get the most fantastic maps from the State of Missouri of each county? The "1/2" = 1 Mile is the scale I ordered. Name your counties, and make your check payable to: Director of Revenue, Credit of State Road Fund, and mail to Missouri State Highway Department, Div of Surveys and Plans, Jefferson City, MO 65101. They show every culvert, structure, cemetery, house, school, barn, cow...no, not cows! But they are so detailed, they are fun to use. We had no trouble finding the things we were looking for, but didn't know the locations of the old family farms, or miner's houses. Perhaps we can figure how to tell exactly where some of them lived before we go again.

While looking at records in the Court house at Potosi, county seat of Washington County, I met a nice lady who worked there. Her name is Marie Edgar, Rt 1, Box 3154, Potosi, MO 63664, and she's in the Mine Au Breton Historical Society, and gave me an application to join...this was last October. I just ran across it and think I will join. This will give us an "in" with those in the know, I hope! Will let you know how this works out. (Today, instead of using the time to finish typing Mills family group sheets for my maternal GRGrand father's family - which will please my GreatAunt Edna when I get them done, I know!) instead of that, I cleaned out all my files, straightened out everything, and worked like a trooper. I did such a good job, I have only a few twinges of conscious...but after the 80 typed pages of GrGrandma Bertie's diary, writing a two page essay on the part of the story before she started the diary, and working my way through part of 22 kids and their kids, I am somewhat "down the old Mills stream" or, more likely, "the Mills of the gods grinds slowly away"..... Must stop now, as my husband is due back momentarily from a day with his airplane, and I have frozen daquaris to make and fish to fry!!!

Bye for now,

PS: Will write to the Barnwell's you found TOMORROW!

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM JOANN MISSEY TO BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG 24 MARCH 1982

24 March 1982

Dear Barbara:

Hope your trip to Florida was nice! Loved your note, and note paper. So glad you sorted out Nicholas Delcour and the other Margaret Lagrave. That's great.

I'll see if my library has The Geo Rogers Clark Adventure in the Illinois; if not, InterLibrary Loan will turn it up.... Oh yes, may I have the address of the Adj. of Missouri, as I have a relative on my side of the family to check out.

Truly, we can't go wrong on Centre Genealogique De L'Eydoux, provided they realize we aren't prepared to spend \$300 right now! Here's my check for \$25 for one certificate and some postage. The d'Antibes, France is indeed from place listed in Combattants Français De La Guerre Americaine 1778-1783. It would be a good idea to send along that reference and a copy of Jacques deposition in court, and anything else you can think of that will help establish which J. Missey/Missier/et al., he might be. No need in making it any harder, and if we're wrong about that being Jacques in Combattants, etc., now's the time to find it out!

Yes, I agree that a bp. cert for Jean Louis in Paris and a marriage cert for Jacques and Marie Louis are good choices. I wonder if the "Arbre Genealogique de la Famille Missir" by Livio Amedeo Missir of Smyrna, Turkey, is the same family? That might be the vague sort of question that runs to \$300!

Got to go for now, thanks for everything. Oh yes, I've hit pay-dirt with one of the names you sent, Mr & Mrs James E. Barnhill of Dunwoody, GA. I'm almost certain I can place them in some of the Barnhill material I have, and through them, I've got in contact with a young woman whose mother was the family Barnhill researcher, two or three trips to Ireland, etc. Her mother recently passed away, and she just started going through her research, and said she didn't know anything about it, or organizing it, etc. So, she's going to gather it up and send it to me and I'll see what I can do. That is a very exciting prospect, even if this isn't my Barnhills, don't you think? I haven't heard from the Barnwells at Stockbridge, GA., but may have overwhelmed them with the package, ha ha! One more thing about the James Barnhills, they invited us to stay with them when we come to Atlanta, and hope to see us after their son finishes his cardiology fellowship at Vanderbilt this summer and reports to Carswell AFB, near Dallas. Its over 400 miles from here, Butco Texans, that's just a short trip! And I've sent them information about the Barnhill reunion held the first Sunday in June near Marthaville, Louisiana. Eastern Texas, western Louisiana, etc, are just loaded with Barnhills, all of whom love to visit with anyone who might be kin, we had a great time with them last year.

Here's a Ste. Gen. folder I intended to send last time, but it got "misplaced" on my desk..... remember Pibber McGhee's closet on the old radio show, or you're probably not that old..... my desk is a living model, except I just close the door on the whole room..... as ever,
JOANN

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG TO JOANN MISSEY 12 APRIL 1982

12 apr 82

Hi,

We did have a good time in Fla. and as per usual I am behind in everything.

In St. Louis Gene. Society Surname Exchange, 1980--Free Help Section: Desc. of Jean Beauchamp from, Nellie L. Falkenheim, 1813 Diane Dr., Lemay, Mo. 63125.

Enclosed is a sample sheet from the Adj. General - ask for a list of their holdings. I sent off to D.C. for the Ozia record, in mid-March.

The state archives will do search for less than a dollar, in most cases - ask for their set of Archives Information Bulletins - their holdings.

I'll take care of the Missey to France letter as soon as I get my income tax worked - this week-end.

Glad the Barnhill/well names are working out. I checked back with the Cobb G. Cemetery Comm. -- sorry, they know not of "your" cemetery.

I am old enough to recall Fibber McGhee, we are a retired A.F. family-Tony served twenty years as a pilot. He retired nine years ago, and went to work for Southern Bell Telephone.

We hope you will stay with us while you are in Atlanta, if your husband is interested, Tony plays a lot of golf. Wonder what the hardy farmers who worked this land think of the carts rolling over their fields?

Just this week I was reminded "how old I am" when I asked for a new desk blotter at the office supply store - ballpoints were old hat when that clerk was born! She was a cute kid and we both had a good laugh over it. She just called them desk refills, I guess we don't really blot any more.

I looked back at the microfilm on the statement Mgt. gave of her marriage - it does say that the wit. have no interest in the "claim" --that means she did file the marriage record to get the pension. I looked back over the census records and believe Augustus died before the war. We will see when the pension record gets here!

That is it for now.

Sincerely,

Barbara

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM JOANN MISSEY TO BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG 3 MAY 1982

3 May 1982

Dear Barbara:

Please excuse my inattention to the really important things like our mutual genealogy! I have been somewhat occupied of late with a number of other things.... one of the things I inherited from my Mother was providing gifts for all of the people in the Arnasas Pass Old Folks Home for Mother's and Father's Days. For me, this is a pretty big thing, as I do not frequent garage and junk sales all year, buying "goodies" to salt away for the big dates. Not that I eschew garage and junk sales, it's just that I don't have much time for those important things either! Mother and Daddy used to gather great boxes of treasures to delight an oldsters heart, and we'd spend a couple weekends wrapping and cleaning, repairing, etc., costume jewelry, cosmetics, perfume, scarves, niknaks, books with lots of pictures or large print, and the like. After Mother passed away, Daddy and I did this, until about three years ago when he went back to California for good. He comes back, but not, I repeat, not at this season, he ha! Anyway, our living room looks like a bottine, or something. And I am all done, as of Saturday night... a new world's record. Usually it's Saturday night all right, but just a few hours before delivery time! There's now close to 200 ladies, and so I have about 250 gifts. Have to have a few extras for bribes and ones' birthdays who have no gifts. Father's Day is about half that, but I have LOTS of time....

And I had the best surprise about two weeks ago. My kissin' cousin, Louise Barnwell Johnson, now of Pt Washington, Fla., just found a box of old letters her grandfather had received in the 1880 - 1900 time period. Just fascinating! Sure gives you an insight into family members' lives and characters! Also cleared up ONE BIG MYSTERY..... All my life, I've veiled tales of "River Dick" Barnwell. My Grandfather, who died in 1952, said he was a cousin, but no one could remember just whose sone he was. Richard is not and has never been a Barnwell name (obviously, this is what turned him to the bad!), and as I had only initials for some of the Cobb County brothers' children, I had not had the chance to check each of them out. Well, there is a letter from his very own Dad, not calling him "River Dick", of course, but bringing Louise's grandfather up to date on the family, he tells all about Dick and what the circumstances of his death were, date and place. I am writing for a death certificate and newspaper clippings to Denver, and soon as I get a couple hours to get this together, to Cobb County, GA to see if the murder warrant is or I should say, was still outstanding. I'm sure they must realize ~~it's~~ not going to be brought back to trial! And I have to type these letters for Louise, and myself, heh, heh! I'll send her good xerox copies and keep the originals that I type. I still have hopes to get a book together someday. Good xeroxes of these various letters will be nice, too.

I intended for you to keep the money I sent until time to pay for the Jacques Missey materials, but will settle up with you at that time. I shall be very satisfied, pleased and thrilled with what ever he sends. If it suits you, I know my "reception" will be elation! Haha!

The materials/info you sent in your letter after you got back from Florida is as yet unused by me. Soon as I get the Barnwell material typed and those letters out, Missey, Beauchamp, et al, is first! I still have to finish a blue-jeans-quilt for my Daddy for Father's Day, but must be done before end of month, as he will be in Okla for our "Decoration Day" and homecoming in Seminole County. If any one is still alive to go... been a bad month. Several deaths in the extended family and friends circle. Must close, can't type it seems!

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG TO JOANN MISSEY 1 JULY 1882

Rec'd 7-1-82

Dear Jo Ann,

We are just back from Ind., Vincennes, and St. Louis and I now realize I have had this sitting here since late May.

One of your cousins called me - I told her I would be very glad to go out with her the next morning and look for the cemetery but she wanted someone who know just where it was. I think she said the black fellow was going to help her.

Just keep these papers I made copies for myself. Have not gotten anywhere with the LaGraves and this does not tell very much.

I have been working on my Zumwalts/Cains & McCoy lines. Was very luck to find the Zumwalt book had been written. Joined a Cain group and between three of our records we were able to go from Franklin Co., Mo. in 1850 back to Germany in 1695! The three pieces just fit but alone we didn't have much!

Your land tale was very good. What a lovely idea to visit the old folks and remember them on special days! You make it sound easy but I know it takes lots of work on your part.

Our yard has been taking a few of my days - I seem to have let it go and it sure takes the time to get it under control again.

We sold our travel trailer yesterday - like selling an old friend! We just don't camp since the boys are "of age" - that means they don't want to go with us any more! I could not believe the price it brought! Wish cars did as well after ten years! The first fellow that saw it, bought it. We were swamped with offers today. I think people with children need a cheaper way to vacation than in a motel. We lived in it four months when Tony retired from the A.F. - that sure was togetherness

We did not have time to stop in Washington Co. but I am going back in Sept. - if all goes well. Our boys should both go back to college in mid-Aug. that gives me two weeks without their fussing before I go. They just do not get along well - eighteen months apart, the competition is hard for them to handle.

Take care.

Fondly,

Barbara

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM JOANN MISSEY TO BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG 3 AUGUST 1982

3 August 1982

Dear Barbara:

No excuse for not writing to answer your letter and thank you for the Ogle material. I plead nolo contendere instead of temporary insanity, which is really true. However that defense has fallen into disrepute lately.

I would like to hear more about your trip to Vincennes and to Missouri. I know you had fun and wished you had a lot longer to prowl around! I went to Okla for Decoration Day, and spent the week with my Uncle William Barnwell, his sister Edith Barnwell Herring (she's the one who called you) and her husband. We went down to Pittsburg, Camp County (was Upshur), TX where the four Barnwell boys came to from Cobb Co., GA before the Civil War. We had a wonderful time, Edith hadn't been there since she was very young on a visit. They have a big homecoming on Saturday in town and Sunday out at Ebenezer graveyard where my GR GR Grandfather Debenport is buried and several of my GR Grandparents, too. I got to meet Janice Edgin from Richardson (north of Dallas) and she is absolutely fantastic. I feel like I've known her always and always! We knew we'd hit it off from letters and the phone. You'll just love her, when she gets to come to Georgia, "sometime"!

I see from your letter you're related to the Zumwalts; a very unusual name. Admiral Elmo Zumwalt was Chief of Naval Operations (head of the Navy, under the SECNAV) during the late 60s and early 70s. If you are interested in checking his genealogy, you can write to Navy (I'll get the address tomorrow). Talk about charisma! He had it. So glad you did well with your Cain group....1695, wow! Now, as I remember, Cain was Adam and Eve's oldest son, or was that their second son? Seems like that was quite a story, too! HaHa I finally typed the rest of Louisa Barnwell

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Johnson's grandfather (Robert Samuel Barnwell b. 1854, son of Wm J Barnwell & Martha Louise Pattillo of Cobb Co, GA) Sam's letters. They tell a story of a lot of hard times, of courage and strong family ties. I have some family group sheets to type for her, and when finished, I will send you a set for the Cobb County Hist. Society. It has been hard to get back to genealogy, because I'd think of my utterly unloved situation, and start to cry. Dumb, yes.

Your boys sound nice and I know they're enjoying being home for the summer. I want to check over the notes, etc. I made when I was in Missouri last fall, to see if there's anything that would be of help to you. Do you have the county maps ordered from the Missouri State Highway Dept, Div of Planning & Surveys, Jefferson City, MO 65101 15¢ each. the "half inch = 1 mile" is the size I ordered. Shows every house, cemetery, school, barn, church, creek, bridge, etc. Be SURE to order one for each county you intend to visit.

Have you heard anything from our friend, Richard Caron and Centre Genealogique? I get excited every time I think of that. Just like I am peering through the fog, trying to see what once was in France!

Oh, I have so many letters I need to write and details I need to fit into place... some from these old letters...but I have very little time to spend on it now.

One thing I did in Oklahoma was sit down with a Great Uncle and get him to tell me his life story and wrote it all down, he's 87. He was so very pleased that I wanted to do that, and took great pains to tell stories and details, and in a very coherent, interesting way, too. I want to type that, too. I brought back a book that the Seminole County Hist Soc had put together on the Seminole Oil Boom of the 20's that my Great Uncle had. My Dad was simply enchanted with it, as he participated in the whole grand thing, from roughneck to rig supervisor. So he sent the money for Uncle William to buy another for Uncle Walter and kept it. They did do a good job on it, pictures, write-ups, etc.

I got an advertisement for "What to do with your Roots, now that you've dug them up" book. And will let you know what it's like when it comes. I have felt like 3 holes punched at left for a three-ring binder is most practical, but am anxious to see what all this author recommends. In some areas, such as my Mills line, I am just about ready to "do something", ha ha! If only I knew what!

Enclosed is a list of where to send for certified copies & their price. Navy used it last year when they loaded everyone on the DEERS medical entitlement system.

Best wishes and write soon, as I am anxious to know what you are working on now. I must confess, I have just read the Ogle, Delcour, etc., with great interest, but little attempt to piece it together....maybe I can help with something soon as I get the Barnwells laid to rest. One thing, letters sure do give you an insight into what was just names and stiff flat pictures! These folks were real, with real problems (such as making a living!), and real joy in living, and a lot of sadness, too.

Bye for now,

Jo Ann

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG TO JOANN MISSEY 21 AUGUST 1982

290 Birchfield Drive
Marietta, Ga. 30067
21 August 1982

Dear Jo Ann,

The Zumwalts have a few books on the family. I think they have always been rather taken with themselves even before Admiral "Z". He is in one of the books that I did see. He is a very good looking guy.

Last week I stayed quite busy getting my boys off to school. Gregory is in Ind. but Anthony is back and forth between here and the frat house. I should get in there and clean Gregory's room but it will keep. I am so glad we only have a few more years of college tuition, in a few years college will once again be for the rich.

Nothing from France, yet. I did send off my Nicholas Delcours lineage to them. We just were able to confirm that he served in the War of 1812. I really don't think we have enough data to go on but it is worth a try.

Even if things do not work out you will know that you gave it your best try by seeking the help of a counselor. I was married from 1953 thru 1960 the first time, he has since had three other wives. We tried a counselor but I had become harden from seven years of his infidelity. It hurts, I know how it hurts.

Our weather here has been wet and now turned cool. I told the neighbors they owe me part of the money they have saved on their water bills this summer - we had a underground sprinkler system put in this year hence all of the rain.

I have been pecking at my mother's adopted family again. Her maternal line was so easy but the adopted father was an Otto, you can guess how rough that is in a German town like St. Louis. City obits are bare bone.

Perhaps I have made a connection, of sorts, you will recall that Susanne Missee d/o Jacques Missee & M. Louise LeCompte was bp. in Prairie Du Rocher and one Suzanne Barbeau was the godmother. The enclosed page is from, "The District of Ste. Genevieve, 1725-1980 by Lucille Basler, no index - do we now know why Suzanne Barbeau (LeCompte) was the godmother???

Keep in touch.

Fondly,

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG TO JOANN MISSEY 1 SEPTEMBER 1982

1 Sep 1982

Dear Barbara:

Thanks for your letter, the great LeCompt enclosures, and your supportive words! I do appreciate it.

Right at this moment, I am at work and have no time to write, but want to share this little book with you. Please tell me what you think about the ideas in it. Instead of boxes, I use folders for greater accessibility, etc., but as yet, I haven't started thinking ahead to how to organize for publication, other than the thought of "three holes punched at left for a 3-ring binder", mainly so that cousins can have only the lines they wish to have. I was thinking of using the family group sheets, and pedigree charts, with write-ups in narrative form for individuals, or for families, and with the pictures on separate sheets. This idea of combining pictures, narrative, and lineage on one page may be altogether better. I am sure that loose leaf is better than a bound book, at least for my side of the family. "Side" of the family! I think its more like a kalediscope, where you look in and see a pretty pattern, but every slight movement makes a slightly different and pretty pattern, with not one, but many sides!

Take care and thanks for everything.

Love,

JO ANN MISSEY
3921 Cott St
Corpus Christi, TX 78411

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM BARBARA KLINGELSMITH-GIESERT AKA BKG TO JOANN MISSEY 11 NOVEMBER 1982

290 Birchfield Drive
Marietta, Ga. 30067
11 Nov. 1982

Dear Jo Ann,

First, I am sorry that I have taken so long to reply. I had just really gotten a chance to read the "How To" book the night before your letter came. In talking with my friend about it I remarked that I had never seen a book sectioned-up that way - how would I have known unless it stated words to that affect? It is a good idea and also the three ring notebook is a good idea.

We have been to Ind. to visit our son Gregory and down to Savannah for some golf. I rest-up to go & rest-up when we get back!

Thank you for the dog coupons, I sent them it. Our commissary at Ft. Mac closed and I now go to Ft. Gillam - a good ride from here.

I have been getting marriage records for Jefferson Co., Mo. copied and ready to publish - only five years but what a job! I do not know if I shall ever do another!

My census research business has really taken off. I expect the 1910 census will keep things moving along - we have a few bits and pieces but not all, so they are keeping it on hold for a bit longer.

My friend, Joyce, and I have gone back helping at the "Blind Library" - books need to be catalogued etc. Very time consuming!

Barbe, I think is Barbara but might also be for the Barbeau surname - I don't know. Missir could be our line or Messier - if they do not write soon I'll write Paris myself and see if we can get anything that way.

I'll see if I can find anything on River Dick but I don't get to the Ga. Archives very often. We have a new C.W. Index for Ga. at the "Blind Lib." - I'll check it. My trouble is I do not know much about Ga. - shame on me! Newspapers would be your best bet but I know of no index to them for that time period.

Mo., I know about - I have about one hundred & fifty books on the state. The county maps are good, I have used them on my trips out there.

Having worked for the government I know your award is a large one and I am sure it was well deserved!

Tony will be home any minute so I will close for now. I just thought of something - write a short query on River Dick and I will send it to the "Family Puzzlers" - a southern quarterly that I belong to. The editor "knows everything" about Ga. - she lives here.

Fondly, *Barbwell letter - we lived in Sharpsburg (2 mos.)
when we first came to Ga.!*
Barbara

Mrs. Wm. M. Crist
2216 Veethaven Way East
Birmingham, Ala. 35216

7 If your Francis Age line - knows what we know -

more next time

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM JOANN MISSEY TO FLOYD PRATT 17 AUGUST 1983

Jo Ann Missey
3921 Cott Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78411

17 August 1983

Mr. Floyd Pratt
Rt 1, Box 69A
Marshfield, MO 65706

Dear Floyd:

We hope this finds you and your family well. We are fine, and expecting this hurricane to miss us! Probably will get a good deal of rain, which we do need. At any rate, we have done about all we can to be ready for what comes!

I was wondering if you had time to look over the family history material I sent to you on 20 July 1983, with a letter dated the day before. I should have sent it registered mail, but did not. However, I think it would have come back if not delivered. (Larry thinks I overwhelmed you with too much stuff!! Haha!)

We have a new phone number, which is unlisted, as we had so many "phantom calls" we had to get some relief! So give us a call on (512) 852-0714, please.

Are you still planning to relocate to the St Louis area? I was talking to someone in Pensacola, Florida today who'd been to St Louis earlier this week to see "Camelot" with Richard Harris at the Kiel. He said they loved St Louis, and Camelot, but it was 101' in the shade, if you could find any!

Hope to hear from you soon, and looking forward to getting the things you are going to send us! Adios!

JoAnn + Larry Missey

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Before the above letter, I had corresponded with JoAnn Missey concerning the Missey family. What I was not prepared for was a 4" packet of Missey family material she sent. I was overwhelmed with material on a family I had not really been investigating.

I replied to them and thanked them but informed them, it would be some time before I could assimilate their information. I was already into several other projects and could not switch tracks at this time.

I sent them what I had on the Missey family but it wasn't until 10 years later I was able to devote my attention to tracking the Missey and allied families.

This seemed to upset them but with raising a family of 6 children, other priorities had to take precedence.

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

By Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM LOIS STANLEY TO FLOYD PRATT 3 MARCH 1985

8740 Nashville Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63117
March 3, 1985

725-0556

Mr. Floyd Thomas Pratt
2737 Essex Street
St. Charles, MO 63301

Dear Mr. Pratt:

Your letter dated 12/30/84 but postmarked 28 Feb 1985 arrived this week, so I judge it was not delayed in the mail but for some reason was written but not mailed at the time. I would be glad to try to help you, but am not sure that I can, since I don't know what you may have done to try to find answers to your questions, some of which may not be answerable.

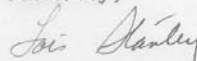
1. I would suppose that Columbus Missey and Cynthia Talbot were married some time between about 1866, when she would have been 18 and he 22, and 1874 when their daughter Laura Mae was born, since at this time I do not have any knowledge of any older children they may have had. At that time Missouri did not require recording of marriages (I am supposing the marriage took place in or in an adjoining county to Crawford County), the marriage may never have been recorded. I am supposing also that you have checked or had checked the Crawford County records in this case. Also, I do not know whether Columbus Missey was a Catholic, as the earlier ones had been, or whether by this time the family had "fallen away" from the Church. If Catholic, then parish records would have to be searched.

2. At the moment I suppose that Benj. Talbot was the Benjamin Talbert shown in the 1840 census index in Washington County, but I don't know. No record of the marriage appears so far as I know in Washington County records, and I don't know whether you have checked them; I have not actually done so, but he isn't in the Missouri Marriages Before 1840 book which includes Washington County, so I don't know from actual search. Nor do I know about older children for this family, etc. You do not indicate in your letter where he was born, other than that the Talbots generally came to MO via KY and from VA, although you do indicate Laura was born in Illinois according to the census. Apparently you do not know who her parents may have been.

I will be glad to try to help you, if you wish, although I cannot do anything before March 15, and then probably will have to do some work at the State Archives in the microfilm, although I will be going there for other work in any case. I charge \$7 per hour, minimum two hours, plus postage, xerox copies, etc - any out of pocket expense. I do not charge mileage or meals unless I make a special trip outside St. Louis County for you. If you would like me to try on your family, I would appreciate an answer to my above remarks as to what you have already done, and also would want a family sheet for the families of Benjamin and Laura (Farris) Talbot so far as you can, and for Francis Columbus and Cynthia N. Missey. Also, if you have any obituary newspaper notice on him, which might give a marriage date. Also, whether he may have served in the Civil War, especially on the Union side.

If I can try to help you later, let me know.

Sincerely,

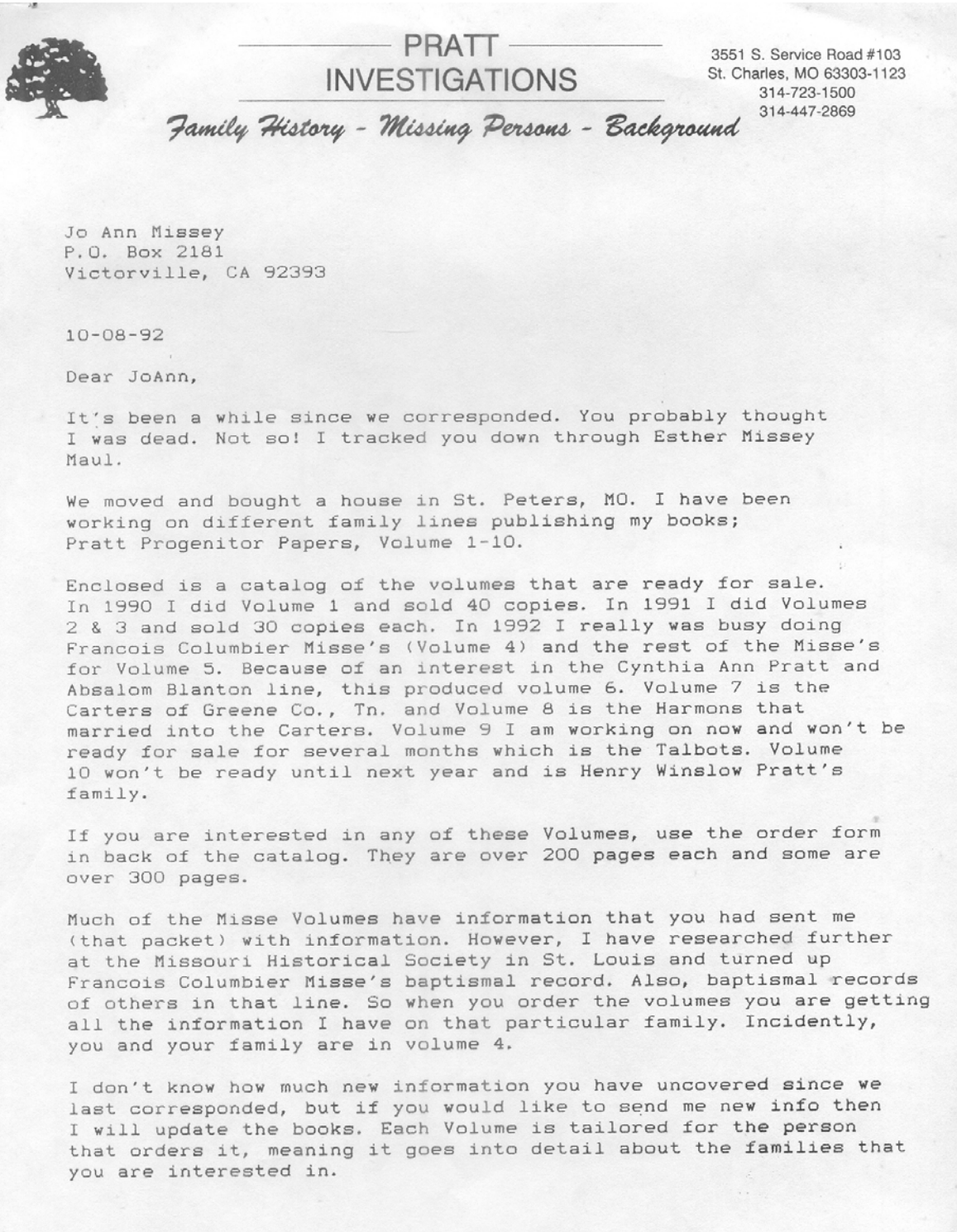


Lois Stanley

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM FLOYD PRATT TO LARRY AND JOANN MISSEY 8 OCTOBER 1992



JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

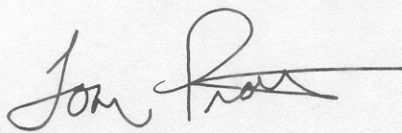
I have enclosed a sample printout of the book on Francois Columbian Misse. This will give you an idea on the format of the Volumes.

I am working on the Talbot line now and won't have that information for several months ready for sale. Look in an up and coming issue of Talbot Tree for my updated Branch #1.

It has taken 16 years to accumulate this information on 105 surnames and several trips to Washington DC and courthouses and libraries. So when I start a book, it takes almost a year to get it into the computer and processed. I am projecting before I am finished, about 15 volumes. I have allowed this decade for this work so when I finish if ever, then these books will be rare collector's items. So far I have donated the first 3 Volumes to 18 different libraries around the United States.

Let me know how things are going with your family and if you have new research to contribute. Since you have been such a big help in this research, if you want any of these volumes, just order them at \$15.00 each. This will cover the cost.

Respectfully,



Floyd Thomas "Tom" Pratt
3 Lantana Court
St. Peters, MO 63376
314-447-6400

When I sent this letter, I had enhanced my Missey family research with quite and investment into birth, baptism, marriage and burial books of the Ste. Genevieve, Old Mines, Richwoods areas of Missouri.

Making numerous trips down into the Missouri State Historical Society's archives on Skinker Avenue in Saint Louis, I copied these books and amassed quite a collection.

Also, by taking road trips into Washington, Ste. Genevieve and surrounding counties I was able to fill in the blanks on our common Missey ancestors.

The following is a list of the books I bought, copied or created on my French ancestors in preparation of the forthcoming Pratt Progenitor Papers series.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

BOOKS IN THE POSSESSION OF FLOYD PRATT ON FRENCH RECORDS IN THE KASKASKIA AND STE. GENEVIEVE AREAS

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

Background...

When I began my family history research career in 1975, I quickly discovered that Mary Laura Magdalene (**MISSEY**) married my Great-Grandfather Henry Winslow "Win" Pratt in 1893. Consequently, this marriage also made Laura my great grandmother and forever tied me into the Missey family.

Her parents are François Columbier Columbus "Lum" & Cynthia N. (**TALBOT**) Missey, her grandparents are Jean "John" Baptiste & Marie "Mary" Françoise (**PIQUETTE**) Missey. Jean Baptist's parents are Jean "John" Louis & Barbé "Barbara" (**BEAUCHAMP**) Missé. Jean Louis' parents are Jacques & Marie Louise (**LACOMPTE**) Missier from France.

Therefore, any and all Missé, Missey family descendants and **allied families** of Jacques Missier regardless of how their surname was spelled, became a family of interest to me.

I began researching all of Jacques' descendants in the late 1970's thru the 1990's. This led me to the St. Louis Genealogical Society and the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, Missouri looking for documents concerning these families.

Living in the St. Louis area, from 1981 to 1994, I also, visited all the main libraries in the St. Louis region looking for documentation that would benefit me in my research.

This included several field trips to Kaskaskia, Illinois as well as the Randolph County Courthouse in Chester, Illinois researching their records.

In the process of researching these records, I found that the old French records found in those courthouses, churches and other document repositories of old French ancestry of this area had been translated into English by several transcribers.

Unknown why I decided to go to the trouble of copying these records at that time, but for a nickel a page, I copied the following rare books which are in my possession today.

[1] "**Saint Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines, Missouri Index to Baptisms 1820-1836**" pages 1-9

[2] "**Saint Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines, Missouri Index to Baptisms 1836-1845**" pages 10-16

[3] "**Saint Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines, Missouri Baptismal Records 1827-1836**" pages 1-147

[4] "**Saint Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines, Missouri Baptismal Records 1836-1845**" pages 1-103

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- [5] "**Saint Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines, Missouri partial Baptismal Records 1830-1839**" pages 119-121
- [6] "**Saint Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines, Missouri Index to Marriage Records 1820-1845**" pages 18-34
- [7] "**Register of the Baptisms and Marriages at the Church of St. Joachim, Old Mines, Missouri 1820-1827**" Transcribed by Francis P. Douglas (1917)(in French) pages 1-78
- [8] "**Saint Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines, Missouri Marriage Records 1828-1851**" pages 1-56
- [9] "**Saint Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines, Missouri Index to Burials 1836-1845**" page 1
- [10] "**Saint Joachim Catholic Church, Old Mines, Missouri Burials 1836-1845**" pages 1-20

In addition I have also copied the following books...

- [1] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Marriage Records Book "A" 1764-1786**" pages 1-21
- [2] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Marriage Records Book "B" 1786-1839**" pages 21-80
- [3] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Marriage Records Book "D" 1796-1812**" including non-Catholics pages 1-14

These 3 books were compiled by Mrs. Ida M. Schaaf (1918)

- [4] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church partial Marriage Records 1806-1820**" pages 153-154
- [5] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "A" 1760-1786**" pages 1-54
- [6] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "B" 1764-1786**" pages 1-47
- [7] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Alphabetized Baptism Records 1760-1786**" pages 1-17
- [8] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "C" 1786-1820**" pages 1-152
- [9] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "D" 1820-1843**" pages 1-119
- [10] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "E" 1843-1862**" pages 1-119
- [11] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Burial Records Book "A" 1766-1784**" pages 1-7
- [12] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Burial Records Book "B" 1787-1837**" pages 1-39
- [13] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Burial Records Book "C" 1837-1883**" pages 1-78
- [14] "**Sainte Genevieve Memorial Cemetery Alphabetized Burial Records 1787-1881**" compiled by Lucille Basler (1977) pages 1-86

[15] "**Those Before Us**" by Verna Melton history and census of the Sainte Genevieve Memorial Cemetery, pages 1-9 [This book is a partial copy and includes a cemetery map.]

[16] "**The District of Ste. Genevieve 1725-1980**" by Lucille Basler (1980) [This book is a partial copy.]

[17] "**Ste. Genevieve County Family Histories**" [Various families]

[18] "**Our French-Canadian Ancestors**" by Thomas J. Laforest Volume 13

[19] "**Colonial Ste. Genevieve**" by Carl J. Ekberg (1985) pages 1-541 [entire book]

[20] "**Index to Marriage Contracts, Ste. Genevieve Courthouse Papers**" page 1-7

- [1] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Marriage Records Book "A" 1764-1786**" pages 1-21
- [2] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Marriage Records Book "B" 1786-1839**" pages 21-80
- [3] "**Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Marriage Records Book "D" 1796-1812**" including non-Catholics pages 1-14

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These 3 books were compiled by Mrs. Ida M. Schaaf (1918)

[4] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church partial Marriage Records 1806-1820"** pages 153-154

[5] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "A" 1760-1786"** pages 1-54

[6] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "B" 1764-1786"** pages 1-47

[7] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Alphabetized Baptism Records 1760-1786"** pages 1-17

[8] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "C" 1786-1820"** pages 1-152

[9] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "D" 1820-1843"** pages 1-119

[10] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Baptism Records Book "E" 1843-1862"** pages 1-119

[11] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Burial Records Book "A" 1766-1784"** pages 1-7

[12] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Burial Records Book "B" 1787-1837"** pages 1-39

[13] **"Sainte Genevieve Catholic Church Burial Records Book "C" 1837-1883"** pages 1-78

[14] **"Sainte Genevieve Memorial Cemetery Alphabetized Burial Records 1787-1881"** compiled by Lucille Basler (1977) pages 1-86

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[19] **"Colonial Ste. Genevieve"** by Carl J. Ekberg (1985) pages 1-541 [entire book]

[20] **"Index to Marriage Contracts, Ste. Genevieve Courthouse Papers"** page 1-7

[21] **"Index to Estates, Inventories, Sale, Emancipation of Minor Papers, Ste. Genevieve Archives"** pages 1-10

[22] **"Index to Wills, Ste. Genevieve Courthouse Papers"** pages 1-2

[23] **National Genealogical Society "Earliest Missouri Records"** Volume V, April 1916, Issue No. 1 contributed by Mrs. Ida M. Schaaf, St. Mary's, Mo.

Baptisms of Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church pages 1, 40-45

Marriages of Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church pages 1,4,5,23-27

Burials of Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church, pages 2-20

Inscriptions on Tombstones in Protestant Cemetery, page 21-23

Marriages of non-Catholics in Ste. Genevieve, page 28-38

Also the following books about French ancestors from Kaskaskia, Illinois...

[1] **"Immaculate Conception of Our Lady Church Records Baptisms 1692-1733 and 1759-1815"**, pages 1-30

[2] **"Church of the Conception of Our Lady Marriage Records 1724-1834"**, pages 1-22 including bride's index pages 23-30

[3] **"Perrin Collection, Illinois State Archives, Index to Marriage Contracts 1737-1768"**, pages 1-4 bride's index pages 5-6

[4] **"St. Joseph's Church, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois"** Index to Baptisms 1761-1799, pages 1-7

[5] **"The Village of Chartres in Colonial Illinois"** 1720-1765, excerpts

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[6] **"Kaskaskia Manuscripts, Randolph County, Illinois Marriage Contracts"** 1708-1749, pages 1-5, 1750-1816 pages 6-10, bride's index 1708-1749, pages 11-14, 1750-1816, pages 15-18, Marriage excerpts.

[7] **"Kaskaskia Under the French Regime"** by Natalia Maree Belting (1975)

Baptisms 1723-1724, page 79

Marriages 1723-1724, page 80

Marriages 1724-1729, page 80, 81

Marriages 1741-1763, page 81-85

Notes on the Census of 1752, page 86

Biographical sketches of Kaskaskia Citizens, pages 86-120

[8] **"Historical Kaskaskia"** Rev. August Reyling, O.F.M. (1963) A detailed history of the 6 Kaskaskia locations with maps, pages 1-34 also, short like sketches of Priests active in Kaskaskia 1673-1835, pages 35-55

[9] **Excerpts from "Registre Des Marriages Aux Kaskaskia 1741-1834"**

[10] **"The Delcour Road, Nicholas B. Delcour and His Descendants 1780-1990"** by Bill & Mary Delcour (1987), pages 1-507 [entire book]

[11] **"St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Richwoods, Missouri Alphabetized Baptisms 1746-1909"**, pages 1-81

[12] **"St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Richwoods, Missouri Burial Records"** (partial) pages 82-85

[13] **"St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Richwoods, Missouri Marriage Records 1849-1985"**, pages 1-75

These books were the foundation of my French ancestry research. This is why my French Pratt Progenitor Papers books are so detailed...due to my extensive family history research. After failing to sell this collection on www.amazon.com, I have donated these books to the Aurora, Colorado Genealogical Society.

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

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KASKASKIA RECORDS 1778-1790 BY CLARENCE WALWORTH ALVORD 1909
PAGES 414-423

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VOLUME V

VIRGINIA SERIES, VOLUME II

KASKASKIA RECORDS
1778-1790

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES
BY

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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CENSUS OF KASKASKIA, 1787.

[C. C., Ill., Kaskaskia and Ky., xlviii., 181.]

Liste des habitans français du village des kaskaskias.

1	Nicholas Janis père ¹	15	françois Lachanse
2	françois Janis	16	Joseph Lachanse
3	antoine Janis	17	Michel Lachanse
4	Joseph Charleville ²	18	Charles Lachanse
5	J. Bte charleville	19	Benjamin Lachanse
6	Louis Charleville	20	Jerome Dany Père ⁶
7	Jacques devignais ³	21	Michel Dany fils
8	Joseph Devignais	22	J. Bte Delisle père ⁷
9	J Bte. Creilly père ⁴	23	J. Bte Delisle fils
10	j. Bte creilly fils	24	André Delisle
11	. . . . creilly fils	25	Louis Delisle Pere
12	Nichs. Lachanse père ⁵	26	Louis Delisle, fils
13	Antoine Lachanse	27	Etienne Delisle
14	Gabriel Lachanse	28	St. James Bauvais père ⁸

¹ This census was drawn up for the use of Tardiveau. (See *post*, p. 445.) On Nicolas Janis, see *ante*, p. 18, n. 4.

² These three were all sons of the Jean Bte. Charleville who died in 1782. Besides these there were two sisters Genevieve and Pelagie. The family of Chauvin *dû* Charleville was in Kaskaskia as early as 1737, for on September 29 of that year Jean Chauvin signed a contract of marriage with Agnes LaCroix. The men of the family, Jean Bte., Charles, and François, who were prominent during the Virginia period were sons of Joseph Chauvin who died in 1778, each of whom was elected to the position of justice of peace. Charles was captain of the Kaskaskia company that went to Vincennes. *K. MSS.—Marriage Contracts*; consult also Index of this volume and of Houck's *Hist. of Missouri*.

³ Jacques Devignais married Marianne Seguin *dû* Laderoute. Their daughter Therese signed marriage contract with Michel Derousse February 11, 1787. *K. MSS.—Marriage Contracts*.

⁴ A Joseph Creilly, or Crely, son of Jean Bte. and Marie Agette (widow), signed marriage contract with Marie Louise Marquis, May 28, 1768. A Jean Bte. Creilly emigrated from Kaskaskia to Florissant, Mo., in 1787. Houck, *Hist. of Missouri*, ii., 67.

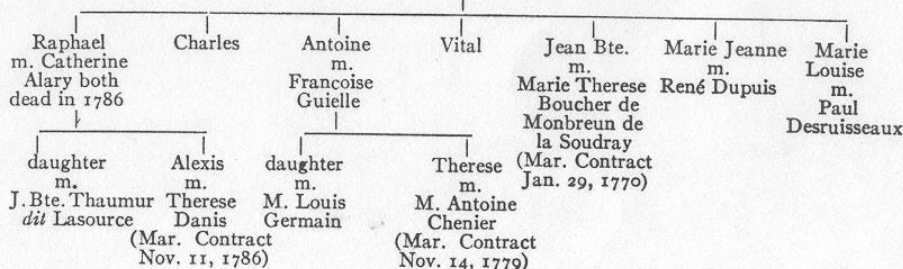
⁵ Nicolas Caillot *dû* Lachanse: He played an important part in Illinois during this period, as may be seen by consulting the Index. He was twice elected to the magistracy and became a follower of John Dodge during his ascendancy. He left Kaskaskia to settle with his sons at New Bourbon. Houck, *Hist. of Missouri*, i., 366.

⁶ Members of the family of Danis were in Kaskaskia as early as 1725. The descent of these two may be shown as follows: Charles m. — (?), had son Michel, who married Marie Barbe Pillet (marriage contract, April 28, 1745); their children Therese m. Alexis Bauvais, a daughter m. Antoine Bienvenu, Charles, Joseph, Michel m. Elizabeth Bienvenu (marriage contract, February 5, 1782), Jerome m. Pelagie Doza (marriage contract, February 4, 1782).

⁷ The full name of the family seems to have been Bienvenu de Lisle.

⁸ Bauvais *dû* St. Jeme or St. Gemme: This was one of the wealthiest and most important families in Kaskaskia. The members of the family of this time were descended from Jacques Bauvais who emigrated to Canada in 1653. In 1725 Jean Bte. and Raphael Bauvais came to Kaskaskia. The descendants of the former are shown in the following table drawn from the marriage contracts of the *K. MSS.*

Jean Bte. Bauvais, m. Louise LaCroix, 1725.



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CENSUS OF KASKASKIA, 1787

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29	Raphael Bauvais	49tomur
30	Vital Bauvais	50	Bazile Alary
31	Barthy. Bauvais	51	J Bte. Alary
32	Jos. Marie Bauvais	52	Louis Lonval Père ¹³
33	Antoine Bauvais	53	Louis Lonval fils
34	Jos. Baugy père ⁹	54	Jos. Lonval
35	Jos. Baugy fils	55	Jos. Lonval
36	Charles Baugy	56	Bazile Lachapelle ¹⁴
37	J. Bte. desruisseaux ¹⁰	57	Antoine Lachapelle
38	frs. Desruisseaux	58	J. Bte. Lachapelle
39	Jos. Desruisseaux	59	Jos. Lachapelle
40	Blaize toulouse père ¹¹	60	Louis Lachapelle
41	Noël toulouse	61	J. Bte. Lasource tomur
42	frans. toulouse	62	Ch. Robin ¹⁵
43	Henry toulouse	63	frs. Desrousses ¹⁶
44	.....toulouse	64	Philippe Desrousses
45	J. Bte. tomur Pere ¹²	65	Jerome Desrousses
46	J Bte tomur fils	66	Stanislas Levasseur ¹⁷
47	.....tomur	67	Nis. Levasseur
48	.....tomur	68	Victor Levasseur

At the time of Clark's occupation of Kaskaskia, Raphael and Charles were residents of New Orleans. The Bauvais family was not counted among those favorable to the American cause. For some reason no representative of the family was elected at the first election of judges, but that was corrected in the second election, after which a member of the family was always in the magistracy. The Bauvais family held on to their possessions in Kaskaskia as long as possible, but finally like their associates they were driven to the Spanish side. Their descendants are living to-day in Ste. Genevieve. The men of this period always wrote Bauvais, not Beauvais. Marguerite, the wife of Thomas Bentley, was probably the daughter of the first Jean Baptiste.

⁹ The ancestor of the Baugy family came to Canada from France about 1650. Joseph Baugy was his great grandson. He married Marie Plasy or Duplasy at Kaskaskia, 1788. (See below n. 51). He went to Arkansas where the Baugy trading post was soon well known. He left several sons. The eldest, Joseph, was educated at New Orleans, married, in 1805, Marie Bauvais, and was the father of Senator Vital Baugy. Notes by B. Sulte.

¹⁰ The family name was Trottier *dît* Desruisseaux.

¹¹ Probably the family of Damours.

¹² Family name Thaumur or Taumer *dît* Lasource. Consult Index.

¹³ Family name Fafard *dît* Longval, sometimes written Nonval. The family produced several famous interpreters and traders.

¹⁴ Bazile Janot *dît* Lachapelle was born in 1741, married, 1767, Marie Elizabeth Choquet, left the island of Montreal after 1770, with his wife and son Bazile and went to Kaskaskia.

¹⁵ A Charles Robin, born at St. Thomas, Canada, in 1738, married Marie Anne Roy, died at Kaskaskia, June 8, 1779. The above is probably his son.

¹⁶ A François Desrousses *dît* St. Pierre married Marie Josephite Turpin, and had the following children: Michel, m. Therese Deveignat (mar. contract, February 11, 1787); Jean Bte. m. Angelique Royer (mar. contract, August 27, 1785); a daughter, m. Joseph Tibault; Joseph, m. Marianne Roy, widow of Antoine Thaumur (mar. contract, July 30, 1786).

¹⁷ The ancestor of Levasseur came from Rouen to Canada in the middle of the seventeenth century. Stanislas was born in 1732, married at Quebec, in 1756, François Del'oeil. They were in Quebec as late as 1764. Some time thereafter they came to Kaskaskia. Stanislas was elected justice in February, 1782. He had the following children: Nicolas Simeon, born 1760; Charlotte, born 1762; Jean Bte., born 1771, and buried at Kaskaskia, December 10, 1778; Pierre, was buried in 1776; Noël, born 1757. The son Nicolas married Therese Bienvenu, January 18, 1784. Notes by Benj. Sulte.

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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 69 fs. charleville ¹⁸ | 91 Ch. Delisle père |
| 70 Louis charleville | 92 Jos. Delisle |
| 71 Jos. charleville | 93 Antoe. Pelletier pe[re] |
| 72charleville | 94 Jacque Gossiaud |
| 73 Me. Antaye ¹⁹ | 95 Louis Gossiaud |
| 74 Vital Bauvais Père ²⁰ | 96 J Bte. Lachanse |
| 75 Jos. Bauvais | 97 Ante. Buiat Père |
| 76 Pierre Langlois ²¹ | 98 Ante. Buiat fils |
| 77 Augustin Langlois | 99 Louis Buiat fils |
| 78 André Langlois | 100 Antoine Buiat |
| 79 Antoine Langlois | 101 Aimé Buiat |
| 80 Louis Brazeau père ²² | 102 Louis Buiat Père |
| 81 Jos. Brazeau | 103 Alexandre Lalande ²⁶ |
| 82 Augustin Brazeau | 104 Ante. Morin Père ²⁷ |
| 83 Louis Brazeau | 105 Ante. Morin fils |
| 84 Ns. Canada Père ²³ | 106 Louis Morin |
| 85 Pascal lasource | 107 Jos Morin |
| 86 fs. Canada | 108 J. Bte. Morin |
| 87 Me. Danis Père | 109 Me. Morin |
| 88 Ante. Bienvenu fils ²⁴ | 110 Alexis Morin |
| 89 Louis Ladéroute ²⁵ | 111 Ante. Bienvenu Père |
| 90 J. Bte. Ladéroute | 112 Henry Bienvenu |

¹⁸ See above, n. 2.

¹⁹ See *Ill. Hist. Collections*, ii., 632, n. 99.

²⁰ See above, n. 8.

²¹ It has been, as yet, impossible to discover the line of succession of the Langlois family from the first member to whom Prairie du Rocher was granted by the French commandant Boisbriant. In a document of December 30, 1740, we learn that the late Etienne Langlois married Marie Catherine Beaudrau, a widow, and had the following children: Marie Louise m. Pierre Messager; Marie Joachine m. Louis Populus sieur de St. Photes; Toinette, m. Pierre Boucher de Monbreun sieur de Soudray; Francois; Louis; Girard; Perine; Auguste. These last five were minors. From other sources it is learned that Etienne had two brothers, Auguste, who lived at Kaskaskia, and Louis. What relation the notary Pierre Langlois was to these is not apparent. He was married to Catherine Normand Labriere, and had two children, Pierre and Marie Louise. The latter signed a marriage contract with Pierre Lefebvre of Vincennes, October 9, 1785. The life of Pierre Langlois is told in the documents published in this volume. He died in 1789, and his widow took oath to the inventory of the property December 14, of that year. *K. MSS.—Court Record.*

²² See *ante*, p. 19, n. 1.

²³ Family name Enau *dit* Canada.

²⁴ Family name Bienvenu *dit* Delisle. A François Bienvenu was at Detroit in 1701. One of his sons, Antoine, married at Kaskaskia, in 1726, Françoise Rabut. Their children were Elizabeth, m. Pierre Gelina *dit* Lacourse (mar. contract, October 31, 1744); and Antoine, m. twice, the second time to Louise Danis. The son of this last Antoine is the Antoine *fils* above. The father died at Kaskaskia May 11, 1805. There are in the *K. MSS.* a number of papers relating to a quarrel between the father and son.

²⁵ A Jacques Ladéroute was killed by the Indians at Kaskaskia on November 14, 1768. He may have been the father of these two. The name Ladéroute belongs to ten Canadian families. Notes by Benj. Sulte.

²⁶ A Jacques Lalande was in Kaskaskia before 1729.

²⁷ Antoine Morin, son of Jacques Morin and Therese Immineur of Parish of St. François, Quebec, signed a contract of marriage, at Ste. Genevieve, with Therese Lachapelle, on May 16, 1768. He was elected justice of peace in September, 1782.

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CENSUS OF KASKASKIA, 1787

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113	Me. Bienvenu	134	Louis Lacroix
114	timothy de Monbrun ²⁸	135	Ante. Pelletier fils ³⁵
115	Jacques Chénier père ²⁹	136	René Soumande ³⁶
116	Jacqs. Chénier fils	137	Me. Soumande
117	fs. Chénier	138	J Bte. St. pierre ³⁷
118	Ch. Charleville	139	.....Provôt
119	Jacques Morancy ³⁰	140	Antoine Brisetout
120	Jos. toulouze père	141	Ns. Brisetout
121	Jos. toulouze fils	142	Gabl. Aubuchon ³⁸
122	Alexandre toulouze	143	fs. Lemieux Père ³⁹
123	fs. Gagnon	144	fs. Lemieux fils
124	Ante. Bauvais père ³¹	145	Louis Lemieux
125	Ante. Bauvais fils	146	Amable Gagner
126	Jos. Bauvais	147	Jos. Royer
127	Louis Bauvais	148	fs. Gagner
128	Ante. Chénier	149	Louis Gagner
129	fs. Corset ³²	150	Chs. Dany pere ⁴⁰
130	Jos. Doza Pere ³³	151	charles Dany fils
131	Alexis Doza	151	Jos. Dany
132	Jos. Doza fils	152	Louis Germain pere ⁴¹
133	Etienne Pagé ³⁴	153	J. Bte. Germain fils

²⁸ See *Ill. Hist. Collections*, ii., n. 2, and cxiv.

²⁹ A Claude Chenier married Marie Louise Brunet. Their children were Marie Louise, m. Joseph Poupart of Cahokia (mar. contract, September 8, 1767); Antoine, m. Therese Bauvais (mar. contract, November 14, 1779); Jacques, m. Therese Archange Boucher de Monbreun (mar. contract, February 22, 1784).

³⁰ The family of Bauché dit Morancy has been at Quebec and Isle d'Orleans since the middle of the seventeenth century.

³¹ See above, n. 8.

³² François Corset was elected justice in 1782 and 1787. Although this fact indicates that he was an important man, I have been unable to find more about him.

³³ According to a will dated March 4, 1748, among the *K. MSS.*, Pierre Doza and his wife Marguerite Gigniar had two children, Noel Joseph and Marguerite. The daughter signed a contract of marriage with J. Bte. Guillon on December 28, 1732. The son, Noel Joseph, probably the "Joseph pere" of the census, married Josephite Pelletier. Their children were: Joseph, m. Catherine Longval (mar. contract, June 2, 1782); Pelagie, m. Jerome Danis (mar. contract, February 4, 1782); a daughter, m. John Williams.

³⁴ The family of Pagé was long settled at Kaskaskia and owned a mill on the east bank of the Kaskaskia River. They probably came from Canada.

³⁵ See above, n. 19.

³⁶ The Soumande family has been a family of some importance in Canada. The surmanes of the family are Cananville, Lafleur, and Delorme. Benj. Sulte thinks that the above member of the family was a René François born at Montreal in 1736.

³⁷ Thirty different families in Canada have adopted the name of St. Pierre, but see above, n. 16.

³⁸ The ancestors of the Aubuchon family came from Normandy to Canada in 1644. A branch of the family settled in Kaskaskia during the French regime. Gabriel Aubuchon moved to Missouri before the end of the century. Houck, *Hist. of Missouri*, ii., 68.

³⁹ The Lemieux were an old Canadian family.

⁴⁰ See above, n. 6.

⁴¹ See *Ill. Hist. Collections*, ii., 630, n. 83.

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 154 | Louis Germain fils | 168 | Jos. Creilly fils ⁴⁷ |
| 155 | Jacq. Labruyère ⁴² | 169 | Alexis Bauvais ⁴⁸ |
| 156 | fs. Labruyère | 170 | Jerome Bauvais |
| 157 | Jos. St. pierre | 171 | frs. Languedoc ⁴⁹ |
| 158 | thibaud père | 172 | J. Bte. placis ⁵⁰ |
| 159 | fs. thibaud fils | 173 | Jos. Placis |
| 160 | J. Bte. St. pierre pere ⁴³ | 174 | Louis Placis |
| 161 | Alexis St. pierre fils | 175 | Me. St pierre |
| 162 | Jos. Pagé ⁴⁴ | 176 | — thibaud |
| 163 | Paul Reaulme père ⁴⁵ | 177 | Pierre toulouze |
| 164 | Pierre Reaulme | 178 | Claude Buiat |
| 165 | Paul Réaulme | 179 | Pierre Buiat |
| 166 | — Réaulme | 180 | Louis Barrois ⁵¹ |
| 167 | — Réaulme | 181 | J. Bte. Montureuil père ⁵² |
| a commencer à la rivière a Marie | | 182 | J. Bte. Montureuil fils |
| deux lieuës au dessous de la | | 183 | — Montureuil |
| rivière des Kaskaskias en suivt. | | 184 | J. Bte. filiss |
| les cotes jusqu'à une lieuë au | | 185 | Recollet Levasseur ⁵³ |
| dessus des Cahokias. ⁴⁶ | | | |
| de laditte rivière a Marie à la rivière a montia, ce qui fait six lieuës de | | | |
| distance sur deux lieuës de profondeur pr. les habitants des Kaskaskias. | | | |

⁴² Written also Labriere.

⁴³ See above, n. 37.

⁴⁴ See above, n. 34.

⁴⁵ Reaume is a Canadian and Detroit name. On January 20, 1743, Paul Reaume signed a contract of marriage with Marie Louise Lasoude.

⁴⁶ Translation: Commencing at the river "A Marie," two leagues below the Kaskaskia River and following the bluffs up to a league above (below?) Cahokia.

⁴⁷ See above, n. 4.

⁴⁸ See above, n. 8.

⁴⁹ A Canadian family. A son, François, was born at Quebec in 1738, and he has not been traced. Perhaps this may be he or his son.

⁵⁰ See *ante*, p. 18, n. 5, on Plasy.

⁵¹ Antoine Jean Bte. Barrois, surgeon from Parish of St. Nicolas in Berry, married, in Montreal, January 12, 1672, a daughter of François Le Ber. He had the following children: Philippe, who lived some time at Detroit and was buried at Kaskaskia, February 16, 1722; François, born at La-prairie, 1675, married Marie Anne Sauvage and lived at Detroit; Jean Bte. Bertlor, a royal notary, m. Madeleine Cardinal, was in Detroit 1722-24, was in Kaskaskia in 1732, where he acted as notary until 1754, when he moved to Nouvelle Chartres, where he died in March, 1757. From the settlement of his estate we learn that he left the following children: Therese, m. François Lefevre DuChouquet; Catherine, m. Joseph Duguay Duplasy, their daughter Marie Louise marrying in 1788 Joseph Baugy of Beauport, Canada, (mar. contract, August 17, 1788); Benaventure, captured by the English in 1760; a daughter, widow of a Laforme, lived in New Orleans; Madeleine, m. 1, Louis Marin, 2, De Portneuf; Celeste, m. in 1757, Michel Lamis (mar. contract in Mo. Hist. Society); Joseph, of age in 1760; Louis, a minor in 1760; François, a minor in 1760. The names of two other sons are: Louis, baptized in Kaskaskia, July 14, 1732, not living in 1760 (*Transactions of Ill. State Hist. Society*, 1904, p. 399) and Jacques, m. at Cahokia October 12, 1747, Suzanne Baron, died about 1753 without heirs (Benj. Sulte's notes). On the notary Barrois consult, Alvord, "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century," *Bulletin of the Ill. State Hist. Library*, i., No. 1.

⁵² Perhaps he belongs to the Canadian family of Montureuil.

⁵³ See above, n. 17.

CENSUS OF PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, 1787

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- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 186 Mathurin Bouvet ⁵⁴ | 189 ——— Deshêtres ⁵⁵ |
| 187 ——— Rousseau | 190 Hypolite Laforme ⁵⁶ |
| 188 ——— Lamalice | 191 ——— Manégre |
- [Endorsed:] Liste des habitans des Kaskaskias

CENSUS OF PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, 1787.

[C. C. Pp., Ill., Kaskaskia and Ky., xlviii., 179.]

Etat des habitants du village de la prairie du rocher et leurs enfant
malles ceux qui ont signe les memoires pour les congres ⁵⁷

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. M ^r barbau pere ⁵⁸ | 5. jaques la sabtonieres |
| 2. M ^r Louvieres ⁵⁹ | 6 joseph Mendoce |
| ses fils | 7 gerard langlois ⁶⁰ |
| Pierre louvieres | ses fils |
| antoine louvieres | etienne langlois |
| francois louvieres | francois langlois |
| Noël louvieres | charles langlois |
| 3. M ^r barbau fils | 8. aime Comte ⁶¹ |
| ses fils | aime Comte son fils |
| jean baptiste barbau | Joseph Comte son neveu |
| andré barbeau | 9. francois tibau |
| jaques boutiliet[?] orphelin | ses fils |
| 4. jaques perrien | francois tibau |
| ses beaux fils | charles tibau |
| jean pierre allard | alexis tibau |
| augustin allard | henri tibau |
| jean baptiste allard | ses beaux fils |

⁵⁴ A Dr. Jean Bouvet *dit* La Chambre came to Canada from France about 1670. A Mathurin Bouvet married near Montreal, Marie Josephte Soumande, about 1770. This may be the above. Although Mathurin Bouvet played an important part during the Virginia period, I have failed to note his name on documents of an earlier date. He lived at first at St. Philippe, but was made civil and criminal judge of Kaskaskia for a short time in 1786. By 1792 he had moved to St. Charles on the Spanish side, where he engaged in the manufacture of salt. He was later burned to death by the Indians. Consult Index of this volume; Houck, *Hist. of Missouri*, ii., 99.

⁵⁵ A Louis Deshêtres, son of Antoine and Marie Charlotte Chevalier, was an interpreter on the Illinois River at about this time.

⁵⁶ A Canadian name belonging to several families.

⁵⁷ Translation: Census of the inhabitants of Prairie du Rocher and of the male children, those who have signed the memorials to Congress.

⁵⁸ See *ante*, p. 18, n. 3.

⁵⁹ Louvieres or Louviere was elected justice for the village in 1779 and served the full term. See *ante*, p. 85. He continued to live in the village after 1790 and was appointed to important posts.

⁶⁰ See *ante*, p. 416, n. 21.

⁶¹ Aymé Comte was elected justice of Prairie du Rocher in 1782. He reappeared as judge in 1784, for some unknown reason. See *ante*, p. 353.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| toussaint barrel | 14. gabriel de cochy ⁶³ |
| augustin jivaud | ses fils |
| jean baptiste givaud | gabriel de cochy |
| louis vasseur son neveu | louis decochy |
| 10. pierre chevallier | ses beaux fils |
| ses fils | george vittmer |
| andre chevallier | nicolas vittmer |
| joseph chevallier | antoine Cotino |
| louis meterrer orphelin | batiste Cotino |
| 11. louis Dorrè joseph tangué | 15. joseph terrier |
| son beaufre | 16. jean baptists janis ⁶⁴ |
| 12. louis grillet [?] dit laronde | ses fils |
| louis grillet son fils | jean baptist janis |
| 13. antoine domingo | antre janis |
| ses beaux fils | francois tangué |
| pierre jaquemin | orphelin |
| jean baptista jaquemin ⁶² | Simon toilon |
| Etat des habitants qui n'ont point signe les Memoires a la prairie du rocher. ⁶⁵ | |
| 1. joseph blay | michel duclos |
| ses fils | charles chevallier orphelin |
| joseph blay | 3. joseph De celles |
| louis blay | 4. francois Simonau |
| antoine blay | ses fils |
| charles blay | francois simonau |
| ses beaux fils | antoine simonau |
| louis vasseur ⁶⁶ | 5. jaques degagnier |
| ambroise vasseur | jean baptiste degagnier |
| joseph vasseur | jean baptiste degagnier |
| 2. joseph Cochon | son fils |
| Madame veuve duclos | laurent degagnier son fils |
| ses fils | 6. pierre degagnier |
| antoine duclos | 79 en tout. |
| alexandre duclos | |

⁶² According to signature his name was Giovanni Baptista Jacomini. He was elected justice in 1782.

⁶³ The only signature of this man that I have seen looks as if the name was Gecochy, but it is probably given correctly here.

⁶⁴ He was the son of Nicolas Janis (see *ante*, p. 18, n. 4), and was born in 1759. He was appointed ensign in the Illinois regiment by Clark and served during the Vincennes campaign. His services were particularly praised by Clark. His wife was René Julia Barbau, by whom he had eight children. He finally moved to Ste. Genevieve, Mo. Houck, *Hist. of Missouri*, I., 354, n. 43.

⁶⁵ Translation: List of inhabitants who did not sign the memorials at Prairie du Rocher.

⁶⁶ See *ante*, p. 415, n. 17.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

LIST OF AMERICANS IN ILLINOIS, 1787

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LIST OF AMERICANS IN ILLINOIS, September 7, 1787.

[C. C. Pp., Ill., Kaskaskia and Ky., xlviii., 177.]

Second list amounting to 97.

A list of the Inhabitanc [sic] of the Illinoise Sepr. 7th. 1787¹

Mens Names. Ann°. 1779

Children 1780

Shadrick Bond²
David Guise
Laton White
Josiah Ryan³

William Piggot
Levi Piggot
James Piggot
Joseph Piggot

Men 1780

Timothy Belew
William Gratt
John Gratt
John Allison⁹
Joseph Allison

Nicholas Smith⁴
James Piggot⁵
Jacob Gratt⁶
George Hendrick
Charles Wood⁷

Men 1781

Robert Craighton
Larkin Reatherfoard⁸

James Moore¹⁰
William Biggs¹¹

¹ For another list of Americans, see *post*, p. 443. This list was made by Tardiveau for use in his petitions to Congress. A comparison of this census with the various lists of settlers in Reynolds' *Pioneer History of Illinois* (Belleville, 1852) is inevitable. The result is not very favorable to Reynolds, who is often mistaken in his dates and frequently in persons. On none of the lists of Americans do the following names appear: Robert Whitehead (Reynolds, 110), Kidd (p. 111), Wm. Musick (p. 114) "the first schoolmaster" John Seeley and the Irish schoolmaster Halfpenny (p. 122), James Andrews, Joseph White, and Samuel McClure, who were killed by the Indians in 1786 (p. 123). This is not conclusive proof that these men were not in Illinois, for other men, who are known to have been in the country are not mentioned, but from this fact, taken in connection with the other numerous mistakes, it is evident that Reynolds' statements must be accepted with great caution.

² Uncle of Governor Bond. In his testimony before the Court in a trial, August, 1781, he said he was about thirty years of age, was a native of Virginia, and a laborer; that he had come to Illinois with Colonel Clark and since his discharge had been working for the inhabitants. (May Allinson, "A Trial Scene in Kaskaskia in 1781," *Transactions of Ill. State Hist. Society*, 1906, p. 267.) He was often elected to the legislature of the Northwest territory and the territory of Indiana and was at one time justice of the Court of Common Pleas of St. Clair Co. (Reynolds, *Pioneer Hist. of Illinois*, 90.) Reynolds says he came to Illinois in 1781 (p. 89).

³ In December, 1789, he was living at "Eagle River." *Ill. Hist. Collections*, ii., 433.

⁴ Nicholas Smith was one of the most prominent men at Bellefontaine. In 1782 he was elected justice of the peace (see *ante*, p. 296), and in 1787 he took oath for the same office at Grand Ruisseau before the Cahokia Court. *Ill. Hist. Collections*, ii., 307, consult also Index.

⁵ James Piggott. See biog. note in vol. ii., 190, n. 1.

⁶ This must be Jacob Groot. See vol. ii., Index.

⁷ Received grant of land at Grand Ruisseau from Cahokia Court on March 2, 1786. See vol. ii., 229, 331.

⁸ Reynolds says (p. 89) that he came to Illinois in 1781 and was one of Clark's soldiers.

⁹ Presumably children of John Allison. See vol. ii., 321, 327, 517.

¹⁰ James Moore was the leader of the Americans who settled at Bellefontaine. (See *ante*, p. 296.) Reynolds says (p. 90) that he came from Maryland, and that he was employed by Gabriel Cerré to trade with the Indians in Tennessee. He died in 1788. (See vol. ii., 349.) Several of his children moved to Missouri. Houck, *Hist. of Mo.*, Index.

¹¹ There is a biographical sketch of William Biggs in Reynolds, *Pioneer Hist.*, 288, *et seq.*

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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

John Valier

John Moore

George Wavie

Benjamin Byrun¹²

Samuel Garrittson¹³

Benjamin Turner

Elisha Vannatson

Children 1781 -

William Moore

James Moore

Enoch Moore

Milton Moore

James Garrittson

Hardy Ware

Samuel Guise

Daniel Raper

Solomon Guise

John Byrun

Joseph Byrun

Men Anno 1782

John Watts

Robert Watts¹⁴

Tobias Brashers

William Oglesbay

Daniel Sults

Peter Zipp

Children 1782

John Densey

Charles Watts

Beltashazer Brashers

Mens 1783

John Farral¹⁵

James Marshel

William Dove

Thomas Winn

John Suleven¹⁶

Children 1783

John Suleven

Men 1784

Alexander Dennies

Elijah Smith

Thomas Morgin

Men 1785

Mason Lunefoard

Robert Reddick

William Shaney

Ephrim Story

Joseph Ogle¹⁷

Joseph Worley

George Biggs

James Henderson

Benjamin Ogle

Children 1785

Joseph Ogle

¹² In his testimony before the Court in a trial, 1781, Benjamin Byrun said that he was twenty-eight years old, and was a native of New Castle [Pennsylvania?] and a protestant. He was a tailor by trade and had lived in Kaskaskia since spring. When asked for his passport, he could only show his discharge from the service and an oath of fidelity taken at Fort Pitt. Allinson, "Trial Scene in Kaskaskia in 1781," *Transactions of Ill. State Hist. Society*, 1906, p. 267.

¹³ Samuel Garrittson was killed by the Indians in 1788, Reynolds, p. 123.

¹⁴ Biog. note on Robert Watts in vol. ii., 188, n. 1; see also p. 597.

¹⁵ John Farral was killed by the Indians in 1789. Reynolds, 124.

¹⁶ Possibly Captain John Sullivan, one of Clark's officers.

¹⁷ The first member of this family, that has been conspicuous in the annals of Illinois, to settle here.

LIST OF AMERICANS IN ILLINOIS, 1787

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Jacob Ogle
John Worley
Joseph Worley

Men 1786

Isaac West ¹⁸
John Sloughter ¹⁹
George Attchison ²⁰
Michel Huff ²¹
Thomas Biggs
William Murrey ²²
Lawrence Hurd
David Waddle ²³
Samuel Morrison ²⁴
Isaac Waddle
Daniel Finane
Barneby Mc. Clannen
Robert Seybold
Peter Casterland

William Baley
Isaac Chalfin
William Chalfin
William Howe
James Mc. Roberts
Henry Mc. Gloughlen
John Peters
Franses Clark ²⁵
Johnson Amberson

Children 1786

Alexander Attcheson
George Attcheson
Michel Attcheson
Amos Chalfin
Jese Waddle
Allexander Waddle
David Waddle
James Waddle

[*Endorsement:*] Tottle Mens Names 62 Tottle Childrens Names 35

¹⁸ See vol. ii., 293.

¹⁹ One of Clark's soldiers, English, *Conquest*, ii., 1061.

²⁰ Reynolds calls him one of Clark's soldiers, but his name is not on any of the lists. (See English, *Conquest*, ii., 1067.) He was in 1795 judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in St. Clair Co. May Allinson, "Government of Illinois, 1790-1799," in *Transactions of the Ill. Hist. Society*, 1907, p. 290.

²¹ Michel Huff came from Monongahela Co., Pa. On the journey to Illinois Mrs. Huff and one of his stepsons were killed by the Indians. Later Huff met the same fate. Reynolds, 111.

²² See *ante*, p. 7, n. 1.

²³ Reynolds calls him a soldier under Clark, but his name is not on any of Clark's lists. English, *Conquest*, ii., 1067.

²⁴ I have been unable to determine the relation of this Samuel to the five Morrison brothers. One of the younger brothers was named Samuel, but he did not come to Illinois until 1807. Reynolds, 135.

²⁵ Reynolds (p. 122) calls him a school teacher who came to Illinois three years earlier than the date given here. Several references to him will be found in the Cahokia Records *Collections*, ii., Index.

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KASKASKIA RECORDS BY STEPHEN W. DALTON JULY 1988

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The earliest of our ancestors found on record (in this country) is Louis, who died in 1741 in Canada, most likely in the province of Quebec. Most of the early French settlers of the Upper Mississippi Valley came from Quebec, and it is highly probable that the LaBruyere's did too. It is not known when or where Louis was born, or even whether he ever left Canada. He is mentioned in the Kaskaskia, Ill., records: "Agreement by Pierre Chabot, former voyageur - trader in the Illinois country, residing now in Canada, to act for Louis Normand LaBriere, master smith of Kaskaskia, in all matters pertaining to his inheritance from the late Louis Labriere, his father, in exchange for one half of Labriere's share in the estate, 4-4-1741." So all we know about Louis is that he died sometime before 4-14-1741 in Canada, and that his son, Louis Normand, agreed to forfeit half of his estate to have his father's affairs put into order by a Canadian resident.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, was first settled by Jesuit priests from Quebec in 1703, with the soldiers, voyageurs, merchants, and farmers following from Canada and the Great Lakes region; by 1712, the population of the village had grown to over 2,500. It soon became, along with Cahokia, a major colonial settlement on the Mississippi River.

Louis Normand dit Labriere, the above mentioned son of Louis of Canada, first shows up on the Kaskaskia, Ill., records in November of 1731, where he signed as a witness to a land transaction between Indians and a settler. It is not known when or where he was born or when he arrived at Kaskaskia, but his signature appeared as a witness or a notary throughout the Kaskaskia records until January, 1758; his name also appeared often as a record to his personal life. He was a master smith and locksmith, as the records note on his contracts to furnish other villagers with metal tools, lime (for roofing), and ironworks and locksmithing for homes. In return for his services, he was paid in money (livres was the currency), flour, livestock, land, labor, or the use of tools. He also hired apprentices and, for a brief time, went into a partnership with another tradesman.

On 1-15-1737, Louis Normand married Catherine Clement, daughter of Marc and Agnes (nee Annard) Clement; her father was a soldier, deceased at the time of the marriage, and her mother came from Flanders in Europe (now a part of Belgium). Louis and Catherine were given a parcel of land and "a sow in farrow" by her mother and step-father as wedding presents. They had at least three children together, all of whom grew up and stayed in Kaskaskia.

Catherine died ten years later, on 7-3-1747. Twelve days after that, on 7-15-1747, Louis married Agnes Hulin (or Hulin) a girl of twelve; he was engaged to marry her on the day after his first wife's death. (The Kaskaskia records show that it was common to marry again soon after a spouse's death, probably because of the hardships and labors of pioneer life made it necessary to have a partner in order to survive; also, twelve years old may seem an early age to marry by modern standards, but, in pioneer life, a girl was ready to marry at the onset of puberty or child-bearing years). Her father, Pierre Hulin, was from New Orleans, and his only entry in the records, besides his death, was that he bought a slave named Chocolat from a merchant for 1500 livres. Her mother, Dorothee (no Christian last name, since she was an Indian), went on to marry or live with several other men before her death. Pierre died five months after the marriage, and Louis acted on behalf of his new wife, who was a minor, to receive her share of the estate.

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Three years later, in 1750, Louis and Agnes were separated. They got back together, however, because they had many children in the years to come. Sometime in the late 1750's, they moved to Ste. Genevieve, Mo. There are many possible reasons for the move. The Kaskaskia records show, from 1751 on, that Louis was often deep in debt, even resorting to selling his inheritance rights to a brother-in-law in April of 1756. But many of Kaskaskia's other residents moved to Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis in the late 1750's. One reason was that much of the farmland around Kaskaskia had by then been all but depleted, and rich bottomlands on the west bank of the Mississippi River looked inviting. Another reason was that the French and Indian War began in 1756, pitting the French against the British in a continent-wide colonial struggle. France ceded to England all lands east of the Mississippi River in 1763. The French settlers in Illinois despised King George III of England and wanted no part of English rule, so scores of them abandoned their homes in Kaskaskia and moved to what eventually became Missouri.

Whatever the reason, Louis and Agnes moved to Ste. Genevieve's Old Town (which was wiped out by roof-high floods in 1785; the residents moved to higher ground, the present site of Ste. Genevieve). They first appeared in the Ste. Genevieve Catholic Church records as a daughter of their's was baptized in January 1766. However, Julien, one of Louis's sons, claimed on record that the LaBruyere's first moved to Ste. Genevieve in the late 1750's. Since Louis's last signature as a notary in Kaskaskia was on 1-29-1758, it follows that he must have moved to Ste. Genevieve either during that year or the next.

(Louis)Julien Ratte LaBruyere was probably one of the last children of Louis and Agnes, born 1-8-1770 in Ste. Genevieve. Louis and Agnes died sometime after that, although it is not known when. Julien married Marie Robert (born 8-15-1775), daughter of Hypolite and Marianne (nee, Boyer) Robert on 8-4-1794.

Julien's claim to fame is that he was quoted as source of information in "Hunt's Minutes", a historical document concerning the origins of Ste. Genevieve, published in 1825. General opinion among historians is that Julien's memory was good and that the information he gave was generally correct. Here is the excerpt from "Hunt's Minutes" in which he was quoted:

"Julien Labriere, being duly sworn, says he's 56 years old and that he was born in the old village of Ste. Genevieve, which was built about where the lower ferry is at present..." (Julien goes on to tell about some of the older settlers he has known and when the new village was settled.)

his
Julien X Labriere
mark
Sworn on Oct. 22, 1825

Like most people in those days, Julien and Marie had many children, and one of them was (Paul) Antoine, born 8-10-1808. Julien died sometime between 1825 and 1827 at age 55 to 57; it is not known when Marie died.

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(Paul) Antoine married Pelagie Thomure, daughter of Francois and Cecile (nee LaRose) Thomure, on 8-28-1832. They had one child together, (Francois) Antoine, born 6-21-1833. Pelagie must have died later, because on 6-1-1847, (Paul) Antoine married his second wife, Melinda Beard, daughter of William and Ann (nee Berry) Beard (or Berz). (Paul) Antoine and Melinda had at least 12 children between them, while (Francois) Antoine, from the first marriage, made at least 13 children fathered by (Paul) Antoine.

The last date they had a child baptized at the church in Ste. Genevieve was in 1850, and the rest of the children were baptized at River Aux Vases, Mo., so they must have moved there sometime after 1850. It was there that they both died, (Paul) Antoine at age 70 on 12-18-1878 and Melinda at age 51 on 8-12-1880, according to the records at St. Phillip and James the Apostles Church in River Aux Vases.

(Francois) Antoine stayed in that area, and not much is known about him or his family, except for the baptismal records of the children. It is known that he married Marie Thomure before 1867 (her parents, birth date, and date of death unknown), and that their children were:

Susan Mary - Born 10-28-1867 Died - 6/10/1924
John Anthony - Born 12-10-1870 Died - 12-21-1942
Mary Emma - Born 10-8-1872 Died 2-17-1951
(Marie) Alice - Born 7-8-1881 Died 5- -1941
Bert L. - Born 7-27-1884 - Died
Fred Joseph - Born 8-27-1889 - Died - 2-9-1960
Julia- no record of birth or death

(Marie) Alice LaBruyere married Theodore Carl Schwent, son of Michael and Theresa or Thresia (nee Grafts or Grass), probably sometime in 1902. Their children were:

Edward Anthony Schwent - Born 12-5-1903 Died - 8-2-1981
Fred Joseph
Arthur
Welton
Minard Born 1918 Died 1942 Age 24
Thelma Agnes Born 4- -1920 Died 4- -1953 - Age 33
Ludween - Died in infancy

Edward Anthony was born in Zell, Mo. Alice (LaBruyere) Schwent died 5- -1941 at Farmington, Mo., while Theodore Carl Schwent died on 1-3-1952 at Bonne Terre, Mo.

Edward Anthony Schwent married Bertha Veronica Link, daughter of Julius Nicholas and Louise (nee Hall) Link on 1-15-1924 at the Catholic Church in Desloge, Mo. Their children were:

Helen Maxine - Born 5-23-1924
Alice Ruth - Born 8-3-1926
Laura Mae - Born 5-9-1929
Edward Anthony, Jr. - Born 2-15-1933 All born in Flat River, Mo.

Edward Anthony, Sr. was a machinist for St. Joe Lead Co. for years, until 1954 when Edward and Bertha moved to Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he worked at the atomic plant. From there, they went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for a few years, then to rural route Potosi, Mo., where they retired. Bertha died on 8-8-1972 at home in Potosi, Mo., while Edward, Sr. died on 8-2-1981 at Bonne Terre, Mo. Both are buried in the Catholic Cemetery at Flat River, Mo. Same one as Theodore and Alice. They are buried in the old part, Edward and Bertha in the new part.

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This completes the LaBruyere Family History, except where succeeding generations may be added on individual copies. All that remains of them, besides the monuments in the cemeteries and the memories of their descendants, are the scant records in Kaskaskia, Ill, Ste. Genevieve, Mo., River Aux Vases, Mo., and Flat River, Mo.

However, there is yet one last physical relic, though barely there, in Ste. Genevieve, Mo. At the corner of S. Gabouri St. and Main St., next to the Mo. Pac. railroad track, stands the LaBruyere House, or what is left of it. It is slowly decaying in the middle of a large, tree and vine covered lot, along with junked, rusting cars from the 40's and 50's; signs are nailed to trees warning the curious to keep out or risk arrest. The house itself is in a sad state of disrepair, with the unpainted wood sagging in every spot; it is three stories high, with French-style shutters and a porch and open balcony in back, all rotting and crumbling. The LaBruyere House is in the historic section of Ste. Genevieve, right by all of the famous restored homes, and is shown on the older tour maps. But the owner reportedly absolutely refuses to sell it so that it might be renovated like the other houses around it. It is an eyesore, to say the least, and it is a shame that it might someday collapse into the high weeds surrounding it before it can ever hope to return to its former magnificence.

Research Done By and Written By:

Stephen W. Dalton July 1988
Son of Laura (Schwent) Dalton

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LA BRUYERE FAMILY HISTORY

La Bruyere Family History

1. Louis Labriere - Born ?, Died, 1741 in Canada (probably Quebec).
2. Louis Ratte Normand dit Labrier - Born ? Quebec, Died after 1770 in Ste. Genevieve, Mo.
Married Catherine Clement on 1-15-1787
Married Agnes Hulain (or Hulin) on 7-15-1747
3. (Louis) Julien Ratte LaBruyere - Born 1-8-1770 in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., Died between 1825 and 1827 in Ste. Genevieve, age 55 - 57.
Married Marie Robert on 8-4-1794
4. (Paul) Antoine LaBruyere - Born 8-10-1808 in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., Died 12/18/1878 at River Aux Vases, Mo., age 70.
Married Pelagie Thomure on 8-28-1832
Married Melinda Beard (or Berz) on 6-1-1847.
5. (Francois) Antoine LaBruyere - Born 6-21-1833 in Ste. Genevieve, Died after 1903, at least 70 years old.
Married Marie Thomure before 1867.
6. (Marie) Alice LaBruyere - Born 7-8-1881 in River Aux Vases, Mo., Died 5- -1941 at Farmington, Mo., age 60.
Married Theodore Carl Schwent (or Schwendt) 1902.

NOTES:1) LaBruyere was spelled LaBrier, Labrier, Labriere or LaBriere in Kaskaskia, Ill., records; spelled LaBruyere in most later records.

2) dit means "of the" or "from" an area or town, part of a formal title used in Eighteenth Century French colonial Illinois. Normand may have been the original last name, with dit LaBrier as part of the title, which eventually became the last name. Ratte was probably part of their title from their Kaskaskia days, perhaps from an area of Kaskaskia where they lived. Example: at Kaskaskia, Louis Normand dit Labrier : at Ste. Genevieve, Louis Ratte LaBruyere.

3) Names in parantheses are baptismal names, listed first on baptismal records; but names used in daily life were the second names, and those are the names used in this history (except in the case of the two Antoinnes, where baptismal names are used first to avoid confusion between the two.) Example: (Marie) Alice LaBruyere, but referred to as Alice in all other instances: also (Francois) Antoine was the son of (Paul) Antoine.

4) All underlined names are direct ancestors.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM KATHY BACHISTA TO FLOYD PRATT APRIL 1994

Dear Mr. Pratt,

I got your name and address from the Ancestral File at the Family History Center off Clayton Road. I too am researching my family and hope you will be able to help me with a stumbling block.

My grandmother was a Lakemondier. I have included a four generation chart to help explain the line. My dilemma lies with Cecile Missey. I cannot find her anywhere. The only information I have is a descendancy chart from Lucille Basler stating her parents as Jacques Missey and Marie Francoise Maurice (included)

I have corresponded with Bernadine Bishop who has done a lot of research on the Maurice line. She has informed me that she has never come across a Marie Francoise Maurice in her research. At that time she also corrected an error made by Lucille Basler on the descendancy chart. I am hoping that this is the same problem

regarding my Cecile Misse. I have proof of her marrying Jean Baptiste Dequire Larose and her death in 1845 (information included) but I cannot find proof of her parents.

I am hoping you will be able to give me some information regarding Cecile or at least tell me where the information can be found.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Kathy Bachista
6411 Star Buck
O'Fallon, MO.

63366

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Name of Compiler _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

FOUR GENERATION ANCESTOR CHART

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____ . Chart No. ____

8 FRANCOIS LALUMONDIER
b _____ This Person
bpl _____ Cont. On Chart No. ____
m _____
mpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

4 Dorathien Lalumondier
b _____ (Father of No. 2)
bpl _____
m _____
mpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

9 Marie Thomure
b _____ This Person
bpl _____ Cont. On Chart No. ____
d _____
dpl _____

2 FRANCOIS LALUMONDIER
b _____ (Father of No. 1)
bpl _____
m _____
mpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

5 ANTOINETTE CALLIOT
b _____ (Mother of No. 2)
bpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

10 _____
b _____ This Person
bpl _____ Cont. On Chart No. ____
m _____
mpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

11 _____
b _____ This Person
bpl _____ Cont. On Chart No. ____
d _____
dpl _____

1 GLADYS PHILOMENA LALUMONDIER
b _____
bpl _____
m _____
mpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

12 Jean Baptiste LAROSE (dequire)
b Sept 26 1790 This Person
bpl _____ Cont. On Chart No. ____
m _____
mpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

6 XAVIER ISREAL LAROSE
b _____ (Father of No. 3)
bpl _____
m _____
mpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

13 CECILE MISSE
b _____ This Person
bpl _____ Cont. On Chart No. ____
d Dec 4 1845
dpl _____

3 Sarah Victorine LAROSE
b _____ (Mother of No. 1)
bpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

14 Alexander Maurice
b _____ This Person
bpl _____ Cont. On Chart No. ____
m _____
mpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

7 Cecile Maurice
b _____ (Mother of No. 3)
bpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

15 ELISABETH THOMURE
b _____ This Person
bpl _____ Cont. On Chart No. ____
d _____
dpl _____

17 HARRIS Piazza
b _____ Spouse of No. 1
bpl _____
d _____
dpl _____

my GRAND-MOTHER

Notes: This Four Generation Ancestor Chart by The American Genealogical Society, Inc. is a reproduction of the original chart of The Genealogical Society, Inc. and is not to be used for any other purpose without the written permission of the American Genealogical Society, Inc.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*



OLD ACADEMY, 2nd and Washington Sts., built 1810, used as boys' school until Civil War. Now educational facility. Not open to public.

guerite Menard. Vital statistics relating to this principal are not available. It is known he lived in Kaskaskia and had at least three children.

One son, *Sieur Andre DeGuire dit LaRose* married *Elizabeth Brunet*, widow of *Joseph Delaunay*, 11 June 1729, in Kaskaskia. Their marriage produced two children. She had children by her previous marriage. Following her death, he moved to Ste. Genevieve in 1758. He next married the widow of *Joseph Barron*, *Marie Laboisiere*, 26 February 1759. He was captain in the militia. He died in 1768. The second wife had two children when she married him, and from their union more children were born. Two of the children in this DeGuire carousel were *Andre* and *Jean Baptiste*.

Andre DeGuire dit LaRose, a son of *Sieur Andre DeGuire dit LaRose* and *Elizabeth Brunet*, was born 1729. He married *Marguerite Gouvreau*, daughter of *Etienne Gouvreau* and *Marie Millet*, 24 August 1756, in Kaskaskia. Among their children were *Hypolite*, *Marie Rose* and *Paul DeGuire*. *Marie Rose* married *Joseph Choquette* 21 November 1747 in Kaskaskia. *Andre* died 1799 in Ste. Genevieve.

Another son of *Sieur Andre* was *Jean Baptiste DeGuire dit LaRose*.

The latter married *Cecile Barron*, daughter of *Joseph Barron*, 5 February 1760, a year after his father (*Sieur Andre*) married *Cecile's* mother, widow of *Joseph Barron*, so *Cecile* was actually his sister of sorts. *Cecile* bore several children, including twin girls, *Angelique* and *Hypolite*. This *Jean Baptiste* died 1781. A son, *Paul*, was one of the founders of St. Michael's, later known as *Fredericktown*.

In early days, pioneer families intermarried so that descendants of early families are all related. A widow, with or without children, married soon after the demise of her spouse. This explains why there were no widows, at least not for long. In frontier days, unmarried women were scarce. It is known that one DeGuire male married an Indian squaw whose name was *Marie Louise*.

Because of lack of pertinent civil and church records and documents in Kaskaskia from about 1703 to 1721 and from 1732 to 1759 in Ste. Genevieve, there is understandably considerable confusion in correlating the various DeGuire Family ties. A good example of confusion in marriage sequence and complexity is the case of *Jean Baptiste DeGuire dit LaRose*, son of *Jean Baptiste DeGuire dit LaRose* and *Cecile Barron*. He married *Marie Roy* in 1787. They had 13 children. One was named *Jean Baptiste DeGuire dit LaRose* who married *Pauline Robert*. They had 10 children when she died. He married *Cecile Misse* and they had three children. After her death in 1845, he married *Elizabeth Simoneau* and five children were born. He was 78 years old when his last child was born. What a man! This DeGuire family line preferred to use the name -*LAROSE*- in Ste. Genevieve.

Quite a few DeGuire distinguished themselves oddly. One *Francois DeGuire dit LaRose* refused to pay his physician, *Jacques Duverge*, the amount of 300 livres for medi-

StLGS 9

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

1 ANDRE DEGUIRE & ELISABETH BRUNET---I sent you this information.

2 JEAN BTE. DEGUIRE LAROSE, son of Andre & Elisabeth
Married Feb. 5, 1760---Stc. Genevieve
CECILE BARON, daughter of Joseph Baron & Marie LaBossier

3 JEAN BTE. DEGUIRE LAROSE--Dec. 9, 1765
Ursula Sept. 23, 1767
Susanne 1762 Baptized at Kaskaskia
HYPOLITE

3 JEAN BTE. LAROSE--son of Jean Bte. & Cecile
Married Sept. 30, 1787 ---
MARIE ROY, daughter of Pierre Roy and Marie Caron
Cecile LaRose Sept. 27, 1787
JEAN BTE Sept. 26, 1790
Louis Oct. 5, 1792
Antoine May 8, 1795
Marie Louise March 7, 1797
Pierre August 12, 1798
Pelagie 1800
Joseph 1802
Felix April 3, 1805
Marie April 15, 1809
Alexis Feb. 10, 1807
Azelia 1811
Susanne Dec. 14, 1815

1st Marriage JEAN BTE. LAROSE-- son of Jean Bte. & Marie Roy
Married Oct. 5, 1813
Pauline Robert, daughter of Jean Robert & Pauline Corset
Died June 1837

Jean Bte. Aug. 24, 1816
Julie Eulale--July 1, 1818
Louis Joseph
Eleanore---May 24, 1822
Alexis-- Dec. 17, 1824
Pierre Felix-- Jan. 14, 1827
Charles Bernard-- Aug. 20, 1829
Francois Paul--- Dec. 19, 1831
Marie Louise Elisabeth-- Dec. 11, 1834
Therese Odile-- July 19, 1836

2nd Marriage CECILE GOVRO, daughter of Jacques Misse and Marie Francoise
a widow--Died Dec. 6, 1845 Maurice.

XAVIER ISRAEL---- Dec. 1, 1841
Paul Moise-- Nov. 17, 1842
Eli Rosati-- Feb. 7, 1845

3rd Marriage ELISABETH SIMONEAU, daughter of Basil Simoneau & Melanie Dag
Married Nov. 19, 1852

Mary Cornelia Catherine--Jan. 20, 1857
Marie Josephine Elisabeth--March 26, 1858
Francis Alexis-- Oct. 18, 1860
Elisabeth Dora---Nov. 24, 1865
Mary Elisabeth-- March 1, 1868

ISRAEL LAROSE-- son of Jean Bte. & Cecile Misse Govro
Married Feb. 25, 1867
CECILE MAURICE, daughter of Alexander Maurice & Elisabeth
Thomure

(Mar. Ferd Charleville) Mary Pauline-- Aug. 31, 1870
(Mar. Joseph Morice) Belle
(Mar. Emily Drury) Maurice
(Mar. Francois Lalumondier) SARAH VICTORINE--Jan. 20, 1879
Buried at Festus
(Mar. Gus. Lalumondier) Blanch-----Dec. 24, 1885
Ferd

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER TO KATHY BACHISTA FROM FLOYD PRATT 2 MAY 1994

FLOYD THOMAS PRATT
Family Historian
#3 Lantana Court
St. Peters, MO 63376

Kathy Baschita
6411 Star Buck
O'Fallon, MO 63366

05-02-94

Dear Ms. Baschita,

I have given much thought and research to your family, in fact I have spent 20 years on the French from Ste. Genevieve.

I am familiar with the DeGuire, Robert, Aubuchon, LaRose, Maurice, and Misse, LeCompte, LaGrave, Diel, Govereau, Simoneau, Thomure, Lalumondier, Beauchamp, Piquette and various other French ancestors.

I have found some errors in your papers, not your fault, because they were given to you by someone else.

How much information do you have on your families? How long have you been researching? And what information do you need? It is hard to tell because, much of the information you sent, has no dates or places.

If you do not know the places and dates I have that information however, this information has cost me a great deal of time and expense. Therefore, I am willing to share this information with you for a consultation fee of \$50.00.

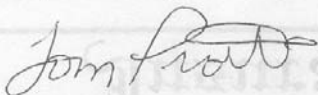
This is but a fraction of my cost, however it will defer the printing cost to send this to you.

Enclosed is a catalog showing the publications I offer which touch on some of your family line. However, not all of these publications are ready for sale because new research information is added to these volumes and they are continuously updated.

If you are interested, please send me a check and further information concerning the LaRose and DeGuire lines as well as the Maurice family.

These families are not my direct line therefore I have not sent them to The Family History Center in Salt Lake.

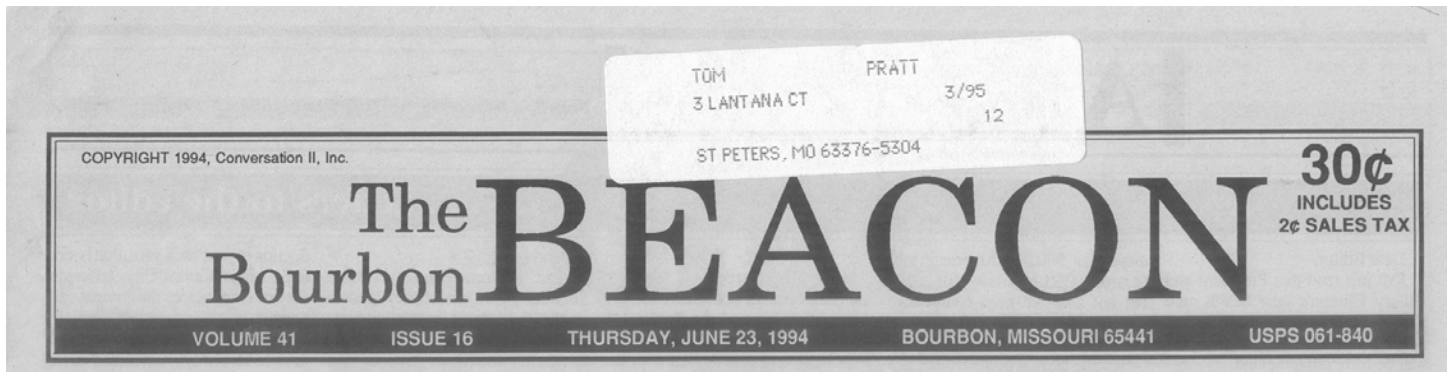
Respectfully,



(314) 441-0400
St. Peters, MO 63376
Fax: (314) 441-0400

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015



For an interesting account of some of my French ancestors especially in the Sainte Genevieve area read the following, "**Sainte Genevieve, Missouri in the 18th Century**" 1994 revised 2011 by Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. This article can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list labeled...**View From The Mast.**

STE. GENEVIEVE IN THE 18TH CENTURY

Submitted by Floyd Thomas Pratt
Family Historian

(Cont. from last week)

As new families moved into the Ste. Genevieve region, marriages played an important part in building a strong community.

Religious records of births, marriages and deaths were kept and recorded in the local church. When a woman lost her husband, she remarried by contract, and usually in the same week he died. Therefore, widows were taken care of and had several husbands. It was not uncommon to have had two to three wives, (but not all at once). Because of their diligence in record keeping the records from Ste. Genevieve date back to 1760.

During 1756, the British and French were at war in Europe (Seven Years War) as well as engaged in hostilities over here, known as the French and Indian War. However, this war was confined to the eastern portion of the Republic and did not involve the French along the remote frontier.

In 1759, the French suffered a setback from which they would never recover; Wolfe's British forces defeated Montcalm in Quebec and the French lost Canada to the British.

During this time, the French under Louis XIV, realized they had over-extended themselves in trying to protect the vast new territory, and that they had

underestimated the cost and expense of the war in Europe. Louis turned to Carlos III of Spain for help. Carlos was his first cousin and of the Bourbon family regime. The French offered all lands west of the Mississippi River to Spain if they would give France a loan and declare war on the British. This proposition interested Carlos for several reasons. Louisiana was adjacent to Spanish held territory and Carlos had no love for the British because in 1762 the British had taken Havana and Florida from Spain. Therefore, the alliance was agreed to and the two Bourbon families of Europe were allies against the British.

In 1763, the war ended with a French defeat at the signing of the Treaty of Paris. The French in humiliation conceded the territory east of the Mississippi to the British and the Louisiana Territory, west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish. This had far reaching consequences for the French on the eastern bank. The French still considered the British as barbaric and uncivilized, and as far as they were concerned, still an enemy.

Consequently, when the British arrived in the Illinois Country to take possession of their lands, the alarmed French settlers fled from Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Fort du Chartres, Prairie du Rocher and other French settlements to the western shore of the Mississippi. Spanish rule was preferable to British rule. After all, Spain was a Roman Catholic country and still

part of the ruling Bourbon family regime.

The Spanish welcomed the French from across the river. By 1767, Spain was not equipped to take on this new territory, neither with money, supplies nor manpower. Any help the French could provide was appreciated. However, not all of the French were accommodating. Some were bitter that the land they had grown up on now belonged to Spain, and that this decision had been made without consulting them. In fact, it was done by a secret treaty.

When Pierre Laclede established a new village called St. Louis, in honor of Louis XIV in 1764, he was not aware he had established his village on Spanish soil.

(Continued next week)

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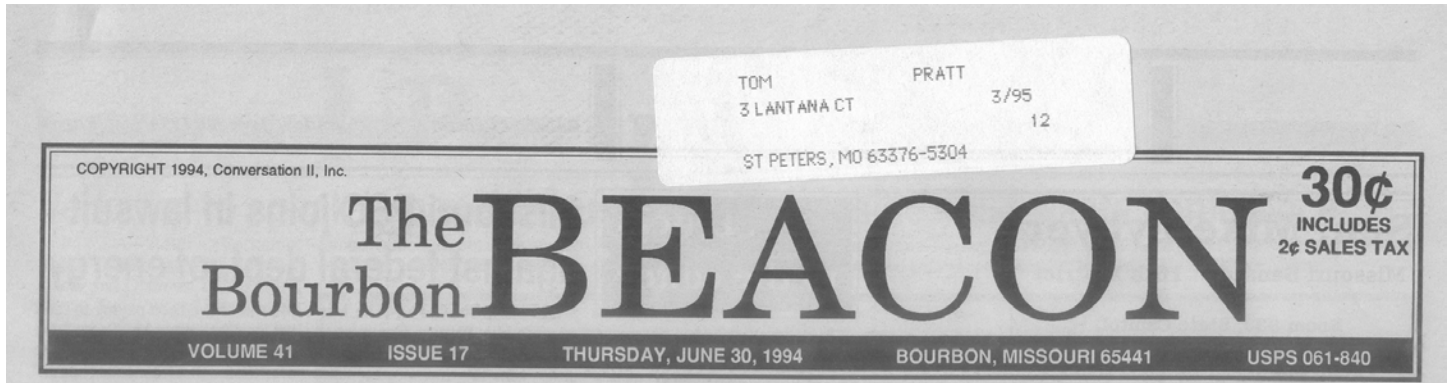
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BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.* 2015



STE. GENEVIEVE IN THE 18TH CENTURY

*Submitted by Floyd Thomas Pratt
Family Historian
(Cont. from last week)*

Many of the French left the eastern bank of the Mississippi and moved to this new village, and to St. Charles, and Ste. Genevieve.

When the Spainards arrived in the Louisiana territory in 1767, they were assigned to administrate the territory from St. Louis. However, even though they were the new landlords, the culture, mannerisms, livestyle, and local customs remained French.

Before his arrival in St. Louis, Don Francisco Riu who commanded the first Spanish expedition, stopped over in Ste. Genevieve and took a badly needed rest after his three month journey from New Orleans. He did not know what kind of a reception he would receive from the citizenry in the newly acquired territory. To his surprise, Francois Valle I, civil judge of Ste. Genevieve met him with open arms and a long and lasting friendship developed.

Valle provided the commandant with food, clothing, and shelter for his men, and even a personal loan. This was greatly appreciated by Don Riu and when he arrived in St. Louis he appointed Francois Valle I, Captain of the militia in Ste. Genevieve.

Because of France's humiliation by the British in the Treaty of 1763, France was more than willing to help the Americans in their cause against the British during the American Revolution. In 1778, France signed an alliance with the Americans offering money, supplies and manpower to overthrow the British. Since the mother country had taken up with the Americans against the British, the French colonists also supported the Americans and their cause. This presented a problem for Spain.

The Louisiana territory was under Spanish rule and the Americans were constantly

Ohio with a group of French settlers, remained there two years, then moved to Prairie du Rocher, and later to Ste. Genevieve where he died August 20, 1834. He was buried by the Vicar General of the diocese in Memorial Cemetery.

The French west of the Mississippi were in a very delicate position. As subjects of Spain, they were the enemies of Great Britain. But since Spain was not an American ally, they were enemies of the Americans. The British commandants east of the Mississippi were aggravated because the French were using New Orleans to supply the American riverboats with gunpowder and other supplies to take up river to fight the British. All this was taking place in Spanish territory, and Spain was supposed to be neutral. But many Spainards were sympathetic to the American cause and actually helped the Americans receive supplies.

In 1778, General George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia from the British. He was not sure of the welcome he would receive from the local French settlers who occupied Spanish territory, but several men from Ste. Genevieve put his mind to rest. One of these men was Father Pierre Gibault who convinced the local inhabitants in the lower Illinois region to join forces with the Americans. Also, Gabriel Cerre, a merchant in Ste. Genevieve supplied the Americans with materials from his riverboat trade with New Orleans.

At last, in 1779, Spain joined forces once again with the French in an attempt to recover lost soil from the British. This time, she hoped to recover Florida, Gibraltar, and the Island of Minorca, and stop the British in the Gulf of Mexico before they captured more of her possessions. But, Spain refused to recognize the new American Republic, and did not offer assistance to the Americans against the

could be found between the ages of 15 and 50, to assist De Leyba in defending St. Louis from the British. Sixty men were recruited.

Three days later the contingent arrived by boat from Ste. Genevieve. Valle was too ill to make the trip, but his sons Charles and Francois II went as officers and representatives. During the next two weeks the men in St. Louis fortified Fort San Carlos in preparation for the attack. Total defense forces for St. Louis numbered 29 Spanish regulars, and 281 militiamen. The Ste. Genevieve volunteers made up nearly one quarter of the entire defensive forces.

In the afternoon of May 26, the British attacked. The St. Louis defenders were outnumbered three to one, and the battle was shockingly savage to European minds. Chickasaw, Sioux, Sauk, Fox, and Menominee Indians were British allies. It was their custom in battle to butcher any and all enemies found, male or female, young or old. They cut their victims bodies to pieces and scattered limbs, heads and arms everywhere. The battle was fierce — the outcome uncertain.

But when it was over, the St. Louis company had succeeded in defending the city. The Spanish government was so grateful for the assistance of the volunteers from Ste. Genevieve that Carlos III of Spain, by royal decree, bestowed the rank of Lieutenant in the regular Spanish Army on Francois Valle I, making him a Spanish Don.

Shortly, after the British were defeated at St. Louis, General Rogers defeated them at Cahokia, another setback which prevented the British from gaining a dominant position in the Mississippi valley.

At the end of the war in 1783, Great Britain lost control of the regions around the Mississippi valley as well as the American

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BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

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The Louisiana territory was under Spanish rule and the Americans were constantly encroaching on Spanish territory. American westerly migration was a thorn in the side of Spain. Spain hated the British, but didn't trust the Americans.

In contrast, when John Paul Jones, commanding the American ship *Ranger*, entered Quiberon Bay in France on Feb. 14, 1778, he fired a 13-gun salute, a customary recognition of a monarchy. Admiral LaMotte Piquet answered the salutation with an 11-gun salute, the first time the United States had been recognized as a Republic. (Piquet is an ancestor of the Pratts.)

In 1779, another Pratt ancestor answered the call to assist the American cause. Jacques Misse, born in d'Antibes, France in 1746, served aboard the ship *Compte* with General *Compte d'Estaing*, and captured the British ship *Experiment*. Misse also served at the siege of Savannah when Count Pulaski was killed, and d'Estaing was wounded.

Misse went from Savannah to Santo Domingo, and returned to France, having served the American cause for six or seven months.

Misse apparently liked what he saw here in America because in 1790 he came to Gallipolis,

territory, but several men from Ste. Genevieve put his mind to rest. One of these men was Father Pierre Gibault who convinced the local inhabitants in the lower Illinois region to join forces with the Americans. Also, Gabriel Cerre, a merchant in Ste. Genevieve supplied the Americans with materials from his riverboat trade with New Orleans.

At last, in 1779, Spain joined forces once again with the French in an attempt to recover lost soil from the British. This time, she hoped to recover Florida, Gibraltar, and the Island of Minorca, and stop the British in the Gulf of Mexico before they captured more of her possessions. But, Spain refused to recognize the new American Republic, and did not offer assistance to the Americans against the British.

Spain officially declared war on Britain and notified Francois Valle, captain of the militia at Ste. Genevieve, to commence hostilities toward the enemy. However, the closest enemy fort was over 100 miles away so there was no enemy close enough to engage in hostilities.

With war declared, the Spanish commandant at St. Louis became concerned that Ste. Genevieve did not have enough manpower to ward off an attack by British troops. He started building a road from St. Louis to Ste. Genevieve, so that military troops from St. Louis could come to the aid of Ste. Genevieve if necessary.

In May, 1780, the British command at Michilimackinac began making plans to attack St. Louis, by floating down the Mississippi and making a surprise attack with a large force.

A scout discovered the British forces were coming and warned the Spanish commandant, Fernando de Leyba. De Leyba was too ill to write, but instructed his secretary to write to Don Silvio de Cartabona, military commandant of Ste. Genevieve, and Francois Valle. They were ordered to assemble the garrison of six Spanish soldiers, and as many militiamen as

fierce — the outcome uncertain.

But when it was over, the St. Louis company had succeeded in defending the city. The Spanish government was so grateful for the assistance of the volunteers from Ste. Genevieve that Carlos III of Spain, by royal decree, bestowed the rank of Lieutenant in the regular Spanish Army on Francois Valle I, making him a Spanish Don.

Shortly, after the British were defeated at St. Louis, General Rogers defeated them at Cahokia, another setback which prevented the British from gaining a dominant position in the Mississippi valley.

At the end of the war in 1783, Great Britain lost control of the regions around the Mississippi valley as well as the American colonies. Between 1783 and 1792, the citizens of Ste. Genevieve prospered and lived in relative peace.

While the Spanish were still concerned about the Americans' persistent push for land, by the late 1790's the Osage Indians were becoming a greater problem. The Osage were large men, over six-feet tall, and they were cunning. They stole livestock and supplies from the settlers. They were so bold it was reported they would walk into Ste. Genevieve and steal in broad daylight. The Osage harassed other tribes that moved into the area — Chickasaws, Peorias, and Cherokees until the Spanish government declared war on the Osage tribe.

The Americans were welcomed into the Spanish territory, at least by the French, because it appeared to the French settlers that Americans loved to kill Indians. The French felt the Americans liked to shoot Indians the way the French liked to shoot rabbits. The Osage Indians were driven into southwest Missouri territory.

Still, the Spanish distrusted the Americans, and fear of a Franco-American invasion force caused panic. Spain believed that France might

(Cont. page 9)

STE. GENEVIEVE

(Cont. from page 8)

try to recapture the upper Louisiana territory, and that the Americans would be France's ally.

In 1795, France and Spain made peace with the Treaty of Basel. When Spain signed the treaty with France it broke a treaty Spain had with Great Britain, and hostilities between Spain and the British broke out in the upper Louisiana territory. War was formally declared in 1796, and Ste. Genevieve and the surrounding area feared yet another invasion.

It was this constant harassment by war, Indian hostilities, the Americans' western expansion, combined with Spain's dwindling coffers because of the war with Napoleon in Europe that forced Spain to cede the upper Louisiana territory to Napoleon in the Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800.

Once again, France owned the Louisiana territory. But Napoleon was fighting a war with Great Britain, and could not be distracted by the Louisiana territory. He felt it imperative that he keep strong ties with the American Republic, and he too, needed money to finance his military conquests. He also knew he could not defend the territory against the Americans because there were too many Americans already living there. He decided to sell Louisiana to the United States in 1803, strengthening political ties, and raising much needed revenue.

With the stroke of a pen, the citizens of Ste. Genevieve became Americans. They had served a French King, a Spanish King, and a French Dictator — now they would adapt once more, and serve with honor and distinction, the government of the United States.

The above article was written in 1994. I have a revision of this article available at the following location...

For an interesting account of some of my French ancestors especially in the Sainte Genevieve area read the following, "**Sainte Genevieve, Missouri in the 18th Century**" 1994 revised 2011 by Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. This article can be accessed at

<https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list labeled... **View From The Mast.**

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

STANDARD LETTER OF INQUIRY

GENEALOGY LETTER-PEDIGREE

Name of My: 2 G GRANDMOTHER

1. LAURA MAE MISSEY
Born: 20 JULY 1874
Where: CRAWFORD CO., MO.
Married: HENRY WINSLOW PRATT

CHILDREN COLUMBUS MISSEY:
ALBERT PARIS MISSEY
JOHN BENJAMIN MISSEY
LEE CLINTON MISSEY
LAURA MAE (MISSEY) PRATT
JUDSON ROBERT MISSEY
FRANK CARTER MISSEY
AMBROSE J. MISSEY
EDMOND F. MISSEY
GERTRUDE A. MISSEY

Name of My: 3 G GRANDFATHER

2. FRANCIS COLUMBUS MISSEY
Born: 7 JULY 1844
Where Born: WASHINGTON CO., MO.
Married:
Died: 26 APRIL 1916

CHILDREN OF JOHN MISSEY:
MARY ADALINE (MISSEY)
FRANCIS COLUMBUS MISSEY
JOSEPHINE CLEMETINE MISSEY
CINTHIA ANNA (MISSEY) PRATT
ANDREW J. MISSEY
GEO. WASHINGTON MISSEY
JOHN B. MISSEY
HENRY EDWARD MISSEY
WILLIAM WESLEY MISSEY
MARY LOUISE MISSEY

Name of My: 3 G GRANDMOTHER

3. CYNTHIA N. TALBOT
Born: 3 APR 1848
Where:
Died: 28 MAR 1896

Name of My: 4 GREAT GRANDFATHER

4. JOHN A. MISSEY
Born: 28 MAY 1820
Where: FRANCE
Married: 2 MAR 1839
Died:

Name of My: 4 GREAT GRANDMOTHER

5. MARY FRANCIS PICQUETT
Born: 2 JAN 1825
Where: CANADA
Died:

Name of My: 4 GREAT GRANDFATHER

6. CAPT. BENJAMIN TALBOT
Born: ca. 1810
Where: KENTUCKY
Married:
Died: CA 1859

Name of My: 4 GREAT GRANDMOTHER

7. LAURA FARRIS
Born: ca. 1818
Where: ILLINOIS
Died:

CHILDREN:
JAMES C. TALBOT
WILLIAM H. TALBOT
LAURA A. TALBOT
JULIET A. TALBOT
MARY E. TALBOT
HYRAM P. TALBOT
CYNTHIA N. PRATT
SARAH L. WYCOFF
BENJAMIN TALBOT
EMMA TALBOT
AMANDA TALBOT
ALBERTINE M. TALBOC

Dear Friend or Relative:

I am interested in gathering the history of my family MISSEY.

My earliest three generations are given above. I am trying to find the parents of any of the above ancestors; also any additional information concerning them.

I need your help for information on your branch of the family. It may be that your family connects with mine. Please write the information that concerns your family on the reverse side of this sheet and return to me as soon as is convenient.

If you know other persons who may be able to assist in this search, I will appreciate having their names and addresses (write them at the side).

If you are interested in the history or records of these families, I would be glad to share with you what I already have.

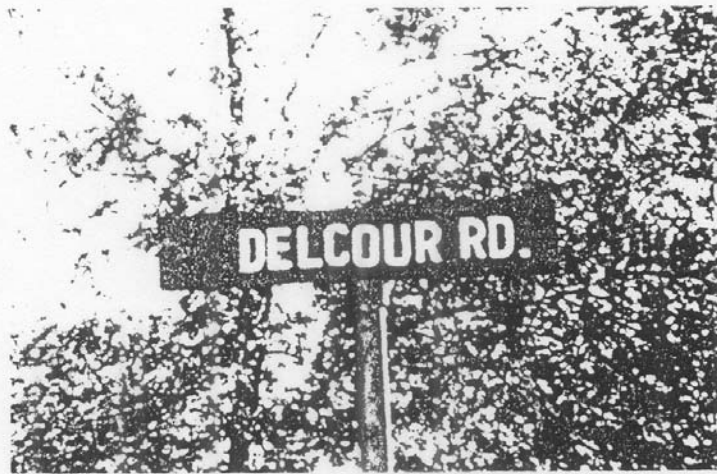
Thank you for your help and co-operation.

Sincerely,
FLOYD THOMAS PRATT
2926 WEST WASHITA
SPRINGFIELD, MO. 65807

Date: 4-5-82

THE DELCOUR ROAD BY BILL AND MARY DELCOUR 1990

THE DELCOUR ROAD



Cook Station, Crawford County, Missouri

NICHOLAS B. DELCOUR

and

HIS DESCENDANTS

1780 - 1990

OZARK REGIONAL LIBRARY

HEADQUARTERS, IRONTON

compiled by

Bill & Mary Delcour

3739 OAKES DRIVE
HAYWARD, CA 94542

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

THE GRANDMOTHER AND THE PANTHER

The following true story sent to us by Helen (SMITH) LINE (ID 08833) of Elmhurst, IL and Carl LOCKE (ID 08903) of Brighton, MO tells how Francoise Elizabeth DELCOUR-LAPEE dealt with a wild animal in the late 1880s.

"Grandma Elizabeth lived by herself in a little house right on a creek in Henry County, MO. Each morning two of her her granddaughters Stella Ann and Amanda Ella ALEXANDER who lived nearby went to help Grandma with her chores.

"One morning all three went down to the creek to get their water. When they started back to the cabin a large panther or wildcat approached. Although she was illiterate and spoke broken English, Elizabeth knew exactly what to do.

"She told the girls to stop and be very still. She quietly took off the large white apron she always wore over her dress, laid it on the ground, and then told the girls to back away very slowly and very quietly. The animal stopped, smelling and walking around the apron for some time before he started up again. The little party was very close to the cabin when the panther again came near. Elizabeth again had the girls stand still, then quietly put her old hat on the ground, and the three of them reached safety inside the cabin while the animal again investigated.

"The cabin's windows had no glass, only a cut in the logs which could be raised and lowered. The panther stayed all that day and into the night, running back and forth on the roof. By morning it was gone and never seen again." The little girls thought the experience was great fun, a real adventure. There's no record of Grandmother Elizabeth's thoughts on the subject.

How well could you handle a similar situation today?

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: P025, P026, P027, V005, Bertha Greenlee

THE FIRST DELCOURS IN AMERICA

The name "Delcour" is a contraction of "de la cour" meaning of the court or of the courtyard. Many families still use this spelling, but most use the shorter form both here and in France. It has been spelled various ways in public records: Decore, Delcoure, Delcore, Declor, etc. It is a common name in the French speaking areas of Belgium and throughout France.

Nicolas B DELCOUR (ID 00501) and his wife Marie Francoise LAGRAVE were the first Delcours in America. They were married in New York State by a Protestant minister in 1814 according to their oldest son's baptism record at St Anne's Church in Detroit, Michigan. Record of the marriage hasn't yet been found. They had 7 children, six of whom lived to adulthood.

Nicolas was born in France around 1778 or 1780. He emigrated to the United States from Canada c 1812, joined the Army on 8 Mar 1814 at Plattsburgh, NY as a soldier in the War of 1812. His military record gives the following description: 5'9" tall, black hair, dark complexion, dark eyes, and shows his occupation as sculptor.

There are two versions of his coming North America, we can prove neither.

1. Shortly after the fall of the Bastille in Paris on 14 July 1789, his family emigrated from France to Belgium, and some years later he and his brother came to North America. First to Canada and then to the United States. We first located Nicholas in Saranac, NY and then in Plattsburgh, NY both in Clinton County and directly across the St Lawrence River from Montreal, Canada.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

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In the 1840 census we found a J Delcour living in Watertown, NY but have no proof that he is the brother of Nicolas. Today there are several Delcours living in the Rochester, NY area but they have no information on their ancestors.

2. Nicolas had served 14 years as a staff officer to Napoleon and also was an aide to General Marquis de Lafayette, and came to North America from Belgium with Lafayette from Belgium in 1810.

On 30 August 1817 Nicolas was discharged from the Army at Prairie du Chein, Wisconsin "having furnished F Mallard as substitute" to complete his enlistment. Nicolas was next found on May 24, 1818 in St Louis, MO when his son Louis was baptized at St Louis King of France Cathedral. Then in Washington County, MO in 1825, remaining there for the rest of his life.

Francoise died September 18, 1851 in Richwoods. Nicolas then married Sophia COLEMAN-CORDIER, a widow, June 6, 1854. The 1860 census found him living with his widowed daughter, and Sophia living with her son's family. Nicolas died sometime between the 1860 and 1870 censuses.

PENSION APPLICATION - NICOLAS B DELCOUR (from letter applying for veterans pension for Nicolas B Delcour dated August 1857 written by attorney Francis B Elmer.)

"Mr Delcour states that while in the service and in his line of duty he became disabled in the manner as follows: He was shot through the hand on Lake Champlain about 1814 and could no longer work as a sculptor.

"Mr Delcour thinks it impossible to ascertain the whereabouts of those who were present at the time he received his wound. He is too poor to travel about, and none are in this far off place who were with him at the time. Mr Delcour has no property. He has a son Hue from who he is estranged and to whom he cannot look for support. He has therefore to rely upon his own personal exertions for support and age is fast unfitting him for any action."

In August 1857 Nicolas was examined by two doctors on different dates and each said he had been wounded in the right hand and was unable to work. An affidavit dated August 16, 1857 by George W Wallis stated Nicolas was 79 years old.

Documents requiring Nicolas' signature were signed with his mark.

The pension was denied by the Adjutant General's office on November 13, 1857 because "There is no evidence of his having been disabled while in service."

Prior to Nicolas' filing the pension application, he signed an indenture pledging his land to Mr Elmer to cover legal fees. But Nicolas no longer owned the land, his son Huitt owned it. When the pension was denied, Nicolas was destitute and Mr Elmer wanted to be paid. Nicolas filed suit against Huitt hoping to regain title. Having worked the farm for forty years, Huitt disagreed. He secured quitclaims in his favor for any interest or rights they might have had in the land in question from three of his five siblings and their spouses. Outnumbered, Nicolas dropped the suit. Don't know if Mr Elmer was ever paid.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Barbara KLINGELSMITH-GEISERT, Marietta, GA; B001, B002, B004, B005, C004, C005, C008, C030, N007, P027, U001, V002.

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JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

FAMILY OF Nicholas B DELCOUR M 00501 FILE AAA
B: ca 1780 FRANCE D: after 1860 res Richwoods, MO
son of Damien DELCOUR & Harriette GOLLARS
M1: ca 1814 State of NEW YORK Military Army, War 1812, 2nd Rgt,
Rifleman
To: Marie Francoise LAGRAVE
B: ca 1783 Canada D: 18 Sep 1851 Richwoods, MO
Other Marriages: 6 Jun 1854 Sophia COLEMAN/CORDIER (no children)

=====

CHILDREN

=====

ID: 00502 SEX: M NAME: Nicholas DELCOUR
BORN: 22 Apr 1815 WHERE: nr Buffalo, NY
MARRIED 1: 1 Jul 1835 TO: Marie Barbe MISSET
DIED: 10 Oct 1883 WHERE: Montgomery, Wright Co, MO

ID: 02001 SEX: M NAME: Louis aka Huitt DELCOUR
BORN: 24 May 1818 WHERE: St Louis, MO
MARRIED 1: 14 Apr 1839 TO: Mary Pauline LOR (LORE)
DIED: after 1878 WHERE: res Richwoods, MO

ID: 02999 SEX: F NAME: Genevieve DELCOUR
BORN: 10 Nov 1819 WHERE: St Louis, MO
MARRIED 1: NO TO:
DIED: before 1830 WHERE:

ID: 03001 SEX: F NAME: Adelaide Harriet DELCOUR \$
BORN: 3 Aug 1821 WHERE: St Louis, MO
MARRIED 1: 21 Jun 1835 TO: Louis N CHARBONEAU
DIED: 21 Jun 1895 WHERE: Richwoods, MO

ID: 06201 SEX: F NAME: Marie Catherine DELCOUR
BORN: 4 Feb 1824 WHERE: Richwoods, MO
MARRIED 1: 13 Apr 1839 TO: Francois SANSOUCI dit BAPTISTE
DIED: 4 Feb 1895 WHERE: Washington Co, MO

ID: 07501 SEX: F NAME: Therese DELCOUR
BORN: 10 May 1826 WHERE: Washington Co, MO
MARRIED 1: 30 May 1843 TO: Louis PARTNEY dit MASSON
DIED: 7 Apr 1863 WHERE: Jefferson Co, MO

ID: 08751 SEX: F NAME: Elizabeth Jane DELCOUR \$\$
BORN: 13 Aug 1828 WHERE: Richwoods, MO
MARRIED 1: 8 Jun 1843 TO: David SHEPARD
MARRIED 2: 23 Aug 1860 TO: Charles LAPEE
DIED: 27 Jun 1911 WHERE: Walnut Grove, MO

\$Baptised Adelaide Henriette BELCOUR \$\$Baptised Francoise Isabella DELCOUR

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Barbara KLINGELSMITH-GEISERT, Thelma CHARBONEAU, B001,
B002, B004, B005, C001, C030, C050, D001, D014, D015, U001, V002

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

NICHOLAS DELCOUR (2) AND MARIE BARBE MISSET

The oldest son of Nicholas B DELCOUR and Marie Francois LAGRAVE, Nicholas(2) (ID 00502) was born in New York State, near Buffalo, on 22 April 1814 and baptized at St Anne Church, Detroit, MI in 1815.

He and his wife Marie Barbe MISSET had four children. Their older daughter Mary Adeline married in December 1859 in Laclede County, MO; daughter Luticia married in May 1861 in Wright County, MO; and older son John Louis Nicolas married in May 1862 in Phelps County, MO.

The family left Washington County after the birth of their fourth child in 1842 and were not located on 1850 and 1860 census reports. A quitclaim deed signed by Nicolas (2) in 1859 shows his residence as Bates County, MO. The 1870 census shows he and Marie were living with their son John Louis Nicolas in Laclede County, MO. After his wife's death in 1877, Nicolas (2) remained in his son's home through 1880, but became estranged soon afterward. He died in 1883.

Their younger son Joseph enlisted in the Confederate Army in Shannon County, MO on August 7, 1862 and was taken prisoner by the Union forces near Hartville, Wright County, MO in December 1862. He may have been an involuntary conscript. The official prison records indicate he was born in 1841-42, birthplace not given, contracted smallpox during his incarceration at Rock Island, IL. He was released from the Gratiot Street Prison in St Louis July 3, 1863 when his sentence expired. Two months later on August 13, 1863 he married his older sister's mother-in-law Elizabeth MASSEY/YATES/HENRY. There was no trace of him in the 1870 census, but his wife was living with her older son's family.

A Joseph Delcour enlisted in the Union Army at Rolla, MO on 1 October 1862 for a period of 60 days in Company H, 63rd Regiment, Missouri Infantry. The name, age, and general description match the person described above. His name was on a company muster out roll at Rolla dated 28 January 1865 showing a 2 December 1864 discharge date. Also that he had never been paid.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Dail BRADLEY, Shirley HONEY, Avis SIMMONS, B001, B003, B004, C005, C030, D012, D013, D014, D015, D060, U001, V006.

LOUIS "HUITT" DELCOUR AND MARIE PAULINE LORE

His legal name was Louis, he was baptized Louis, but everyone called him Huitt. He used the name Louis only on legal documents. Grandchildren born during his lifetime remembered him as Hughey.

Huitt DELCOUR (ID 02001) was the second son born to Nicholas B and Marie Françoise (Lagrange) DELCOUR on 24 May 1818. When he was 19 years old he married Marie Pauline "Polly" LORE, daughter of Gabriel LORE and Catherine BENTON. They had six sons and three daughters.

As Nicolas' only son in the area, Huitt and his family lived and worked on the family farm until after his mother died. He took title to the farm when his father remarried.

During the course of their marriage Huitt and Mary bought and sold hundreds of acres of land all over Washington County.

On March 28, 1877 after their children were grown, Mary sued Huitt for divorce. While awaiting final court action she was awarded \$40.00 per month support. We have found no evidence of a final divorce decree. It must have caused quite a scandal as divorce was rare then. On March 11, 1878 Huitt sued Mary for title to 146 acres of land which he had previously purchased in her name. Because all the money for the purchase came from Huitt and none of it from Marie, the court ruled that even though he had requested the deed be in her name, he had not intended it as a gift to her, but as a trust for his own benefit. Mary was divested of all title and claim to the land, except for her marital rights either "in dower or by homestead". The result: Huitt

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However, many Delcour descendants have Massey ancestors.

1. Elizabeth MASSEY, born North Carolina c 1820, died sometime after 1880 in Laclede Co, MO. In addition to her possible marriage to the unknown MASSEY she also married Washington YATES in Laclede Co, MO on 2 Jul 1854; John HENRY on 2 Feb 1860; and Joseph C DELCOUR (C01990) on 13 Aug 1863. In the 1870 census she was living in the home of her older son James, and in 1880 was with her younger son Mark.
2. James G MASSEY, born c 1840 in TN, died 1911. Married Margaret SNOW 27 Sep 1866 at Laclede Co, MO.
3. Nancy Elizabeth MASSEY, born 14 May 1868 Laclede Co, MO, died same place on 7 Nov 1924. On 5 Jun 1887 married George Washington MASSEY (ID 00535), son of Mark & Mary Adeline (DELCOUR) MASSEY.
3. Josie Bell MASSEY, born October 1872, died 1930, both events in Laclede Co, MO. Married Oct 1872 to Charles MASSEY (ID 00801, son of Mark and Mary Adeline (DELCOUR) MASSEY.
2. Mark MASSEY, born 15 Jul 1844 in Tennessee, died 18 Apr 1900 in Laclede Co, MO. Married 10 Feb 1866 to Mary Adeline DELCOUR (ID 00503), daughter of Nicolas (2) and Mary Barbe (MISSET) DELCOUR.
2. Eliza Jane MASSEY, born c 1845 in Tennessee, died c 1882 Wright Co, MO. Married 22 May 1862 Phelps Co, MO to John Louis Nicolas DELCOUR (ID 01050), son of Nicolas (2) and Mary Barbe (MISSET) DELCOUR.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Dail BRADLEY, Cleo CANDLER, Pauline COLLIER, Avis, SIMMONS, Barbara KLINGELSMITH-GEISERT, Avis SIMMONS, C030, D013, D014, D015, U001, V005.

THE MISSET FAMILY

The MISSET name has been spelled a number of ways: MISSE', MISSEE, MESSIER, MISSEY, MECEY, etc. We use MISSET because it was the first version we saw and because our daisy wheel doesn't have accent marks.

Jacques MISSET was born about 1746 at Antibes, France and died 20 Aug 1834 in Ste Genevieve, MO. He married Marie Louis LaCONTE (LeCOMPTE) in France prior to 1787. She was born in 1759 and died 3 September 1831.

His bounty land application states that he came to America from France with General Compte d'ESTAING c 1779, that he was in the ship of the Compte when they captured the British ship Experiment or Experience of 50 guns, was in the service at the siege of Savannah in 1779 when Count PULASKI was killed and Count d'ESTAING was wounded. The United States government awarded him land in the Ste Genevieve, MO area, a benefit for revolutionary war veterans enacted by Congress on 7 June 1832.

His name also appears on "Les Combattants Français de la Guerre Americaine, 1778-1783," published by the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères of the French Government. He is shown as Jacques Missier, d'Antibes.

After his wartime service he went from the United States to Santo Domingo, and then to France, which he departed in 1789 as a member of the ill-fated French Five Hundred Colony at Gallipolis, Ohio. After two years of deprivation and hardship he went to Ste Genevieve where he spent the rest of his life. Three of his 11 children are of special interest to descendants of Nicholas B DELCOUR and Marie Françoise LAGRAVE.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

1. Jean Louis MISSET born in Paris 6 Jun 1787, died at Old Mines, Washington Co, MO on 22 Feb 1838. On 4 Oct 1814 at Ste Genevieve, MO he married Barbe BEAUCHAMP, 8 Sep 1795 to 13 Dec 1867, daughter of Jean Baptiste and Barbe (LaPlante) BEAUCHAMP
2. Marie Barbe MISSET born 7 Mar 1817 in Ste Genevieve, MO and died 8 Nov 1878 in Laclede Co, MO. Married on 1 July 1835 at St Joachim Church, Old Mines, MO to Nicholas DELCOUR (2) (ID 00502), son of Nicolas B and Marie Francoise (LAGRAVE) DELCOUR.
2. Marie Gabriella Francoise MISSET, born c 1792 at Gallipolis, Gallia County, OH. On 3 May 1808 at Ste Genevieve, MO married Pierre GOUVREAU, son of Etienne GOUVREAU & Marie LAVALLEE.
3. Marie GOUVREAU married Philip MUNDAY, son of Peter MUNDAY and Marguerite CORRIGAN, at Ste Genevieve on 11 Sep 1828.
4. Catherine MUNDAY, 1829 - 24 Nov 1907, married James C LANNEN, 26 Aug 1807 - 30 Sep 1887.
5. Mary Agnes LANNEN, 17 Jul 1850 - 4 Sep 1923, married to Henry A GODAT, 12 Aug 1849 - 5 Jun 1943, son of Eugene & Eva (HORINE) GODAT.
6. Eva Frances GODAT, 6 Dec 1874 - 9 Feb 1967, married 24 Apr 1895 to Joseph Lawrence LAPEE (ID 04310), 1 Oct 1873 - 27 Aug 1959, son of Augustus & Lenore (CHARBONEAU) LAPEE.
6. Louis Henry GODAT, 19 Nov 1885 to 2 Nov 1959, married Frances A DAUGHERTY (ID 03359), Jan 1893 to 10 May 1914, daughter of Patrick E DAUGHERTY & Harriet LAPEE.
2. Raphael MISSET, third child and second son of Jacques MISSET, born in Ste Genevieve 29 Sep 1796, married Adelaide AUGE (OGE) 12 Jul 1826.
3. Marie Barbe Matilde, 5 Dec 1830 to after 1880, on 22 Jan 1850 married John Jonas YATES, born c 1824 until after 1870.
4. Susan YATES, born 30 January 1856 died after 1870, married on 2 October 1884 in Washington Co, MO to John William CAIN, son of John Jesse Greenberry and Margaret (BENTON) CAIN.
5. Leona Yates CAIN, 1879 - 5 March 1932, married 29 July 1912 to Emmet Robert SANSOUCI (ID 07501), son of Valentine SANSOUCI and Margaret Lavinia EMILY

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Barbara KLINGELSMITH-GEISERT, B003, B004, C030, U001, V001.

THE PARTNEY dit MASSON FAMILY

The PARTNEY name has been spelled Patnot, Partinet, Partenais, Partenay, Partina, and Partner. It may also be listed as MASSON, or MASON. Research on this name is complicated because many Partney descendants have identical names.

Amable PARTENAI dit Masson, son of Etienne & Lise (Beaupre) PARTENAI, was among the early settlers in Washington County, having had 500 arpents of land adjoining Mine-a-Breton ceded to him by the Spanish Government on 5 September 1799. He and his partners operated a successful mine there for a number of years.

Born in France c 1766, Amable lived to a ripe old age, died after the 1850 census. According to family tradition, he was orphaned by 1775 and with his brother taken to Canada by an uncle, name unknown. By 1790 he was in Cahokia working as a master carpenter and serving in the militia.

It was in Cahokia that he met and married his first wife, Marie Terese ARMAND, daughter of Antoine HARMOND & Josette Marie DERNIER. The wedding ceremony was performed on 30 April 1791 by Father Pierre GIBault at the Holy Family Church. Their three sons, baptized at Ste Genevieve MO, Catholic Church were: Joseph born 10 February 1795, Antoine Germaine born 10 Sep 1796, and Amable Maxim born 10 Oct 1798.

Therese was still living on 21 June 1815 when she purchased two "slaves for life" from Arthur HENRY and Robert BROWN in Washington County. (Deed book A, page 93). A confusing entry in the

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

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FAMILY OF Nicolas (2) DELCOUR M 00502 File AAB

B: 22 Apr 1814 nr Buffalo, NY D: 10 Oct 1883 Montgomery, WrightCo, MO
son of Nicholas B DELCOUR & Marie Francoise LAGRAVE

M1: 1 Jul 1835 Washington Co, MO

To: Marie Barbe MISSET
B: 7 Mar 1817 Ste Genevieve, MO D: 8 Nov 1878 Laclede Co, MO
daughter of Jean Louis MISSET & Barbe BEAUCHAMP

Other Marriages: NONE

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CHILDREN

=====

ID: 00503 SEX: F NAME: Adelle (Mary Adeline) DELCOUR
BORN: 8 Sep 1836 WHERE: Richwoods, MO
MARRIED 1: 22 Dec 1859 TO: James C MOORE *
MARRIED 2: 10 Feb 1866 TO: Mark MASSEY
DIED: 16 Oct 1924 WHERE: Gasconade, Laclede, MO

ID: 01050 SEX: M NAME: John Louis Nicholas DELCOUR
BORN: 12 Oct 1838 WHERE: Richwoods, MO
MARRIED 1: 22 May 1862 TO: Eliza Jane MASSEY *
MARRIED 2: c 1882 TO: Terrablinda HELSLEY/AUSTIN
DIED: 1900 WHERE: Wright Co, MO

ID: 01929 SEX: F NAME: Luticia Clementine DELCOUR
BORN: 9 Dec 1840 WHERE: Richwoods, MO
MARRIED 1: 15 May 1861 TO: Jacob L MITCHELL
MARRIED 2: 16 May 1863 TO: John Wesley YATES
DIED: 30 Mar 1931 WHERE: Wright Co, MO

ID: 01990 SEX: M NAME: Joseph C DELCOUR
BORN: ca 1842 WHERE: MO
MARRIED 1: 13 Aug 1863 TO: Elizabeth MASSEY/YATES/HENRY
DIED: alive 1863 WHERE: Laclede Co, MO

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: B001, B003, B004, C005, C030, D012, D013, D014, D015,
D060, D061, V006, Family Bible of Ferrell (MASSEY) DELCOUR.

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015



JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

JOANN MISSEY'S FAMILY HISTORY NOTES 30 JULY 1993

Columbus Francis Born 7 July 1844 - Died 26 April 1916
Married - Cynthia N Talbot Born 3 April 1848 - Died 28 Mar 1896
Columbus Francis is his correct name according to his
military record & Baptism Certificate.
Children Albert Parris Missey
John Benjamin Missey
Lee Clinton Missey
Mary Laura Missey
Robert Judson Missey
Frank Carter Missey
Ambrose James Missey
Edmond Forrest Missey
Gertrude Missey Died at birth

You have Edmond F Missey & Grace Brewer with 1 living
child

Edmond F Missey - Grace Brewer
Children Eugenia 17 ^{Born} Mar 1907 ^{Died} 1907
Paul Wilbur July 1909 ?
Helen Bertha 27 Aug 1911
Elsie Mae 24 Aug 1913
Hazel Harriet 9 Feb 1916 ?
Lucien Edward 10 June 1918 16 May 1984
Yvonne Grace 14 Oct 1921
Vera Milla 25 April 1924
Kenneth Raymond 11 June 1931 ?


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FRANÇOIS COLUMBIER MISSÉ'S BAPTISMAL RECORD

According to JoAnn's notes she claimed Columbus Francis Missey was his correct name according to his military record and baptismal record. However, through my actual visitation to the St. Stephen's Catholic Church in Richwoods, Missouri I had them produce written verification his birth name as Francois Columbiere Misse and I hereby produce a copy of his baptismal record to set the record straight.

Certificate of Baptism



Church of

ST. STEPHEN
HCR 63, BOX 1
RICHWOODS, MO 63071-9701

— This is to Certify —

That FRANCOIS COLOMBIER MISSE

Child of JEAN MISSE

and FRANCOISE PIQUETTE

born in _____ (CITY) _____ (STATE)

on the 5th day of JULY 1945

was **Baptized**

on the 24th day of JULY 1947

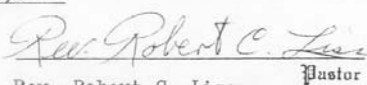
According to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church

by the Rev. J. DUGGAN

the Sponsors being { CHARLES ROUSSIN
MARGARET LE GRAVE

as appears from the Baptismal Register of this Church.

Dated AUGUST 26, 1994


Rev. Robert C. Liss
Pastor

No. 314 F. J. REMEY CO., Inc. WINEOLA, N. Y.

Even when I produced this evidence to Larry and JoAnn they refused to believe it.

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

JOANN MISSEY'S FAMILY HISTORY NOTES 30 JULY 1993

Albert Parris Missey Born 11 Nov 1867 Died Dec 1944
Married 4 June 1907 - Mary Jane Stroupe - Born 25 July 1890
Died 4 Feb 1972 - These are my Parents *
children.

		Born	Died
Martha Elizabeth	Crawford Co	14 Mar 1908	29 Mar 1940
Laura Unice	Crawford Co	4 Dec 1910	
Iva Mae	Red Bird	21 Nov 1912	
Clarence Albert	Bourbon	14 Mar 1914	
Charles Wesley	Bourbon	29 Nov 1916	
Preston Julius	Birchtree	2 July 1920	
Wilbourn Francis	Bourbon	1 Mar 1923 - 10 Aug 1991	
Viola Maxine	Bourbon	13 Oct 1926	
* Lawrence Joseph	Bourbon	6 Sept 1930	
Columbus Alfred	Red Bird	15 Mar 1933	15 Mar 1933
Ethel Marie	Half Sister	born out of wedlock 1903	
her mother married a man by the name of Cooper			

William Alfred Stroupe - Sarah Elizabeth Adams.
Children Jessie 28 Feb 1888

Mary Jane 25 July 1890

Albert 12 Sept 1892

Maggie ?

2nd marriage Bertha Key X

children Ruth 17 April 1904

William 26 Dec 1905

Rachel 16 May 1908

Madge 24 June 1911

Howard 26 Feb 1913

Earnest 3 Nov 1914

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Gertrude Missey Died at birth - Father Columbus Francis
Niece Gertrude A Missey - Father Ambrose James Missey

Lillie Jo Missey - Father Clarence Albert - Mother
Phelma Jones. You had Father as Albert Parris
& Mother Mary Jane — that is wrong
Lillie Jo Missey Born Dead 1940

Albert Stroupe married Bertha Key ^X after his
Father William Stroupe died

I don't know where you came up with Vilander as
the name of the graveyard near Bourbon it is in fact
Harrison Cemetery. Vilander is North of St
James MO it still has a Post Office.

Floyd I think you should make corrections to
the records at Salt Lake City, as future generations
will look for information about the family and it will
be wrong. I can't say anything about other info. you
have submitted but all this I know about because
this is my family. I would appreciate you taking
action on this. I would like to meet with
you when I am in MO this fall.

Sincerely
Lawrence J Missey

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

LETTER FROM FLOYD PRATT TO LARRY AND JOANN MISSEY 5 AUGUST 1994

FLOYD THOMAS PRATT
Family Historian
#3 Lantana Court
St. Peters, MO 63376

Lawrence & Jo Ann Missey
P.O. Box 218
Victorville, CA 92393

08-05-94

Dear Larry & JoAnn,

Since your visit in St. Louis I feel there is a misunderstanding concerning our relationship. Let me try to make a few things clear so you will understand.

When we first contacted back in 1982/1983, I was collecting information about all my direct family lines to be submitted to the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City. Since I am a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, I am commanded and it is my duty to research my family as far as I can. We do temple work for these people that have died, that has a direct consequence to them on the other side in the spirit world. If I was not commanded, and I did not have a testimony of the truthfulness of this work, I would never have wasted so much time, effort and money for the last 20 years doing it. I don't know your reasons for your research, but mine are spiritual and loving.

I started to write to a multitude of people from all lines of families and was pleasantly surprised when you sent me that large bundle with the Missey, LaPlante, Beauchamp information.

In fact, I was so overwhelmed by the information, that I could not and was not ready to digest all the materials. I was preoccupied with the Pratt family and the Kimberling family and it wasn't until 1990 that I was so bombarded with inquiries about all these families that I came upon the idea of putting this information into a book so that anyone wanting to know about a certain line, would get all that I had on that family line.

Before I decided to make them into books, I would find it very difficult to answer letters when people like yourself asked about information on a certain line. I also was new to this game and did not have the information that people like you, wanted to know. I started to collect all information about a certain person from the time of birth to the time of death, trying to recreate their life so others like yourself would be able to understand these people.

Therefore, if putting your information that you gave me into the books has offended you, then I apologize for not consulting with you first. Through my lack of experience dealing with fellow researchers, I failed to consider your feelings. This a regret and am sorry I have offended you.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

However, the Pratt Progenitor Papers are now up to 41 volumes and you have contributed to 4 of these volumes. You are mentioned in all the volumes you have helped contribute to. After I have sent these volumes to Salt Lake, I will no longer be researching or collecting data on these volumes once I have finalized the revised editions. I have included a Contributor's Acknowledgement page listing on each volume thanking those people who have contributed to each volume. There is no money in this work and I have plans with the rest of my life and they do not include sitting in a library until I die.

I am reworking Volume 4, Lum Missey's family and I have sent for a baptismal record to be included in his notes. According to a book that copied the baptismal records at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, his baptised name was given as Francois Columbier Misse. In order to be correct in my revised book, I have ordered a copy so that I will have the correct name in all the documents. I realize that Larry wrote and said his name is Columbus Francis Missey, however, he failed to send his proof that his parents named him that way. A baptismal record names the first name first and the middle name second and the french would call their children by their middle name. Thus he was not called Francis, but Columbus which was his middle name. Therefore, his baptismal name should read Francis Columbier Misse.

I have now become an expert on the French settlement in Ste. Genevieve and if you have any inquiries about people in the, Ste. Genevieve, Kaskaskia, Washington Co. area please feel free to write because I have a complete set of Births, baptisms and marriages and burials of Kaskaskia, Ste. Genevieve, St. Joachim, Ste. Stephen's Catholic Churches.

Concerning the Missey information in Salt Lake, they will be receiving volumes 4 & 5 which deal with the Misse family with corrected information shortly. I have not sent them a book before because I was not done researching the Misse family to my satisfaction. I made those volumes for a few friends that wanted information as soon as possible. I sold a volume to Marge Kaiser and Esther Maul and her daughter. I was not in the business to make money and as you know if they paid the true price of that work it would be priceless. How can they reimburse you, Barbara, Lois, Ida and countless others for the years and hard work and travels and expense for \$20? They can't, so we do it as a labor of love.

I don't know what I did to create the hostility that you and Larry have directed my way. If using information that you supplied to me was not supposed to be used then you should have stated that or better still you should not have shared it with everybody that wrote to you inquiring about the family lines. You should know better than that, we can't control who copies what from our work and information is shared all over the country with people we don't even know.

I have had people write to me and say that they have received a copy of one of my volumes and wanted to know more information and I didn't even SEND THEM a copy of the book, someone else made a copy and gave it to them. How did you get that copy of my book when we met in St. Louis? See, you can't control those things.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

I felt your threats when we met in St. Louis was uncalled for. You even admitted that you have the PAF program and you know that it only prints husband and spouse information and you threatened to sue me because the program printed Albert Missey & Margaret "Maggie" Missey as husband and wife. This was minor and not a problem, however, those that I have told about your attitude, even other Missey relatives felt you were out of line. If you feel offended because Albert had a relationship with Maggie and history knows the same, then you are judging Albert and you have no right to judge Albert and his relationships with anyone, let alone judge me for printing this relationship. Albert doesn't have to answer to you or me or anyone else except his God and I feel that none of us should throw rocks.

(Oh, yes Maggie's maiden name was Missey also. She married Charles Cooper on 25 Jan 1906 at Old Mines.)

I was deeply offended by your remarks and you had no right to make them. You have judged me and threatened me for doing the Lord's work and I am doing this because of the love I have for your family and ancestors.

You have accumulated a great deal of information about all of your family lines and you should publish a book so that all you have done will not be wasted in the event of your death. One researcher I know was as good as you in researching and just as knowledgeable about the family lines she was working on, and her husband died and she could not cope with the loss and has lost most of her memory and desire to do any research and her work sits in boxes and maybe lost for future generations. Don't let this happen to you. Get your work to the Genealogical Family Library so that researchers in the future will be blessed by your efforts and thank you when they meet you in the next life.

Instead of writing a letter to me and calling me to tell me that my information is wrong, why not, when you call someone you compliment them on the work they ARE doing and thank them for helping you? I have been contacted twice by you and each time it was to tell me what information I had that was wrong and when I proved to you that Vilander was where I said it was, you didn't even apologize for your error. And speaking of errors, Bertha was not a Key, she was a Whiteside, daughter of Jackman Whiteside and Frances Pratt daughter of Alexander R. Pratt and Mary Kimberlin. Jackman & Frances were married 6 May 1885 in Washington Co. and he died between 1885/1888. In that time he had two daughters, Bertha Whiteside, born 6 Apr 1885 Johnson Twp., Washington Co., MO. and died 1956. Mary Whiteside born Jul 1887 and married William Richard 14 Nov 1904 at Blackwell. After Jackman died, Frances "Fannie" Minerva Pratt married David M. Campbell on 5 April 1888 in Washington Co., MO. They had several children. Bertha took on her step-father's name and was married to William Alfred Stroup on 10 May 1902 at Hinch, Crawford Co., MO. As always if you want names, places and dates of the source and proof all you need to do is write.

I don't know where you got your information that Bertha was a Key but I searched the marriages up to 1956 and could not find that she had remarried to a Key.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

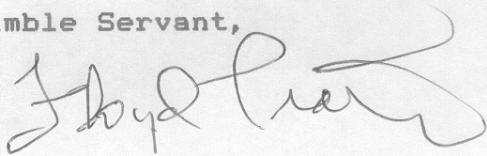
BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

I am not angry with you, I am just saddened that of all the people I have met and corresponded with over the last 20 years, they have all been courteous, kind and helpful. No one has ever threatened me like you did as if I was some kind of conspirator trying to "get" your family. If you knew the real reason why we LDS are doing this work for you and your ancestors you would be greatly ashamed by what you said to me.

If you are mad at me because I did not share my information with you back in 1982/1983 then the misunderstanding results from me not letting you know the facts at that time. When you sent that Missey packet, you had sent me more information about the Missey family than I had on all the other lines combined. I could not start working on the Missey family until I caught up all the other lines that I was working on. I didn't even start having this information organized into the computer until 1990! Also, straightening out the french lines takes a considerable amount of time. I just now feel that I know my way around the books concerning the french. So, the only information I had to share with you and I sent that to you was the Pratts. And I had very little of it at that time. I started doing research in Springfield, MO from 1976 to 1977. Then 1982-1983. Then we moved to a farm where I did no research for two years and did not start research again until 1987 when I moved to St. Louis. From 1987 to now I have been collecting, verifying, visiting, spending, traveling, for family research. (You know how that is.) All this information I had in boxes and shelves needed to be organized into some form of book to allow those that follow, a path to begin their research. This has been my only desire and wish and once you start you can't stop until you have done everything possible to leave correct data.

Therefore, I hope this clears up any misunderstanding that we have had in the past and you will not look upon me as a foe but a fellow researcher searching for the truth about our ancestors. After writing this letter I will no longer feel a hardest in my heart against you because I have said the truth about my intentions and feelings and ignorance as to the proper etiquette when dealing with other researchers.

Your Humble Servant,



JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015*

Background on the Letter 30 July 1993 and 5 August 1894

As you can see by the tone of the 30 July 1993 letter, there was a hostile atmosphere-taking place between what family tradition had taught Larry and JoAnn and what the facts were disclosing.

As you are aware, most of my research is produced using documented facts or testimony by credible witnesses. There are mistakes in my research as there are in all family history research, but when the facts are discovered these errors can be easily remedied.

However, as I delved into the Missey family records, I found more and more of Larry and JoAnn's work to be full of errors, miscalculations, misunderstandings and false conclusions. This in no way reflects on their research integrity, but they, like all of us are at the mercy of the accuracy of the record keepers of the day.

However, as I produced my Pratt Progenitor Papers series books with 5 concerning the Missey family, I received more and more unfounded criticism from Larry and JoAnn. Even to the point of them meeting with me in St. Louis and making our visit most unpleasant.

The following letter was the last correspondence I had with them in my attempt to find some common ground for reconciliation.

I cannot explain their hostility or animosity towards myself and/or my research however; I do sight several examples in this letter where they have claimed family data, which has been found to be incorrect.

One would ask, if there was some unresolved animosity between Larry, JoAnn and yourself, then why do you honor her with this book and tribute to them?

Regardless, what they thought they knew, or what they remembered as being true, during their research tenure, they did not have all the facts and tools at their disposal as we have had come to light in the last 50 years.

When she began researching, they did not have the luxury of progressing computer programs designed to advance family history knowledge.

I bought my first computer in 1976 (IBM) and was way advanced according to my generation in grasping the computer as a family history tool.

I took vacations, road trips, excursions and outings to the locations my ancestor's lived. I sat in courthouses digging through records, interviewing witnesses and verifying, validating and discerning fact from fiction and have done so for the last 42 years.

How can anyone expect the same motivation, dedication and commitment for other researchers, in today's day and age? It would almost be impossible to try to duplicate my research activities over the last 40 years.

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

Therefore, judging Larry and JoAnn's hostility towards me and my research as a qualifying event...and not to honor them for their hard work and effort would be unreasonable and irresponsible.

When she sent that packet back in 1982; was a big help in directing me in the right direction for my Missey family research. JoAnn spent a great deal of time, expense and effort to produce those records and therefore, she warrants a place of honor and respect in my research tenure.

Her research work, laid the foundations for 5 Pratt Progenitor Papers Volumes and 3 Journals credited to Rev/Dr Albert Paris Missey, plus this research compendium.

Therefore, in my mind, she has earned a place of respect and honor in the Missey family research community regardless of misunderstandings involving research data.

Since she has already passed on (2014), she has now conversed with François Columbier Missé and his parents and has discovered his true name and this will be good for her benefit since the rest of us already know the truth as the church records have proved.

Due to her training in the family history research field here on earth, she will be a valuable asset to the rest of us when we cross the veil and continue our work there.

However, as far as my feelings go, after all of my hard research work, after all the hours spent in front of microfilm machines, reading books, interviewing people, validating records and trying to get our ancestors information true, honest and correct, when I cross the veil and see my ancestors, my first question will be..."How much of it did I get right?"

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

30 November 2015

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

The following books have been posted at the following website concerning the Missey Family from Missouri.

For additional information on the Misse Missey and related families read the following **“Francois Columbier Missé Missey and Descendants Volume 4 of the Pratt Progenitor Papers Series”** can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Pratt Progenitor Papers**

For additional information on the Missier Missé Missey and related families read the following **“Jacques Missier and Descendants Volume 5 of the Pratt Progenitor Papers Series”** can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Pratt Progenitor Papers**

For additional information on the Misse Missey and related families read the following **“Jean Baptiste Missé Missey and Descendants Volume 21 of the Pratt Progenitor Papers Series”** can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Pratt Progenitor Papers**

For additional information on the Misse Missey and related families read the following **“Jean Louis Missé Missey and Descendants Volume 33 of the Pratt Progenitor Papers Series”** can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Pratt Progenitor Papers**

For additional information on the Missey and related families read the following **“Albert Paris Missey and Descendants Volume 67 of the Pratt Progenitor Papers Series”** can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Pratt Progenitor Papers**

For additional information on the life of Rev. and Dr. Albert Paris Missey see the following **“Albert Paris Missey Compendium”** can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Literary History Series**

The above Albert Paris Missey Compendium consists of three publications, *i.e.*,

[1] For additional information on the life of Rev. and Dr. Albert Paris Missey see the following **“Albert Paris Missey Personal Journal 1913-1942”** by Rev. Albert Paris Missey and Elucidations by *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.* Copyright © 2010 revised 2nd Edition 2014 3rd Edition 2015 can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Literary History Series**

[2] For additional information on the life of Rev. and Dr. Albert Paris Missey see the following **“Albert Paris Missey Solemnized Marriages”** by Rev. & Dr. Albert Paris Missey with Elucidations by *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.* Copyright © 2010, 2nd Editions 2014 3rd Edition 2015 can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list... **Literary History Series**

JOANN FAYE (SNOWDEN) MISSEY RESEARCH COMPENDIUM

BY Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. 2015

[3] For additional information on the life of Rev. and Dr. Albert Paris Missey see the following “**Albert Paris Missey Medical Journal**” by Dr. & Rev. Albert Paris Missey with Elucidations by and *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.* Copyright © 2010, 2nd Edition 2014 3rd Edition 2015 can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list...**Literary History Series**

[4] “**Albert Paris Missey...Cradle to Grave Profile**” by *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.* can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list...**Cradle To Grave Profiles.**

[5] For additional information on the Missey and related families read the following “**Albert Paris Missey and Descendants Volume 67 of the Pratt Progenitor Papers Series**” by *Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.* can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list...**Pratt Progenitor Papers**

For additional information on the Missier, Missé, Missey families read the following “**JoAnn Faye (SNOWDEN) Missey Compendium**” © 2015 by Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list labeled...**Pratt Archive Collections.**

For an interesting account of some of my French ancestors especially in the Sainte Genevieve area read the following, “**Sainte Genevieve, Missouri in the 18th Century**” 1994 revised 2011 by Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. This article can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list labeled...**View From The Mast.**

For a detailed step-by-step description on how to access Pratt Publications at “Open Library” read “**Accessing Pratt Publications**” 2015 by Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. This article can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list labeled...**View From The Mast.**



RATT PUBLICATIONS

Proudly presents from our files

VIEW FROM THE MAST SERIES

Personal artifacts from our author

ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS

By

Floyd Thomas Pratt, F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

© 2015

Over my 40-year tenure in the field of family history research, it became clear to me not only did I have the responsibility to find, research, validate and post my ancestors into my personal family history database, but in my pursuit of my own ancestors, I researched various allied families of my ancestors and in the process touched the families of other family researchers.

Always with a focus on temple ordinances, I accumulated over 55,000 names in my database as of 2015. Not wanting this material to be "lost" to other researchers, I began a series of publications back in 1991, which has grown to over 300 books, articles, stories and commentaries.

With the help of the Lord, a decision was made to post these publications on various websites, one in particular website called "Open Library". This article instructs you on how to access the websites and books I have posted.

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

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"BEHOLD, I WILL SEND YOU ELIJAH THE PROPHET BEFORE THE COMING OF THE GREAT AND DREADFUL DAY OF THE LORD: AND HE SHALL TURN THE HEART OF THE FATHERS TO THE CHILDREN, AND THE HEART OF THE CHILDREN TO THEIR FATHERS, LEST I COME AND SMITE THE EARTH WITH A CURSE. MALACHI 4:5-6

ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS
FROM THE DESK OF YOUR AUTHOR...
FLOYD THOMAS PRATT F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS

Over my 40 year tenure in the field of family history research, it became clear to me not only did I have the responsibility to find, research, validate and post my ancestors into my personal family history database, but In my pursuit of my own ancestors, I researched various allied families of my ancestors and in the process touched the families of other family researchers.

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With the help of the Lord, a decision was made to post these publications on various websites, one in particular website called “Open Library”.

For an interesting account of why I decided to post my collection on the internet for free access by researchers read “**Wrap it up**” 2014 by Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. This article can be accessed at <https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists> under the list labeled...**View From The Mast.**

Open Library is a catalog of millions of free online digital books. Open Library does not store these books in their repository but gives the researcher access to various websites where these books are located and accessible for download. The actual location of my books are at a website called Internet Archive. <https://archive.org/index.php> paste the address in your internet address bar for access.

To gain access all of my publications begin with the following website...
<https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists>

I am currently posting my publications to this catalog website and as I finish preparing my books, articles, stories and commentaries they are housed at Internet Archive but you can access them from Open Library. I will be updating my postings so keep checking back for newly posted material.

When you open this page in Open Library, you will see a group of 10 **lists** under my authorship.

[1] Read each list and description

[2] Open each list and read and observe the book titles that have been currently posted. When you find a subject of interest, follow the steps below for access.

[3] Click on the title of the book and you will see the contents and information concerning the publication.

[4] On the right hand side you will see icons labeled Read and Read Online and PDF. Click on PDF and Open Library will take you to the website of Internet Archive, a repository of digital books open to the public for free.

[5] When my title page opens up, in the lower right hand corner will be an icon of a floppy disk. I suggest you save this book to your computer so you can read it at your leisure.

If you are having trouble accessing these books, as long as I am alive, I can send them to you through your email if you request.

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I., 15434 East Ford Circle Apt A-1, Aurora, Colorado 80017 floydpratt59@gmail.com

ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS
FROM THE DESK OF YOUR AUTHOR...
FLOYD THOMAS PRATT F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

DONATIONS

I offer these publications freely to the public with the hope I can save you time, money and effort so you will not have to duplicate work already posted. If my work helps you in your pursuit of your ancestry and you wish to donate a small token of your appreciation for my contribution to your research, you can send your gratuity to Floyd Pratt, 15434 East Ford Circle Apt A-1, Aurora, Colorado 80017.

I have received unsolicited donations as small as a restaurant gift card to a check for \$350 for services rendered. The amount is not important, just the satisfaction...other family history researchers appreciate my hard earned endeavors over the last 40 years. Regardless, I am glad to be of service and if I can help you in the future please inquire. Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

floydpratt59@gmail.com

POTENTIAL PROBLEMS ACCESSING THESE BOOKS

Using Windows XP with Google Chrome as your Browser

It has come to my attention when using Widows XP and accessing Open Library at my link of

<https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists>

If I use Google Chrome as my browser, after choosing my book of choice and clicking the PDF on the right...I am immediately shown a **RED** page stating the following...

This Site Ahead Contains Harmful Programs

Attackers on ia801504.us.archive.org might attempt to trick you into installing that harm your browsing experience (for example, by changing your home page or showing extra Ads on sites you visit.)

Details

Back to Safety

When you click on Details the following appears...

Google Safe Browsing recently found harmful programs on ia801504.us.archive.org.

If you understand the risks to your security, you may visit this site before the harmful programs have been removed.

I always ignore this page and click on **visit this site** which take me directly to my book on Internet Archive.

ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS
FROM THE DESK OF YOUR AUTHOR...
FLOYD THOMAS PRATT F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

WHAT'S GOING ON?

This warning has nothing to do with my publications; I suspect some publishers, writers and authors have made deals with software manufactures to allow them to attach unwanted adware and other programs to their books earning them additional compensation.

MOZILLA FIREFOX BROWSER

When I switched my browser to Mozilla Firefox using Bing and using the same link to Open Library there is no message as above. In fact, it takes you directly to Internet Archive and my book.

<https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>

I have been noticing problems with Google Chrome for several months, for example, not only is it slow, but when I visit www.findagrave.com after a few minutes letters and words on the memorials begin to disappear and are replaced with gibberish and lines rendering the site unusable. But when I use Firefox as my browser I do not have that problem.

Also, I found when I try to use my old Internet Explorer as my browser and I post the open library link as stated above if it does take you to my Lists page, when you select a book as a PDF it states it cannot make the connection.

I wrote to Open Library concerning this issue and their reply was the following...

Open Library Support 11:15 AM (21 hours ago)
26 November 2015

to me

Hi and thank you for contacting us,

Pretty sure you are getting this message because one page on the domain Open Library is trying to access and potentially download content on another domain archive.org. Some browsers and malware detectors see this as a potential threat because a page could be loading content from a nefarious site unbeknownst to you. This is how our site is set up to work however, so you are welcome to ignore that warning message.

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The Open Library Team/jw
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ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS
FROM THE DESK OF YOUR AUTHOR...
FLOYD THOMAS PRATT F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

Mozilla Firefox is a faster browser and works great. However, for those of you who are still using Google Chrome or Internet Explorer I suggest another approach.

- [1] If you already know the name of the book you wish to access
- [2] Go directly to <https://archive.org/index.php> by copying the address and pasting it in your browser address bar
- [3] There is a search bar in the middle of the page and type the title of the book then click on GO
- [4] It will bring up the title and my name and a short description...click on the title
- [5] The title page will appear on the right hand column under Download Options will be the PDF
- [6] Unfortunately the same red page posted by Google Chrome (if you are still using Google Chrome) appears but click on the **details** and then the **visit the site** and then it gives you full access to the book and on the right you see the floppy disk for download.

I think it would be quicker to go through Open Library if you are using Google Chrome or Internet Explorer.

If you are still having problems then email me and I will send the book through our email connections.

When you are at the Internet Archive website, click on my name under the title of the book and it will show you how many of my books, articles or stories have been posted as of this date.

That's why I like Open Library because I can breakdown these books into Lists so I can keep track of them.

USING WINDOWS 7 WITH FIREFOX AS YOUR BROWSER

When I tried going to Open Library I had no problem. When I clicked on a book and clicked the PDF icon I got a little red page stating.

Reported Unwanted Software Page

This Web page on ia801504.us.archive.org has been reported to contain unwanted software and has been blocked based on your security preferences. Unwanted software pages try to install unwanted software that can be deceptive and affect your system in unexpected ways.

Get me Out of here

Why was this page blocked?

Ignore this warning

I clicked on the "Ignore this warning" button and it took me directly to my book.

My only conclusion is that some books on Internet Archive may have had hackers attaching software programs to some of the millions of books they house.

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If you surf their website and browse their millions of books and download a bunch of their books then you might pick up one of these free riding software programs. However, if you stick to my books and just download them only, I don't think you have anything to worry about.

I do not have any programs attached to these books. However, I will investigate other repositories where I can post these books for your free access, but I am sure they all suffer this problem.

I have not received any complaints, comments concerning Internet Archive about problems with these downloads so, I assume we are good. According to their records my books have had hundreds of downloads.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Like anything you see for free on the Internet, beware nothing is free in this world.

We are taught as Latter Day Saints there are three worlds in our Heavenly Father's Kingdom. First the Celestial World where he and others reside, known as the highest kingdom, then there is the Terrestrial World, where good people reside but they were not valiant in this life and then there is the Telestial World who are of people who were the least valiant and righteous.

[http://www.mormonwiki.com/Celestial, Terrestrial, and Telestial Kingdoms](http://www.mormonwiki.com/Celestial,_Terrestrial,_and_Telestial_Kingdoms)

This earth in its present state is a representation of the Telestial World. If you don't like it here and you are spiritual then you are probably destined for a higher spiritual world. Because this world contains people who are a mixture of the above three worlds, we have so much evil.

So, what you download from the Internet and they state it is "**free**" be wary, they make deals with the manufacturer, publisher and suppliers by compensating them if they will allow the software companies to "attach" their ads, offers and solicitations to their free downloads.

I have made no deals or accepted any offers from any company to be compensated for my free downloaded books. Therefore, you can rest assured my downloaded books are and should be free from these adware or unsolicited programs.

However, I recommend a highly qualified program at <http://www.malwarebytes.org/>

My son-in-law is a professional IT manager and software expert for several companies and checking with the Best-Buy software technicians they concur the above program is one of the best on the market and used by professionals.

You can download a free trial sample at that website to see just how good it is. I just now scanned my computer for threats and the above program Malwarebytes found 5 harmful programs and with a click of a button they were removed.

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So, what I suggest, when you see one of those warning pages, just ignore the warning and when it displays my cover page, download my book as soon as you see the disc icon on the lower right for download.

MY LISTS ON OPEN LIBRARY AND THEIR DESCRIPTIONS

Presently there are 10 lists under my authorship posted on Open Library. They are not in any order but the categories are as follows...

Cradle to Grave Profiles (C2G)

Over the years, I found it necessary to organize my notes concerning individuals into a chronological format beginning with their birth date and various events all through their lives accumulating with their death and burial locations. As I formulated this research, I labeled my efforts aptly named the Cradle to Grave Profiles (C2G).

These profiles have become famous to family history researches due to their detailed documented facts containing material from rare and hard to find resources.

These mini-biographies present all the known research material available to the author concerning that individual at the time of their creation.

Using this style of recording data concerning our ancestor's life, allows the researcher to insert, move, delete, change and follow their subject's life events without losing track of their timeline.

Another advantage of using this type of documentation helps the researcher at a glance, to focus on the locale and time period where additional repositories containing information concerning their subject may be located.

Events such as political, historical and environmental are illustrated as well as legal documents, newspapers and historical records to acclimate the reader during the time frame of that ancestor's lifetime. Even though this series utilizes the following documents, some of these publications do not contain the actual copy of maps, legal documents and pictures concerning the subject's life.

The more comprehensive publications, i.e., The Pratt Chronicles... enhance these mini-biographies with actual copies of the documents pertaining to that individual's life.

ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS
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Family vital information of all known spouses and children are included as it pertains to the subject's timeline. What makes these reports so useful to the family history researcher is the documented evidence chronologically presented with verified proof of these events during the life of the subject prevents the reader from asking, "Where did they get that information?"

Creating a Cradle to Grave (C2G) Profile is the first step in formatting a biography and is the foundation for writing a book on the life of your subject.

Be mindful, over the last 40 years of family history research I have created thousands of C2G Profiles of which only a few are listed here. If you do not see someone you are interested in, email me at floydpratt59@gmail.com and I will check my 55,000-name database and will post what I have on your ancestor.

Literary History Series

Literary History Series contains rare books concerning family history written by various authors...many who are deceased. These books were acquired over the years and now enjoy the status of a rare find in any genealogical library. These books are offered freely to help advance family history knowledge.

Pratt Progenitor Papers

Pratt Progenitor Papers by Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. is a series of a collection of descendant information covering an individual and 2 or more generations of descendants.

Each volume follows a particular individual and his descendants including children, grandchildren and spouses if known. Each of these volumes include legal and detailed information about a particular ancestor...many contain Cradle to Grave (C2G) Profiles.

The order of reporting is as follows: 1st a Descendancy report on the primary, which is usually the husband; 2nd the primary or husband followed by all known wives, 3rd the second generation comprising of all known children and their spouses, followed by additional subsequent generations of descendants.

View From the Mast...

Over the years I have found it necessary to write articles concerning observations of family history or what I call personal artifacts. These reports, articles and short stories are contained in this section labeled...View From the Mast.

ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS
FROM THE DESK OF YOUR AUTHOR...
FLOYD THOMAS PRATT F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

Having a unique perspective from the top of the mast on the sailing ship of discovery, I have sailed through the waters of research for the last 40 years. These articles were designed to bring to the attention of family historians some unusual details I have witnessed during my voyage.

Pratt-Bach Ancestral Trilogies

This list is not a book but a directory of books attributed to one progenitor. This directory directs the reader to the appropriate locations where the books can be accessed. Only progenitors who have had at least three, books, articles, stories or commentaries will be admitted to this list.

These books can be personal testimonies of the life of the individual, life recollections concerning the individual, Ancestral Family Histories of the individual and Cradle to Grave Profiles of the named individual.

This list was created to help the family history researcher find, locate, access and save these valuable books concerning our collective family history. Authored by Bonnie Kathleen (**BACH**) Pratt F.H.C. and Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

Ancestral Family Histories (AFH)

The Pratt Progenitor Papers comprises of a selected ancestor and reporting on their descendants for a numbered generations. This is known as a descendency book. Under the PPP format, all known descendants are represented in that book including each child and their spouse for a chosen number of subsequent generations.

The Ancestral Family History (AFH) consists of choosing a **living descendant**, and producing a book from the descendant following **direct line ancestors** as far as the research has been completed.

This type of format is known as a pedigree chart listing as many as 30 to 50 generations concerning the number of ancestors of that individual.

Much more than pedigree charts, these books generate all known notes, articles, legal documents and if applicable, Cradle to Grave (C2G) Profiles on each and every direct line ancestor and their spouses.

Due to the extensive research, I have acquired over the last 40 years, I have accumulated a vast amount of family history information on thousands of people and it is not uncommon for these books to generate over 800 pages.

ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS
FROM THE DESK OF YOUR AUTHOR...
FLOYD THOMAS PRATT F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

Pratt Archive Collections

This Collection comprises of a series of books containing cemetery records, family histories, biographies and various books compiled by individual authors.

Genealogical Institute

Over the past 38 years, Mr. Pratt has observed a lack of organized research efforts to help the serious genealogy researcher.

One organization...the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and their Family History Center has been a magnificent repository of information needed to help advance genealogical research. However, even that institution is at the mercy of individuals who are willing to donate their publications and research. Consequently, a multitude of research material never makes it to their doors.

The Genealogical Institute was created to offer superb tools to help the genealogical researcher in three vital areas... research, academic and publication. The tools and courses within have been designed to assist the public in genealogical research and help fill the void in their genealogical education.

Vital Text Series

This category offers public records including but not exclusive...marriages, deeds, census and various documents from County Courthouse Records in Missouri.

Scrutinized and compiled by this author for accuracy and cross referenced with census and family histories to ensure the most complete and accurate records available in print today.

The Pratt Chronicles Series

A unique collection of biographies on various ancestors. Enhancing the Cradle to Grave (C2G) format with pictures, newspaper articles, legal documents, census records, yearly newsworthy events and an annual synopsis of the individual's life and activities.

Under each category list are multiple books concerning related topics for that particular category.

My purpose is to leave behind family history research for future generations to help save them time, effort and money allowing them to forge new research into newly discovered records without a duplication of effort.

ACCESSING PRATT PUBLICATIONS
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I am posting new material at Open Library almost on a weekly basis so check back often to see what is new or what I would suggest, email me and ask me if there are any new books on the family lines you are interested in.

I have amassed so much material over the last 40 years, which has not been posted; if you ask, I will work on your request to expedite your books of interest. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.
20 November 2015

A Little Something About Your Author.....

Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I.



At the age of 19, Mr. Pratt embarked on a career in law enforcement. This experience gave him training in detective and investigative skills. Little did Mr. Pratt know, how useful these skills would be in the field of genealogy.


Floyd started his family research career in 1975 after becoming a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. His first calling as a new member was to serve in the newly created genealogical department or known today as the Family History Center in the Springfield, Missouri ward. This two-year calling gave Mr. Pratt a tremendous amount of experience helping others to research their families.

In fact, he felt family research came easy and required little effort on his part. In reality, years of reading and studying increased his expertise and he made it look easy to others. Over the course of several years, Mr. Pratt was asked by his church to instruct several family history courses. This experience established a deep profound love for family and ancestors. It was not uncommon for Mr. Pratt to spend 4 to 8 hours a day researching and compiling family histories in addition to his duties, as an entrepreneur in the insurance business.

The first major achievement for Mr. Pratt was a breakthrough on his Pratt family back to the early 1800's. Due to confusion with Pratt ancestors and not satisfied with just the direct line research, Mr. Pratt branched out to research all connected lines and allied families.

This dedication led to 50,000 individuals in his database and has achieved expert status for Mr. Pratt on the families of middle and eastern Missouri, eastern and western Tennessee and central North Carolina.

Concerning Mr. Pratt's style of research, he is a strong supporter of the "hands on" approach. When he took family vacations, they usually went to libraries, cemeteries, courthouses, National Archive centers, and visited family members in various states. He attended family reunions and obtained his material from the actual sources when possible.

Being a researcher of the highest degree, in 1991, Mr. Pratt created  **Pratt Publications**.

He began to offer to the public, a series of books titled, Pratt Progenitor Papers. This series of volumes are a collection of legal documents, stories, pictures and historical presentations concerning the families of Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina.

The first three Volumes were released to the public in 1991 and were issued to 18 different libraries including the Library of Congress and the St. Louis Public Library. The next 11 volumes were sent to the Salt Lake Genealogical Library with 60 volumes scheduled for publication.

In 1996, Mr. Pratt created the  **Genealogical Institute** to further the education of serious researchers.

A Little Something About Your Author.....

The **Genealogical Institute** offers a series of educational materials to teach and instruct the novice as well as advanced researchers, procedures Mr. Pratt has tried and tested to be of great value in family history research. These courses offer “a hands on” curriculum designed to instruct in investigative, deductive reasoning and logical techniques for tracking your family history. Many have found a treasure chest of knowledge when undertaking these courses.

Mr. Pratt has taken the hobby of genealogy and has enhanced it into a science. Heavy on instructions concerning documentation, research procedures, alternative sources and common public records, these courses are valuable tools for the family history researcher. Mr. Pratt has been informed by researchers his material found in his publications are recorded as source validation for such organizations as the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) and the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR).

Upon completion of the educational courses from the **Genealogical Institute**, the graduate is awarded the *Master Accreditation* of the *Genealogical Institute*. (*M.A.G.I.*) Written in easy to read format with detailed explanations concerning various subjects of interest to family history researchers.

Mr. Pratt’s ability in family history research has amazed many experienced researchers. When Mr. Pratt is asked for help concerning their “brick wall” in their family research, his quick wit and logical mind rapid fires instructions and procedures so fast they cannot write the material quickly enough. Little do they realize, this knowledge has been acquired over 40 years of research.

In June of 2000, Mr. Pratt undertook a new and unprecedented task. Outside of Washington, Saint John’s Township, Franklin County, Missouri is an old cemetery called the Johnson-Caldwell Cemetery aka; misnamed the McAllister Cemetery. This cemetery has many pioneer heroes and ancestors of various descendants from that region. Some of the inhabitants were born in the 1750’s and arrived in the Missouri Territory shortly after the 1803 Louisiana Purchase.

Mr. Pratt recorded all the information off of the headstones including every person in the cemetery and researched each individual related to Mr. Pratt or not. 1000 man-hours and two years later, he published the book “**JOHNSON-CALDWELL CEMETERY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, MISSOURI**”©.

Obtaining newspapers, legal documents, talking to ancestors and researching various sources for any and all information concerning the history of the cemetery and the inhabitants produced this master text.

What makes this book unique is based on several factors. First, it is the only book to report on each inhabitant, their birth and activities throughout their life until their death, including their ancestors, spouses and children. Second, this book contains a unique index, listing the individual and their father’s name if known. This is extremely helpful when several individuals have the same given name.

Upon examination, professional researchers have hailed this body of work as a masterpiece and a standard in which all future research should be based. No one has ever produced a body of work as unique and professional as this publication.

As the years moved on, Mr. Pratt became concerned about his 40 years of hard research work of various family histories. After a serious heart attack in 2012, Mr. Pratt decided to post his collective bodies of work on a website making them available to all interested researchers without compensation.

A Little Something About Your Author.....

After careful consideration, Mr. Pratt chose the website www.openlibrary.org. "Open Library" is a repository of millions of digital books available to the public for free.

There are two or more ways to access Mr. Pratt's publications.

If you open the website as listed above you click on the authors label on the left hand side and type Floyd Thomas Pratt F.H.C., M.A.G.I. The website will open to his name, click his name and you will be directed to a listing with his name, picture and listing of presently 79 publications (2015).

You can either scroll the list or an easier way to reach his lists is at the following website...

<https://openlibrary.org/people/floydpratt59/lists>

If you notice there are currently 9 lists or categories of books, article, stories and commentaries attributed to Mr. Pratt's publications.

These "Lists" are broken down as follows not necessarily in any order...

Vital Text Series This section covers public vital records. Including marriage records, deeds, census records, births, deaths, probate and indexes to public records. The counties of Missouri covered are as follows; Crawford, Washington, Franklin, Gasconade, St. François, Ste. Genevieve, and Jefferson counties.

Pratt Archive Collections This Collections comprises of a series of books containing cemeteries, family histories, biographies and various books by individual authors. There are several sections with this group... **Cemeteries** contain documented census information for various cemeteries in Crawford, Washington and Franklin Counties of Missouri. **Family Histories** are a collection of historical books concerning a group of a family or family names.

CRADLE TO GRAVE (C2G) PROFILE The Cradle to Grave Profile (C2G) documents an individual's life from the cradle to the grave. All known research material concerning that individual is represented in a family group sheet format. These C2G profiles are presented to the researcher within a family group sheet detailing the husband, his spouses and all known children. Regardless of how many times the subject has been married, the researcher receives a full report on all known spouses and children.

The Pratt Chronicles... The Pratt Chronicles series or what we call a Cradle to Grave (C2G) profile on steroids, is an in-depth comprehensive biography on one individual's life encompassing all known events, including historical factors from the time of their birth to their burial. These events are comprised of current music, inventions, movies, family births, deaths, marriages, legal documents, occupations, military participation, pictures, maps, mementos, world history, US history and economic conditions as they occurred on a yearly basis.

LITERARY HISTORY SERIES contains rare books concerning family history written by other authors...many who are deceased. These books were bought over the years and now enjoy the status of a rare find in the genealogical library.

VIEW FROM THE MAST... Over the years, Mr. Pratt has found it necessary to write articles concerning observations concerning various family history topics or what we call personal artifacts. These reports, articles and short stories are contained in this section labeled...View From the Mast.

A Little Something About Your Author.....

Having a unique perspective from the top of mast on the sailing ship of discovery, Mr. Pratt has sailed through the waters of family history research for the last 40 years. These articles were designed to bring to the attention of family historians some unusual details he has witnessed during his research tenure.

Genealogical Institute M.A.G.I. Courses These courses were developed over the years to assist the novice as well as the professional in all manners pertaining to family history research. Written in easy to read format with detailed explanations concerning various subjects of interest to family history researchers.

Pratt Progenitor Papers Series This series is comprised of the famous Pratt Progenitor Papers. Starting with a known ancestor, this collection covers 2 or more generations of descendants. Each volume follows a particular individual and his descendants including children, grandchildren and spouses if known. Each of these volumes include legal and detailed information about a particular ancestor...many contain Cradle to Grave (C2G) Profiles. The order of reporting is as follows: 1st a Descendancy report on the primary, which is usually the husband; 2nd the primary or husband followed by all known wives, then 3rd the second generation comprising of all known children and their spouses, followed by additional subsequent generations of descendants. The **PPP** are light on speculation and assumptions, heavy on factual documentation offering research insights and suggestions.

ANCESTRAL FAMILY HISTORY OF... This book showcases a selected individual usually a living descendant, detailing their direct line ancestors as far as the research has been completed. This type of format is known as an enhanced pedigree chart. These books contain as many as 10 to 70 generations limited only by the number of ancestors of our primary individual. Whereas, pedigree charts list only the vitals on an individual, these books generate all known notes, articles, legal documents and if applicable, Cradle to Grave (C2G) Profiles on each and every direct line ancestor and their spouses.

When accessing Mr. Pratt's books on Open Library, click on the heading of each list and you will be directed to the books, articles, stories and commentaries contained in each section. Click on the title of the book or article you desire for a full explanation of the item with contents. On the upper right hand column, are the words "Read Online" and PDF. All of these publications have been uploaded to the Internet Archive Digital Library repository and you can access them directly at the following...
<https://archive.org/>

If you wish to read online, click the read online link, the book will open and if you wish to download this item click the PDF link in the box on right. We suggest you download, giving you the opportunity to read and study the books, articles, stories and commentaries at your leisure.

We, in the genealogical world are deeply grateful to be associates of a man of Mr. Pratt's caliber. Through his research and dedication, future generations will benefit by his advances in the genealogical research field.

In addition we are thankful for the inspiration that sparks men like Mr. Pratt to magnify their love for people and history. We feel, with a lifetime dedicated to the genealogical pursuit of truth and knowledge, Mr. Pratt's accumulative body of work, will stand as a quintessential manifestation of this divine love.

Lewton Cole, Chairman
Genealogical Institute

Floyd Thomas "Tom" Pratt F. H. C., M. A. G. I. Pedigree Chart

1 page of 43 pages Pedigree

Page 1

Chart no. 1

